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L U N A C Y.

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SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

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PART I.

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*(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed  
29 June 1911.*

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THE  
SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,  
1911.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

MY LORD,

ON the 1st of January 1911 the number of certified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 133,157, a number exceeding that recorded on the 1st January 1910 by 2,604.

This increase for 1910 may be contrasted with that of 1,766 for 1909, of 2,703 for 1908, and 2,096 for 1907. The average annual increase for the 10 years ending 31st December 1910 was 2,521, and that for the five years ending on the same date, 2,236.

The increase for the year 1910 was, therefore, 83 above that of the annual average of the decennium, and 368 above that for the quinquennial period.

Compared with the returns of last year, the numbers resident in the County and Borough Asylums show an increase of 2,162, those in Registered Hospitals of 145, in Naval and Military Hospitals of 4, in the State Criminal Asylums of Broadmoor and Parkhurst of 37, in the ordinary workhouses of 261, in the Metropolitan District Asylums of 199, and of those under care as single private patients of 18. On the other hand, the numbers detained in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses have been diminished by 27, and those in the Provincial Licensed Houses by 14. The number of patients in the receipt of relief and living with friends has decreased by 181, which is in marked contrast with the increase recorded in 1909, a diminution possibly associated with the operation of the Old Age Pensions Act.

The above figures show that the increase in the population of the County and Borough Asylums for the year 1910 amounted to 2·2 per cent. The number detained in Registered Hospitals increased by 3·3 per cent., in the Criminal Asylums by 4·3 per cent., in ordinary workhouses by 2·3 per cent., and in the Metropolitan District Asylums by 2·9 per cent. The



private single patients have increased by 3 per cent., whilst the decrease in the number of insane out-door paupers amounted to 3·2 per cent., and of those detained in Licensed Houses by 1·6 per cent. in the Metropolitan, and 1·1 per cent. in the Provincial Houses.

The total distribution of those under care on the 1st January 1911 is given in the appended summary.

The percentage proportion of their distribution is stated below, together with similar calculations for the years 1881, 1891, and 1901. It shows, as like comparisons in previous years have done, that there is side by side with a gradually increasing proportion in the County and Borough Asylums, a parallel falling off in the proportion of insane detained in workhouses and also in Licensed Houses, few of which now contain any pauper inmates.

*Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Notified Insane under care on 1st January.*

—	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
In County and Borough Asylums -	56·6	62·8	70·3	74·9
In Registered Hospitals - - -	4·0	4·2	4·0	3·4
In Licensed Houses - - -	6·3	5·2	3·4	2·2
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1
In State Criminal Asylums - -	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·7
In Workhouses and Metropolitan District Asylums.	23·0	19·6	15·9	14·1
As single patients - - - -	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·5
As out-door paupers - - - -	8·4	6·7	5·2	4·1

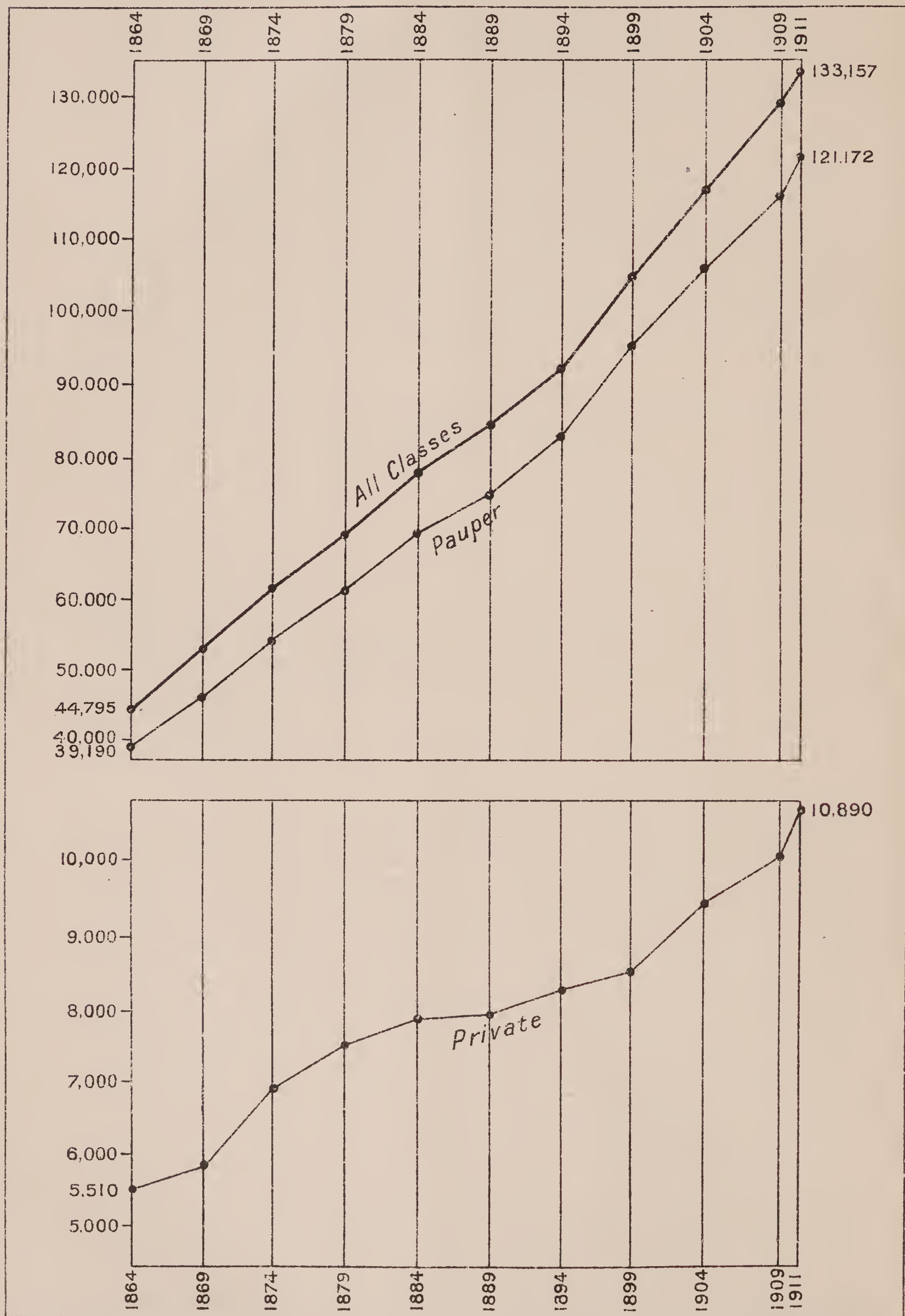
*Classification of Insane Patients.*—All certified insane persons are ranged under the three categories of “private,” “pauper,” and “criminal.” A “pauper” patient is one for whose maintenance the charges are defrayed, either wholly or in part, out of the rates. Many so classed are not, strictly speaking, paupers in the generally accepted sense, and a certain number of them are actually maintained by relatives, who refund to the Poor Law Guardians the whole cost of maintenance. In some districts (notably London) it is customary to class such a case as a “private” one; but the more usual practice is for the charge for a private patient in a County or Borough Asylum to be fixed at a rate higher than the bare cost of maintenance, in order to include therein the interest on capital sums expended in the erection and upkeep of the building. It is noteworthy that there are annually transferred to the “private” class fully 2 per cent. of those who have been admitted into asylums as paupers.

The *private* patients under care on the 1st January 1911 numbered 10,890 (males 4,709, females 6,181), an increase on the figures of the preceding year of 274, or 2·5 per cent. This





CHART N<sup>o</sup> 1. Showing Total Number of Insane Persons in England & Wales, reported to be under care on the 1<sup>st</sup> January in each year specified; and of those in the Pauper and Private Classes respectively.



## SUMMARY OF INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1911.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1911.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In County and Borough Asylums - -	1,335	2,030	3,365	44,808	51,369	96,177(a)	168	32	200	46,311	53,431	99,742
In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).	1,919	1,962	3,881	456	247	703	1	—	1	2,376	2,209	4,585
In Licensed Houses:— Metropolitan (including an Idiot Establishment).	621	951	1,572	21	76	97	—	—	—	642	1,027	1,669
Provincial (including an Idiot Establishment).	464	830	1,294	4	4	8	—	—	—	468	834	1,302
In Naval and Military Hospitals - -	167	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	167	—	167
In Criminal Lunatic Asylums - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	663	231	894	664	231	895
In Workhouses:— Ordinary Workhouses - -	—	—	—	5,284	6,401	11,685	—	—	—	5,284	6,401	11,685
Metropolitan District Asylums - -	—	—	—	3,431	3,612	7,043	—	—	—	3,431	3,612	7,043
Private Single Patients - -	203	408	611	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	408	611
Outdoor Paupers - -	—	—	—	2,137	3,321	5,458	—	—	—	2,137	3,321	5,458
TOTAL - -	4,709	6,181	10,890	56,142	65,030	121,172(a)	832	263	1,095	61,683	71,474	133,157

(a) One hundred and two of these patients were boarded out from Asylums in Workhouses under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 26.  
See Appendix B., Table VI.



increase was 80 in excess of the average yearly increase for the 10 years 1901–11, and 56 above that of the five years 1906–11.

The patients in the Naval and Military Hospitals (Yarmouth, 159, Netley, 8) are included under this head, as also are persons found lunatic by inquisition. But there are 93 males and 66 females of the latter category who are so placed as not to fall within the scope of our statistics.

Of this class, the male patients are 87 and the female 187 in excess of the numbers recorded last year, the rate of increase in the former being 1·9 per cent., and of the latter 3·1 per cent. A fact of some interest has been the change that has taken place in the relative distribution of the sexes since reliable statistics were established. Thus, in 1859 the class of private patients comprised 2,456 males and 2,223 females, or a percentage distribution of males 52·5, females 47·5; whereas in 1911 the proportions are reversed, being, males 43·2, and females 56·8. The males increased proportionately up to 1869, but have since gradually declined, the sexes being almost equally divided in the year 1890 (Chart 2).

*Sex Distribution.* (Private Patients.)

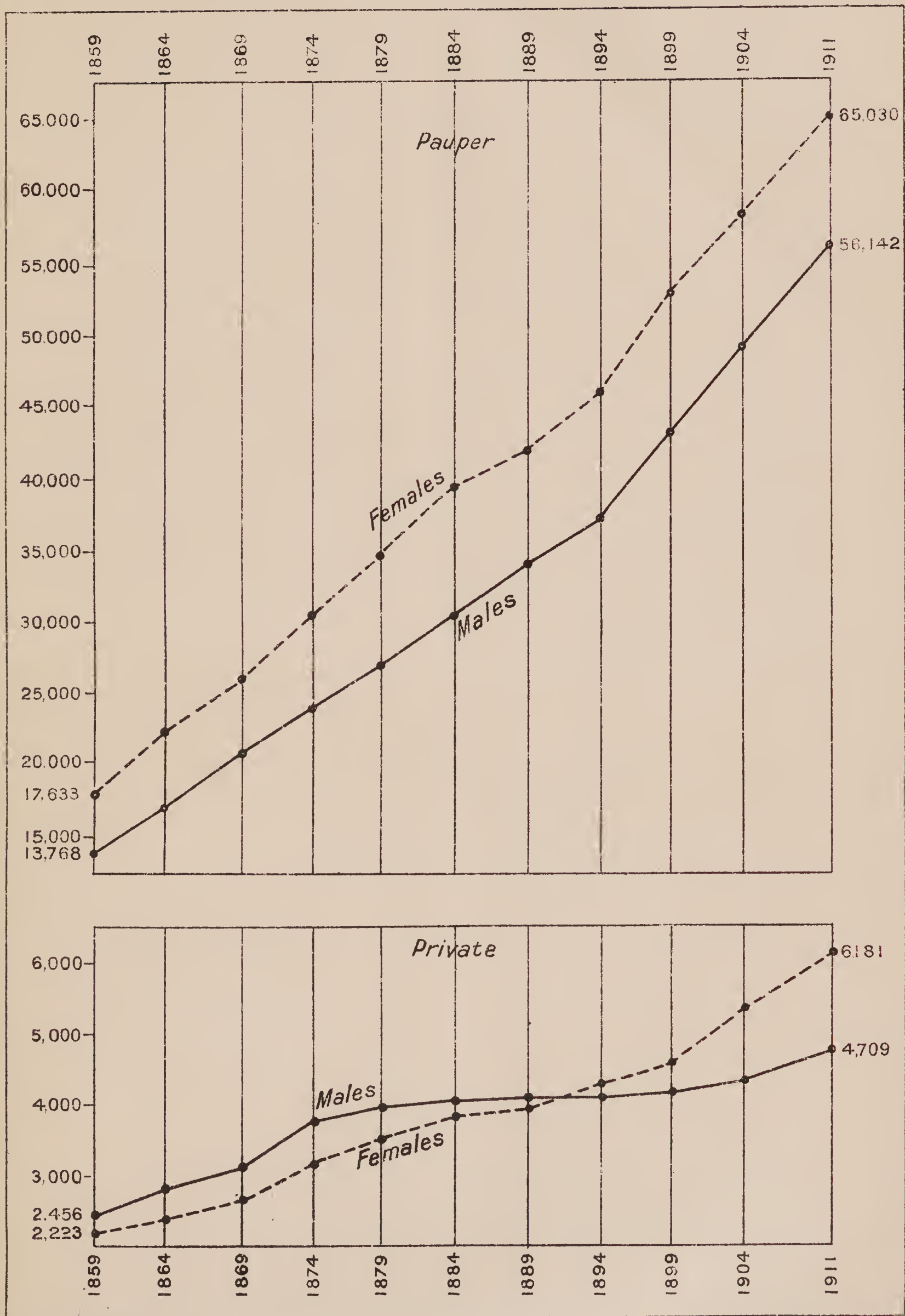
—	1859.	1869.	1879.	1889.	1899.	1909.	1911.
Males - - -	52·5	53·7	53·0	50·8	47·8	43·4	43·2
Females - - -	47·5	46·3	47·0	49·2	52·2	56·6	56·8

The private patients were on 1st January 1911, thus distributed:—in Registered Hospitals, 35·6 per cent.; in County and Borough Asylums, 30·9 per cent.; in Licensed Houses, 26·3 per cent.; in single care, 5·6 per cent.; and in Naval and Military Hospitals, 1·5 per cent. Those in the County and Borough Asylums had increased by 177 (or 5·6 per cent.), in Hospitals by 106 (or 2·8 per cent.), and those in single care by 18 (or 3·0 per cent.). There was a decrease of 31 in Licensed Houses (or 1·1 per cent.) on the figures of last year.

The *pauper* patients under care on the 1st January 1911 were 121,172 in number (males, 56,142; females, 65,030), amounting to 91·0 per cent. of all the notified insane. The numbers show an increase of 2,271 over last year, a figure which is 24 below the mean annual increase of the past 10 years, but as many as 747 above that of 1909. The rate of increase on last year's numbers was 1·9 per cent., or 0·6 below that of the private patients. The males increased by 1·8 per cent. and the females by 1·9 per cent.

In this class the female sex has always markedly predominated, as evidenced by the percentage proportions, although the difference is not as accentuated as it was 50 years ago.

CHART N<sup>o</sup> 2. Showing Number of Insane Persons of each Sex, under care on 1<sup>st</sup> January in each year specified, in the Pauper and Private Classes respectively.







*Sex Distribution.* (Pauper Patients.)

—	1859.	1869.	1879.	1889.	1899.	1909.	1911.
Males - - -	43·8	44·3	44·0	44·7	45·0	46·3	46·3
Females - - -	56·2	55·7	56·0	55·3	55·0	53·7	53·7

Of the total number of pauper patients there were on 1st January 1911, in County and Borough Asylums, 79·4 per cent.; in ordinary workhouses, 9·6; and in the Metropolitan District Asylums, 5·8, whilst 4·5 per cent. are in receipt of out-door relief. The proportion in Hospitals and Licensed Houses was barely 0·7 per cent.

This mean allocation of the pauper insane throughout England and Wales may be contrasted with that which obtains in particular districts, especially those that are the most thickly populated, *e.g.*, London, Lancashire, and the West Riding. The metropolis has the advantage over the other two counties in possessing in the District Asylums institutions specially designed for the accommodation of imbeciles, who elsewhere are mostly detained in workhouses; and about one fourth of London's insane are housed therein, whilst less than 1 per cent. are permanently detained in workhouses, as against nearly 20 per cent. of the insane of Lancashire, and 14 per cent. of those of the West Riding, which in this respect contrasts with the more rural districts of Yorkshire.

*Relative Distribution of Pauper Insane.*

—	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	Metropolitan District Asylums.	Workhouses.	Out Door.
London (County and City)	73·0	25·4	0·9	0·7
Lancashire (County and Boroughs).	79·1	—	19·8	1·1
Yorks, West Riding (County and Boroughs).	82·7	—	13·8	3·5
Yorks, rest of (County and Boroughs).	88·8	—	6·2	5·0
England and Wales (rest of).	82·6	—	10·6	6·8

The establishment, elsewhere than in London, of institutions similar to those of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, might be effected by the co-operation of Boards of Guardians, to the relief of the workhouse, which is often ill-adapted for the care and treatment of insane persons, for whom it is in many instances very difficult to provide the necessary supervision. It would also do something to obviate the need for the continued

provision of increasing accommodation in the County Asylums for a class of case which might be just as suitably and more economically housed.

In the County and Borough Asylums there were at the beginning of this year 1,963 more pauper patients than twelve months previously, being an increase of 2·1 per cent.

The *criminal* insane (males 832, females 263) show a net increase of 59, of which 22 appertain to the County and Borough Asylums, which now contain 200 patients of this class, or 18·3 per cent. of the whole number. There are 47 more males and 22 more females under care than last year, the former having thus increased by 6·0 per cent., the latter by 8·8 per cent.

*Statistics of the Pauper Insane in Counties and Boroughs.*—In Table X. will be found a comparison of the numbers of the pauper insane in the various counties and boroughs, based on the returns which are made to us by the clerks to the guardians of unions and parishes on the 1st January 1910 and 1911 respectively. The fluctuations which these figures exhibit from year to year are evidenced by the fact that of the 40 *counties* (exclusive of London) which in 1909 showed an increase over preceding year of 1,030, there were 27 which also increased in 1910 by 966, whilst 11 had a decrease in the latter year amounting to 119, and two (Pembroke and Hereford) had neither increase nor decrease in 1910. On the other hand, of the 20 counties in which in 1909 there had been a decrease of 294, there were 6 in which the numbers showed further decrease (including the county of Stafford, where, owing to the formation of the new and enlarged county borough of Stoke-on-Trent, there was a decrease of 344). In 13 there was an increase of 292 in 1910, and in one (Radnor) neither increase nor decrease.

Thus, whereas in 1909 there were 40 counties in which the numbers of insane showed an increase, amounting to 1,030, in 1910 there were 41 with a total increase of 1,260; and whereas in 1909 there were 20 counties with a total decrease of 294, in 1910 there were 18 with a like decrease of 529. Lastly, in 1909 there were two, and in 1910 there were three counties in which the number was neither increased nor diminished. In London County where there had been in 1909 an increase of 109, there was in 1910 an increase of 465. The net numerical difference between the two periods has therefore been that the increase of the numbers of insane in all counties in 1910 is 351 above that in 1909.

As regards particular counties the amount of increase was higher in 1910 than in 1909 in 14 counties (712 against 342), the most marked instances being Essex, Surrey, Glamorgan, Northumberland and East Sussex. There was an increase in 13 counties of 292, where there had been in the previous year a decrease of 201, the chief being Lancaster, Oxford, Isle of Ely, Devon, Leicester and Lincolnshire (Lindsey). On the other



hand, the rate of increase was lower in 1910 in 11 counties (194 as against 437), the difference being most marked in the West Riding, Chester, Durham and Isle of Wight. Of 11 counties which in 1909 had an aggregate increase of 178, and a decrease of 119 in 1910, the chief examples are Cornwall, Berks, Beds, West Suffolk and Cumberland. In two counties, Hants and Flint, the increase in 1910 was the same as that in 1909, viz., 53 in the former and 7 in the latter. In 6 counties, including Stafford above referred to, a decrease of 409 contrasts with one of 85 in 1909. Kent had a decrease of 38 as against one of 19 in previous year. Of the three counties in which there was in 1910 neither increase nor decrease, two (Pembroke and Hereford) had increased by 13 in 1909, and one (Radnor) had decreased by 8 in that year.

As regards the *county boroughs*, in 1909 there were 49, in which there was an aggregate increase of 964 insane, and in 1910 there were 53 with a like increase of 770. In 38 the increase occurred in both years. In 21 there was a decrease in 1909 amounting to 137, and in 18 a decrease of 267 in 1910, and in eight of these boroughs the decrease occurred in each year. Of those in which the increase occurred in each year, it was higher in 1910 in 18 boroughs, 321:200; and lower in 19 boroughs, 566:190; whilst in one (York) the increase in the two years was the same, viz., 10. In nine boroughs where the numbers had increased in 1909 to the extent of 165 over the preceding year, there was a decrease in 1910 amounting to 205. But in 12 boroughs which in 1909, showed a decrease of 93, there was in 1910 an increase of 222; whilst in eight, with a decrease of 38 in the former year, there was one of 54 in the latter. Of the four in which neither increase nor decrease was noted in 1909, three showed an increase of 27 in 1910, and one (Ipswich) a decrease of 8. Again, there was neither increase nor decrease in 1910, in one where there had been a decrease of 6 in 1909 (Bath) and in two where there had been an increase of 23. One of these two boroughs is Hanley, which in 1910 was absorbed in the newly constituted borough of Stoke, where the number of insane paupers on 1st January 1911 was returned as amounting to 650.

There was, therefore, in 1910 a total increase of 770, which compares with one of 964 in 1909; but if the 238 insane belonging to Hanley in 1909 be compared with the 650 assigned to Stoke in 1910, the total increase for this year would be raised to 1,182. The decrease in 1910 was 267 as compared with 137 in 1909. The boroughs in which the increase was most marked are: Liverpool (where a decrease of 7 in 1909 was followed by an increase of 60 in 1910), Birmingham, Salford, Exeter, Plymouth and Leeds. Of those in which an increase in 1909 was followed by a decrease in 1910 the most striking instance is Portsmouth, where an increase of 61 was succeeded by a decrease of 120. It is reported to us that this marked



change is due to advantage being taken by out-door paupers, especially, of the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, but of no other borough has a like extreme variation been recorded; the next in order being Bristol, where an increase of 26 was followed by a decrease of 26, and Middlesbrough where an increase of 23 was followed a decrease of 15.

Of the 19 boroughs named in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, there were 11 in 1910 with an increase amounting to 90, and seven with a decrease of 22, including two in which the 1909 figures showed an increase over those of the preceding year.

Thus, in the counties and boroughs (exclusive of Hanley and Stoke) taken together, there was a net increase of 1,767 in 1910, as compared with one of 1,632 in 1909. The counties (London and Stafford included) give an increase of 1,196 as compared with one of 845, the county boroughs one of 503 for 1910 instead of 827 for 1909, whilst a net decrease of 40 in the scheduled boroughs in 1909 was replaced by an increase of 68 in 1910. Should 412 excess of Stoke over the numbers returned in the previous year for Hanley be added, the increase for the county boroughs would be raised from 503 to 915, and the total increase from 1,767 to 2,179, the difference of 547 on the full numbers for 1909 perhaps more correctly representing the actual relations between the two years.

A more accurate comparison than that of the figures of two successive years is afforded by the calculation of the yearly averages of quinquennial periods. Excluding only places or districts in which within the period changes of area have caused marked changes in population, the results of such calculations are given in Table XI. The average annual rate of increase for the counties was 1·5 per cent., and for the county boroughs 2·5 per cent., the latter being slightly higher than the rate recorded last year. The highest rates of increase in the counties appear to have been yielded by the Soke of Peterborough (6·7), Middlesex (5·9), Hunts (4·2), Herts (4·1), East Sussex (3·8), Surrey (3·6), whereas the County of London is only 0·1 above the mean rate. The highest rates in county boroughs are those of Hastings (8·4), West Hartlepool (8·4), Canterbury (6·9), South Shields (6·4), and Bournemouth (5·8).

#### *Comparative Statistics of the Insane and General Population.*

On the 1st January 1859 there were known to be under care 36,762 persons certified as insane, and on the 1st January 1911 the number so notified amounted to 133,157, an increase on the figures of 1859 of 262·2 per cent. During the same period the estimated population of England and Wales has increased by 85·8 per cent. :—

Year.	Number of Insane.	Increase on preceding Decennium.	Total Increase on 1859 Figures.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
1859 - - - -	36,762	—	—
1869 - - - -	53,177	44·6	44·6
1879 - - - -	69,885	31·4	90·1
1889 - - - -	84,340	20·7	129·4
1899 - - - -	105,086	24·6	185·9
1909 - - - -	128,787	22·5	250·3
1911 - - - -	133,157	—	262·2

It will be found that whilst the general population is estimated to grow by fairly regular increments year by year, the numbers of the insane have increased less steadily, as the above table shows. Moreover, the comparison of the rates of increase of the insane for each year in the past decennium clearly demonstrates their variability :—

Year.	Number of Insane.	Increase on preceding Year.	Total Increase on Figures of 1901.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
1901 - - - -	107,944	—	—
1902 - - - -	110,713	2·6	2·6
1903 - - - -	113,964	2·9	5·6
1904 - - - -	117,199	2·8	8·6
1905 - - - -	119,829	2·2	11·1
1906 - - - -	121,979	1·8	13·0
1907 - - - -	123,988	1·6	14·9
1908 - - - -	126,084	1·7	16·8
1909 - - - -	128,787	2·1	19·3
1910 - - - -	130,553	1·4	20·9
1911 - - - -	133,157	2·0	23·3

A clearer estimate of the apparent disproportionate growth in the numbers of the insane is to be found by contrasting, at different periods, the ratio which the latter bear to the general population.

On the 1st January 1911 the total number of notified insane persons in England and Wales stood to the estimated population in the proportion of 1 to 275, or 36·4 per 10,000. This gives an increase on the ratio of the preceding year of 0·83 per cent., the actual numerical increase being 1·99 per cent.

On the 1st January 1901 this ratio was 33·09, so that in the 10 years it has increased by 10·0 per cent., the proportion of insane to population rising from 1 to 302 to 1 to 275.

The private patients, who in 1901 numbered 8,947, had increased by 1911 to 10,890, their ratio to population, which was 2·74 in the former year, being 2·97 in the latter, *i.e.*, the same as in 1879, hitherto the highest ratio recorded since



1859. The pauper ratios, on the other hand, have risen continuously from 15·95 in 1859 to 33·12 in 1911. In Chart 3 these changes are represented by curves, constructed by taking as the unit of the scale the difference between the maximal and minimal ratios yielded by the private class.

The ratio for all the certified insane was 18·67 per 10,000 in 1859, so that it has increased by 95 per cent. in the 52 years.

Figures dealing with the annual admissions to care are only available from 1869, and the ratio (per 10,000) they bear to the population, although necessarily varying from year to year, was 4·71 in that year and 6·93 in 1902, the maximum attained falling gradually since then to 6·04 in 1910, the lowest rate in the decade. The increase of the ratio on that of 1869 amounted to 47·3 per cent. in 1902, but was only 28·2 per cent. in 1910.

Since 1898 record has been kept of *first admissions*. In that year their ratio to population was 4·92 per 10,000, and in 1910, 5 per 10,000, or practically the same as in 1909. The "first admissions" bear a very constant proportion to the total in every year. During the past decade they have ranged between 81·7 per cent. (in 1906) and 83·1 per cent. (in 1902); so that amongst every 100 cases admitted during a year some 17 or 18 have been under care before.

We are now in a position to contrast with some accuracy, from the year 1869 onwards, the growth of the general population, the increase in numbers of the certified insane, and of the numbers annually admitted to care; and we can also compare the ratios which these two latter have borne to the population to the close of 1910, a period of 42 completed years. During this period the population is estimated to have increased by 64·6 per cent., the insane community (as known to us) by 150·4 per cent. The numbers admitted to care during the year 1869 were 10,472, in 1910 they were 21,861, an increase on the former figure of 108·7 per cent., precisely the same as in 1907, whereas in 1902 the admissions were as much as 118·2 per cent. of those of 1869.

Again, the ratio of insane to population, which on 1st January 1869 was 23·93 per 10,000, had risen to 36·40 on 1st January 1911, an increase of 52·1 per cent. The ratio of admissions to population, which in 1869 was 4·71, was 6·04 in 1910, an increase of 28·2 per cent., or 1·1 less than in 1909. The curves in Chart 4 illustrate the fluctuations of the admission rates in contrast with the more regular ascent of the detention rates.

*Duration of Asylum Detention.*—In two previous reports (59th and 61st), we dealt with the question of the length of time that the insane remain under treatment. An analysis of figures published in Asylum reports enabled us to determine with fair accuracy not only the proportion of patients who still remained under care after more or less lengthy periods, but also the proportions who within these years had been discharged,



CHART N<sup>o</sup> 3. Shewing comparative variations in the proportion of the Insane in England and Wales, (and of the Pauper and Private Classes respectively), to Total Population. 1859 to 1911.

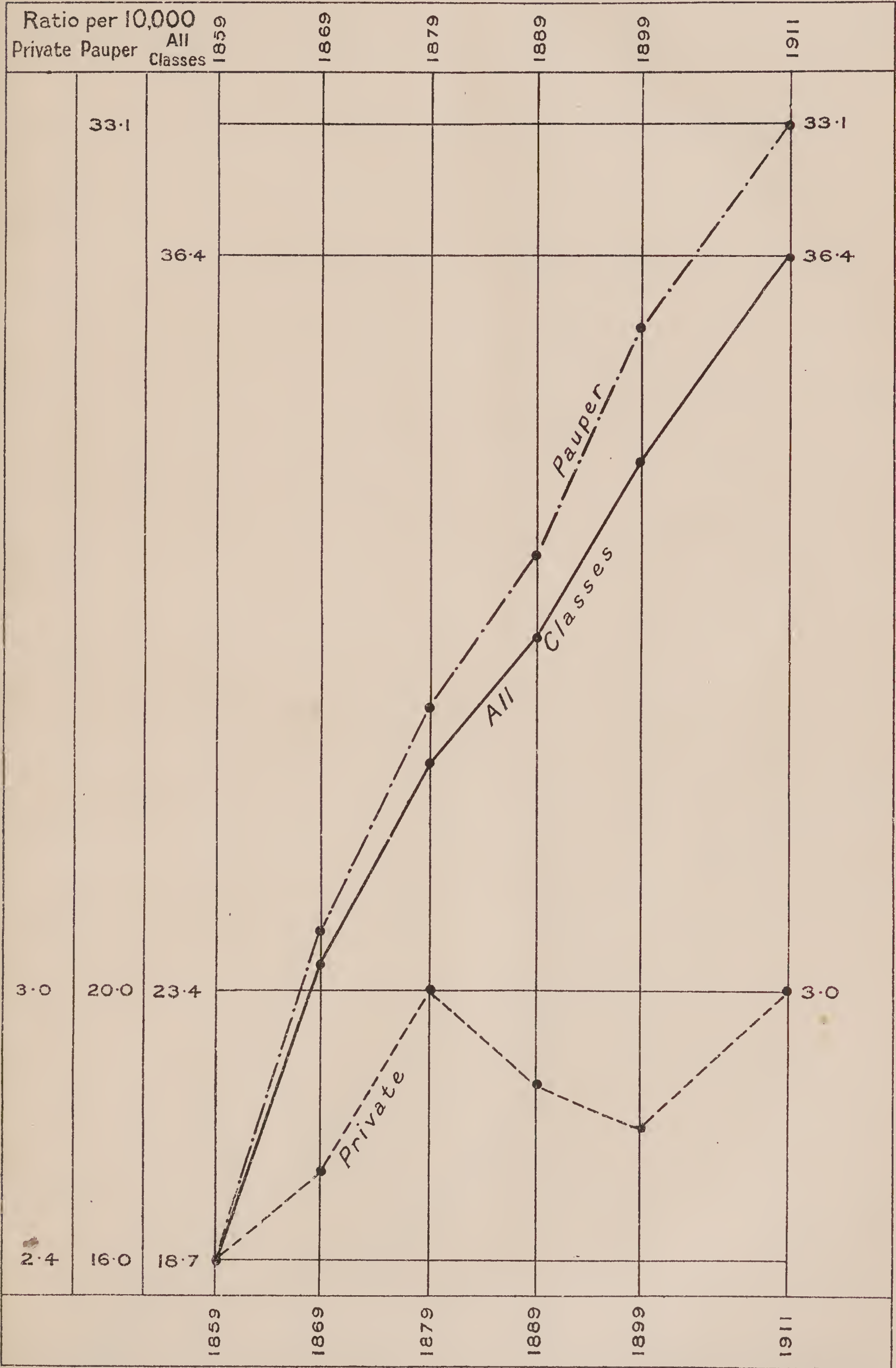
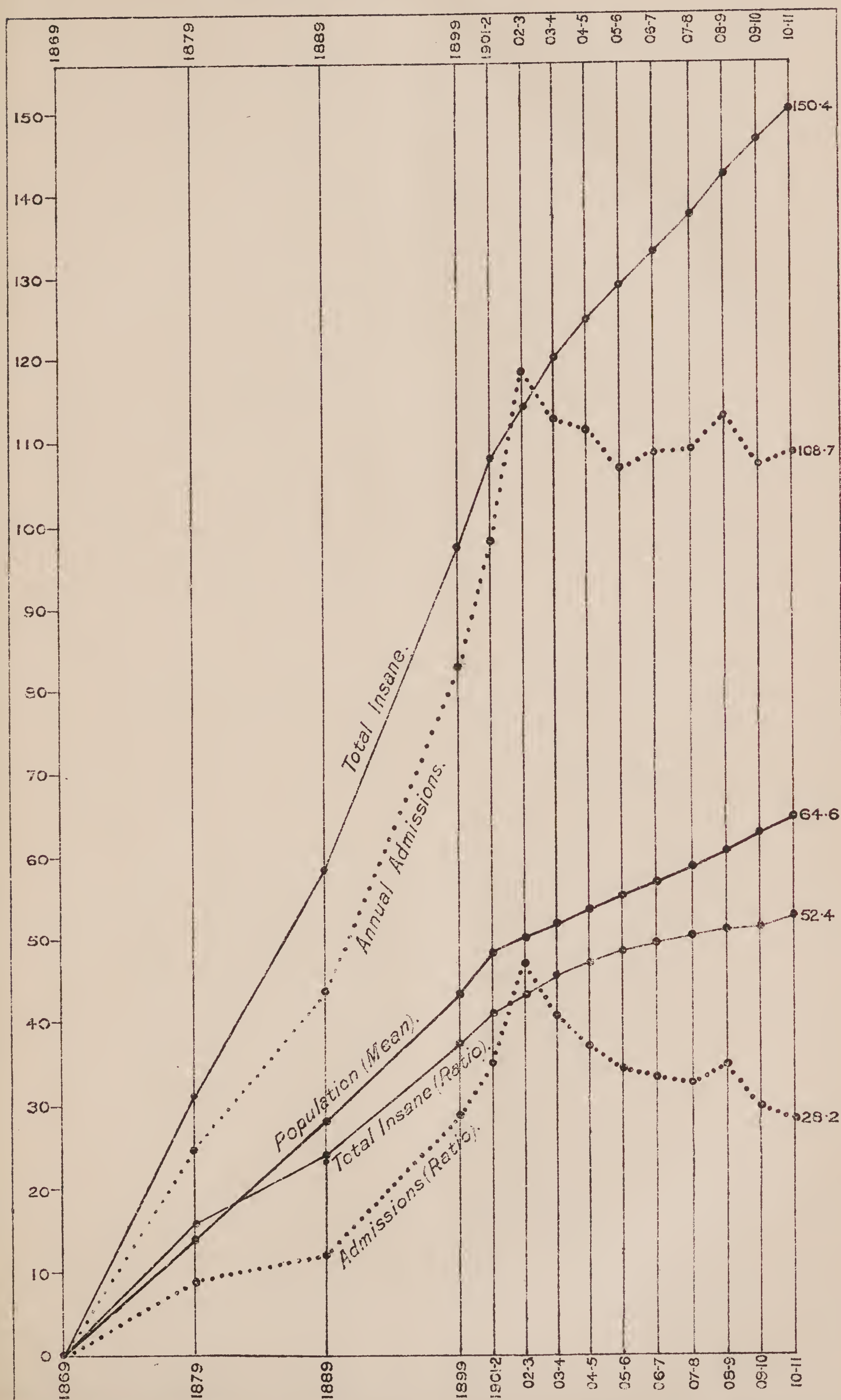




CHART N<sup>o</sup> 4. To illustrate Rate of Increase Per Cent of (A) Population of England and Wales; (B) of Insane Community; (C) of the yearly Admissions to Care; (D) of the Ratio of Insane to Population, and (E) of the Ratio of Admissions to Population. 1869 to 1910-11.







recovered or not recovered, and who had died (61st Report, p. 10, *et seq.*). A simpler method of estimation, although lacking in the last-mentioned details, was that adopted in the 59th Report (p. 6). Here the information obtained from the numbers of certificates of continued insanity as required by section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, enabled a record to be made of the proportion admitted in any year, from 1891 onwards, who still remained under care at the end of 12, 7, 4, 2 years, and 1 year respectively. The figures were given in a table, which we here reproduce, extended up to 1910, such extension permitting the calculation, in the case of admissions in the years 1891, 1892, and 1893, of the proportion who still remained in the institutions at the close of 17 years. It will be seen that there is very little variation in the proportions from year to year. It would appear from these figures that out of every 100 cases admitted there remain under care, at the end of one's year's residence, about 47 ; of two years, 36 ; of four years, 27 ; of seven years, 21 ; of 12 years, 15 ; and of 17 years, 11. The losses by death, from the Asylum statistics dealt with in our 61st Report, which in the first year of residence fell, naturally, far below those by discharge, closely approximate to the latter in the fourth year, and gradually come to far exceed them as more and more years elapse since admission.

Table showing the Numbers of Insane in Asylums, Hospitals and Licensed Houses, admitted 1891 to 1909, whose Reception Orders have been continued (L.A. 1890, s. 38 ; 1891, s. 7).

Year of Admis- sion.	Number Admitted.	Numbers under Care at end of Years.						Proportion (per Cent.) of those Admitted, remaining at end of Years.					
		1.	2.	4.	7.	12.	17.	1.	2.	4.	7.	12.	17.
1891 -	16,736	7,475	5,631	4,138	3,203	2,372	1,778	44·7	33·6	24·7	19·5	14·2	10·5
1892 -	16,997	7,846	5,895	4,454	3,461	2,489	1,865	46·2	34·7	26·2	20·4	14·6	10·9
1893 -	17,662	7,976	6,024	4,516	3,422	2,494	1,923	45·2	34·1	26·1	19·4	14·1	10·9
1894 -	17,440	8,006	6,071	4,526	3,576	2,597	—	45·9	34·8	25·9	20·5	14·8	—
1895 -	18,320	8,535	6,534	4,950	3,836	2,814	—	46·5	35·7	27·0	20·9	15·3	—
1896 -	18,440	8,529	6,697	4,948	3,824	2,845	—	46·3	36·3	26·8	20·7	15·4	—
1897 -	18,618	8,867	6,750	5,077	3,906	2,812	—	47·8	36·2	27·3	21·0	15·1	—
1898 -	19,056	8,972	6,758	5,144	3,975	2,963	—	47·1	35·5	27·0	20·8	15·5	—
1899 -	19,060	9,033	6,902	5,128	4,051	—	—	47·4	36·2	26·9	21·1	—	—
1900 -	19,462	9,327	7,192	5,418	4,159	—	—	47·9	36·9	27·7	21·3	—	—
1901 -	20,282	9,651	7,322	5,533	4,137	—	—	47·6	36·1	27·2	20·3	—	—
1902 -	22,534	10,747	8,208	6,336	4,853	—	—	48·1	36·4	28·1	21·5	—	—
1903 -	21,760	10,521	8,116	6,131	4,699	—	—	48·3	37·2	28·1	21·6	—	—
1904 -	21,784	10,413	8,078	6,055	—	—	—	47·8	37·0	27·8	—	—	—
1905 -	21,335	10,215	7,763	5,834	—	—	—	47·8	36·3	27·3	—	—	—
1906 -	21,565	10,565	7,995	6,188	—	—	—	48·9	37·0	28·7	—	—	—
1907 -	21,634	10,481	8,000	—	—	—	—	48·4	36·9	—	—	—	—
1908 -	21,983	10,795	8,354	—	—	—	—	49·1	38·0	—	—	—	—
1909 -	21,541	10,414	—	—	—	—	—	48·3	—	—	—	—	—
Means	19,800	9,388	7,127	5,274	3,931	2,673	1,855	47·3	36·1	27·1	20·7	14·9	10·8

*Accumulation of the Insane.*—The increase in the number of the insane recorded year by year is no proof of an actual growth of insanity in the community, although it is often assumed to be such. There are, in point of fact, no sufficient data for a correct judgment on the latter head, and such facts

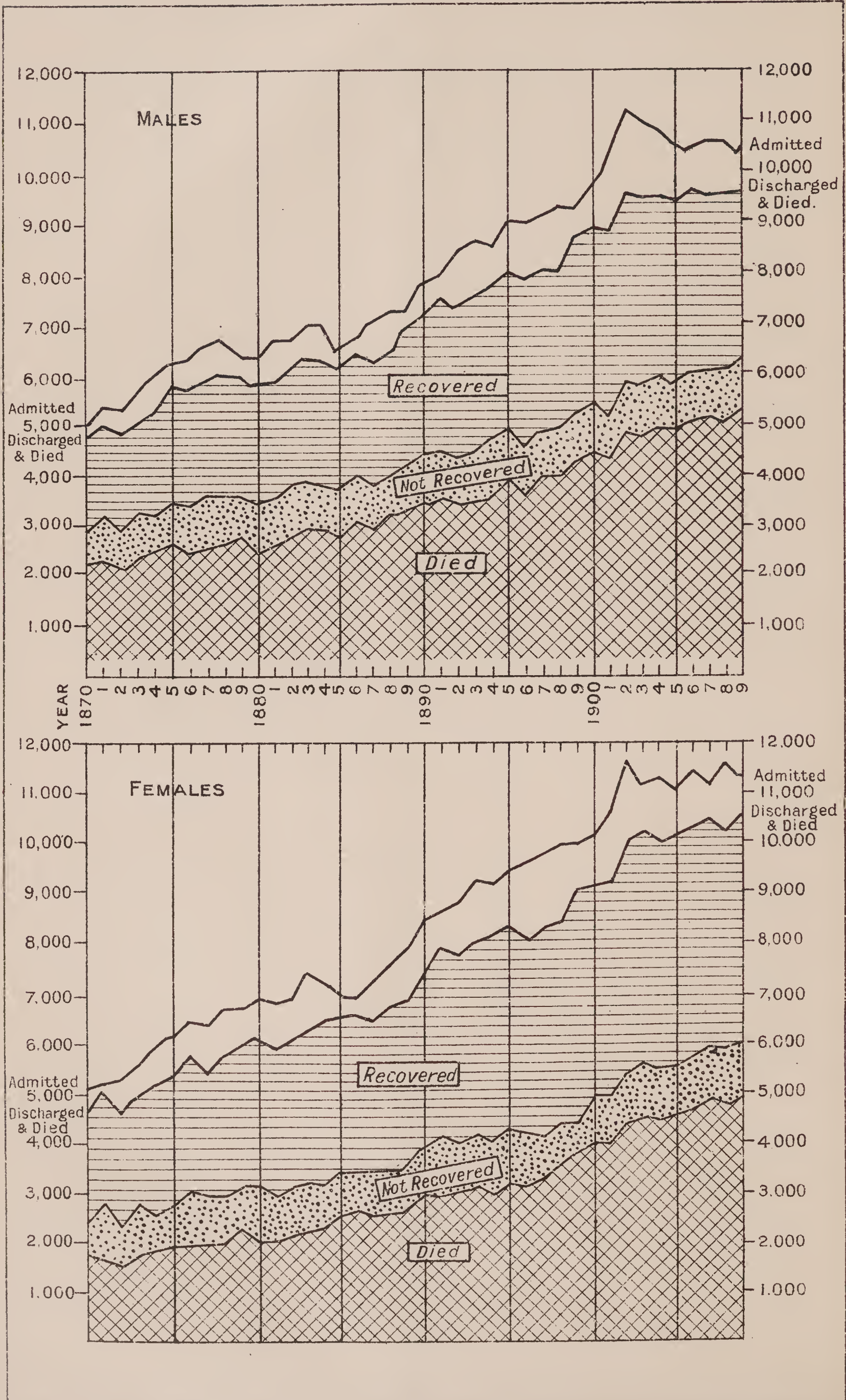
as are available tend to the conclusion that if insanity is increasing at all, it is doing so very slowly, and by no means proportionately to the increasing numbers of insane persons under care. For instance, some indication, it might be thought, would be given by the numbers who are admitted to care for the first time. Statistical information as to these "first admissions" is only available from 1898 onwards; and the ratio which their numbers bear to the population has been almost constant, that of 1910 being lower than in any other of the 13 years. Of more significance, however, is the slight but obvious increase in the number of cases which are admitted for their "first attack" of insanity, but, even here, as was pointed out in the 61st Report when this subject was dealt with at some length, the relative increase of such cases does not necessarily imply an actual increase of insanity. For, as then stated, "there are factors to be considered which render it impossible to determine whether the actual proportion of 'occurring' insanity is really increasing in the community; and, if it be so, to what extent? It is probable that far more care is taken to segregate persons suffering from the milder forms of insanity than used to be the case, fitness for such detention being considered to imply the need for treatment of a disease quite as much as the fact that the insane person requires protection from himself or that the community has to be protected from him; and, again, in the case of the aged, whose numbers . . . go to swell the list of 'first attacks' removal to Asylums is well known to be on the increase. Hence it happens that, without any actual marked increase in the prevalence of mental disorder, many such defectives are now being notified who a generation or two ago would have been left outside the pale of official recognition . . . ."

Whether insanity be increasing or not, there can be no question that the increasing numbers for whose care and treatment provision has to be made are due to "accumulation," or, in other words, the increase in chronic and irremediable insanity due to survival. For in every institution for the insane there has been no year (since registration has been in force) in which the numbers admitted have not exceeded the losses by discharge and death, although this annual residuum is a very variable quantity. To contrast the last two years in this respect:—In 1909 the excess of admissions over discharges and deaths amounted to 1,699. In 1910, it was 2,260, an increase of 561, whereas the admissions for 1910 were only 97 above those for 1909. But there were 361 more deaths in 1909 than in 1910, and although those discharged "recovered" were 330 fewer, those not recovered were 227 more in 1910 than in 1909. The comparison may be simplified by reckoning the discharges and deaths in percentages of the admissions:





CHART N<sup>o</sup> 5. Insane in Institutions and in Single Care.-The annual increment due to excess of admissions over discharges and deaths. (1870 to 1909 inclusive.)



	1909.	1910. *
Admitted - - - - -	100·0	100·0
Discharged, recovered - - -	36·0	34·4
Discharged, not recovered - -	9·6	10·6
Died - - - - -	46·6	44·7
	92·2	89·7
Surplus - - -	7·8	10·3
	100·0	100·0

The diagram (Chart 5) illustrates, for each sex, this fact of accumulation during 40 years, and clearly indicates how variable is this annual increment to the insane population. In the years 1871 and 1885 this increment was comparatively small contrasting with 1895 and 1902, when it was very considerable, as will be seen from the following table, in which the sexes are not separately treated :—

*Institutions for Insane (exclusive of Idiot Establishments).*

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths.

	1871.	1885.	1895.	1902.
Admitted - - - - -	10,528	13,354	18,513	22,851
Discharged, recovered -	4,150	5,608	7,069	8,257
Discharged, not recovered -	2,360	1,947	2,075	1,965
Died - - - - -	3,783	5,264	7,152	9,266
Surplus - - -	235	535	2,217	3,363

And expressing the discharges and deaths in the proportion per cent. of the admissions we have the following :—

	1871.	1885.	1895.	1902.
Discharged, recovered -	39·4	42·0	38·2	36·1
Discharged, not recovered -	22·4	14·6	11·2	8·6
Died - - - - -	35·9	39·4	38·6	40·6
Surplus - - -	2·3	4·0	12·0	14·7



The *readmissions* to care form from 17 to 18 per cent. of the total admissions, and may be considered to consist mainly of those who in previous years have been discharged “relieved” or “not improved,” and also of patients who having left an asylum “recovered” are admitted with a recurrent attack. So far as asylum statistics go, the proportion of such recurrences is about one-fourth of those originally discharged as recovered. As about 40 per cent. of those admitted are discharged recovered it may be reckoned that from 25 to 30 per cent. entirely recover.

### *Statistics of Patients in Asylums, &c.*

*Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in 1910.*—The number of patients under detention on the 1st January 1910 in all institutions (exclusive of idiot establishments) and in private single care was 104,612, being an increase of 28·5 per cent. on the number similarly detained on 1st January 1900, viz., 81,420. During the 10 years those in County and Borough Asylums had increased from 77,004 to 97,580, or 26·7 per cent.; in Registered Hospitals from 2,489 to 2,543, or 2·2 per cent.; in the State (Criminal Asylums) from 649 to 858, or 32·2 per cent.; and the private single patients from 439 to 593, or 35·1 per cent. In the same period there has been a decrease of 19·9 per cent. of those in Licensed Houses, the numbers therein detained having fallen from 3,587 to 2,875. The Naval and Military Hospitals, which contained 252 inmates in 1900, had 163 in 1910.

At the close of the year there remained under detention 106,872.

#### 1910.

Under detention 1st Jan.	-	104,612	Discharged, recovered	-	7,501
Admitted during year	-	21,861	,,    not recovered	-	2,323
			Died	-	9,777
			Remained	-	106,872
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		126,473			126,473
		<hr/>			<hr/>

The above figures do not include 76 patients who had to be re-certified under the provisions of section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, nor those who in the course of the year were transferred from one institution to another, amounting to 2,483, who are technically included as “discharged, not recovered” from the one institution and “admitted” into the other.

The *daily average number resident* had increased from 82,122 in 1900 to 105,580 in 1910, the proportion in County and Borough Asylums being 91·0 per cent. in the former year, and 93·3 per cent. in the latter.

The *admissions* were 21,861, or 97 above the number in 1909; and of the total admitted, 17,961, or 82·1 per cent., were *first admissions*, being 0·3 below the decennial mean.

Of those *discharged*, 7,501 are stated to have recovered, and of them 6,785 or 90·4 per cent. were discharged from the County and Borough Asylums. The recovery rate reckoned upon the total admissions was 34·31, being 1·67 below the rate for 1909, and 2·18 below the average for the 10 years 1901 to 1910 inclusive. The rate for females (37·41) was higher than that for males (30·84), the former being 2·12 and the latter 1·29 below the rates for 1909. The rate in the Asylums was 34 per cent.; amongst private single patients 58 per cent.

Those absolutely discharged as “relieved” or “not recovered” numbered 2,323, or 10·6 per cent. of the total admissions.

The *deaths*, 9,777 in number, were fewer by 361 than in 1909. The death-rate, reckoned on the daily average number resident, was 9·26 per cent., being the lowest yet recorded in any year, and 0·61 below the average for the 10 years. The rate for males was 10·56 and that for females 8·14.

The statistics given in Table XIII. enable a comparison to be made between the death-rate of insane patients in institutions and those of the general community in the year 1909. Exclusive of the idiot establishments, these rates per 1,000 living in the institutions were: for males 108·7, for females 87·0 (or limiting the record to those aged 15 years and upwards, 109·5 and 87·2). In the population at large the death-rate at all ages was 15·4 for males, 13·7 for females; so that the Asylum rate is seven times as high as the general rate in the case of males and 6·3 times as high in the case of females; the divergence being greater inversely as the age. Between the ages of 20 to 34 the disproportion is greater in the female than in the male sex, but above 34 the reverse obtains.

*Sex and Age Distribution.*—There is not much variation from year to year in the proportion of the sexes amongst the certified insane. On 1st January 1911, for every 1,000 persons there were 462·6 males and 537·4 females; a year previously there were 463·6 males and 536·4 females. The proportion of males thus shows a slight decrease, contrary to the general tendency since 1859, the relative proportions in that year being, males 455·8, females 544·2.

The proportion per 1,000 in the general population estimated for the middle of 1910 is males 482·8, females 517·2. This corresponds fairly with the proportions amongst the insane annually admitted to care, the mean for the past 10 years being males 484·0, females 516·0. Curiously the mean of those who have been admitted for the *first time* does not accord with either of the above, the sexes in this group being in approximately equal proportions, namely, 498·4 males, and 501·6 females per 1,000.



These proportions vary according to age :—

Sex Distribution.

	General Population. Census 1901.		Insane. December 31, 1909.		Admissions. Annual Average 1907-9.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 35 - -	489	511	522	478	484	516
35 to 64 - -	479	521	458	542	481	519
65 and upwards -	436	564	394	606	470	530

Age Distribution.

	General Population. Census 1901.		Insane. December 31, 1909.		Admissions. Annual Average 1907-9.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 35 - -	689	675	261	208	366	361
35 to 64 - -	269	274	627	643	532	533
65 and upwards -	42	51	112	149	102	106
All ages - -	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

*Marriage.*—The figures given in Tables XXI. to XXIII., which refer to the distribution of those directly admitted into institutions for the insane in the three categories of “single,” “married,” and “widowed,” yield almost precisely the same result as in previous years. The present figures are those of the average of the three years 1907-9, and their relation to the general population is set out in Table XXIII. Suffice it here to remark that at marriageable ages, 25 and upwards, the proportion of the unmarried of both sexes is considerably higher amongst the insane than it is in the general population, and to a slighter extent also is the proportion of the widowed. But whereas the married in the population at large at these age-periods are to the whole number of males 72 per cent., females 64 per cent., the proportions amongst those admitted are males 52, and females 48. In respect to the total population of each class the calculations show that at the marriageable ages considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted to care.

*Forms of Insanity in relation to Age and Sex.*—There will be found in Appendix A. four statistical tables dealing with the forms of insanity. In them the number of cases falling under



each head is distributed in different age-periods, the figures being those of a yearly average of the three years 1907 to 1909, of all the direct admissions into institutions for the insane (exclusive of idiot establishments). The information afforded by these tables cannot be readily summarised, and in what follows, Table XX., where the cases admitted for their first attacks are separated from those in which the attack was stated not to be the first, alone is dealt with. The total number of first-attack cases is 14,454, and of these 12,751, or nearly nine-tenths, were examples of the six forms:—insanity with epilepsy, general paralysis of the insane, mania, melancholia, delusional insanity, and senile dementia. The distribution of these in age-periods is appended, with the exception of senile dementia, the examples of which naturally fall in the main into the periods of “65 years and onwards.”

*Forms of Insanity. Age Distribution.*

—	Insanity with Epilepsy.	General Paralysis.	Mania.	Melan- cholia.	Delusional Insanity.	All Forms.
Under 25 -	26·1	1·5	19·5	11·4	7·0	13·1
25-34 -	27·3	17·5	26·6	23·0	23·5	21·7
35-44 -	21·9	43·6	21·1	21·3	25·9	21·7
45-54 -	12·3	30·1	15·8	21·0	22·7	18·5
55-64 -	8·2	6·7	10·3	16·2	13·6	13·0
65 and over	4·2	0·6	6·7	7·1	7·3	12·0
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

From this it would appear that the age-periods 25-34, and 35-44, yield the largest proportion of cases of insanity, that of 45-54 being next, whilst the proportion at ages under 25 is almost the same as that of the period 55-64; and the fewest occur after 65 years of age, although this period includes the great majority of all the cases of senile dementia. In the above selected types a comparison shows that cases of epileptic insanity and mania occur largely at ages below 45 years; melancholia and delusional insanity prevail most between 25 and 55, whilst cases of general paralysis fall chiefly between 35 and 55, and especially between 35 and 45.

Further analysis of Table XX. may be made by dealing with the cases assigned to each sex, and distributing the forms of insanity from which they suffered into age-periods, so as to ascertain which of these forms were most frequently met with in the particular age-period. This scheme is necessary to supplement the results obtained above, where the converse method was adopted, viz.:—the distribution of all the cases suffering from a particular form of insanity into their respective age-periods.

## Forms of Insanity at Various Ages.

	Males.					Females.				
	Under 25.	25-44.	45-64.	65 and over.	All Ages.	Under 25.	25-44.	45-64.	65 and over.	All Ages.
Insanity with epilepsy.	13.5	7.0	3.7	2.4	6.2	8.0	5.0	3.1	1.4	4.4
General paralysis -	1.2	23.4	18.7	0.8	16.4	0.9	3.7	3.4	0.1	2.8
Confusional insanity	2.5	2.7	4.0	1.9	3.0	2.9	4.0	4.4	1.5	3.7
Primary dementia -	7.8	2.0	1.7	0.2	2.4	5.9	2.0	1.7	0.4	2.2
Mania (acute and chronic).	38.3	27.8	22.1	15.5	25.8	46.3	34.5	25.0	16.6	31.0
Melancholia (acute and chronic).	24.2	22.2	28.8	16.8	24.0	27.2	38.0	40.8	18.4	35.0
Delusional insanity	6.8	10.4	7.9	3.9	8.4	2.4	8.5	11.2	6.1	8.2
Senile dementia -	—	—	4.1	52.0	7.5	—	—	2.7	49.8	6.9
Secondary dementia	1.2	1.8	4.9	3.2	2.9	0.5	1.3	4.3	3.7	2.4
Other forms -	4.5	2.7	4.1	3.3	3.4	5.9	3.0	3.4	2.0	3.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It will be seen that *at all ages* melancholia and mania furnished by far the largest proportion of cases, that of mania being higher in males, of melancholia in females. The cases of general paralysis of the insane were proportionately six times as numerous in males as in females. Primary dementia and delusional insanity were met with to about the same extent in each sex, whilst confusional insanity gave a slightly higher proportion in females. Cases of insanity with epilepsy, of senile and of secondary dementia were more frequent amongst the males, particularly the first-named.

*Under 25 years of age* in both sexes cases of mania head the list, being proportionately far more common than melancholia, especially amongst females, amongst whom, however, the latter affection was more prevalent than it was amongst males. There was a higher proportion amongst male patients than amongst female of cases of insanity with epilepsy, primary dementia, and of delusional insanity; and in each sex the number of cases of general paralysis at these ages was very small.

*At ages 25 to 44* both mania and melancholia were more commonly met with in females than in males, but of the two, mania occurred in larger proportion in the latter, melancholia in the former sex. At this age-period general paralysis was met with more than six times as frequently amongst males as amongst females, whilst, as in earlier life, cases of epilepsy and of delusional insanity were proportionately more common in males. Cases of primary dementia occurred to an equal extent in the two sexes, whilst those of confusional insanity were more frequent in females.

*At ages 45 to 64* melancholia predominated in each sex, the rate for females being notably high; and in this sex also the



proportion of cases of mania was higher than it was amongst the males. There is still a preponderance of cases of general paralysis in males as compared with females, but not to so marked an extent as in the previous period; whilst cases of delusional insanity now show a higher proportion in females than in males. There is but little difference in the comparative sex-proportions of cases of epilepsy, confusional insanity, and primary dementia, and secondary dementia is more frequent in males.

At ages 65 years and upwards about one-half of the patients admitted for their first attacks of insanity were cases of senile dementia, which were rather more common amongst the males. At this age-period it will be seen that the proportion of cases of mania and melancholia has considerably diminished, but in each sex melancholia is more frequent than mania. Delusional insanity, at these ages, occurred more in females than in males.

To sum up, these figures appear to show that epileptic insanity, although liable to occur at any age, is mainly a disease of adolescence and early adult life, and most cases of primary dementia are to be found below 25 years of age. General paralysis of the insane in either sex mainly develops in middle-life, from 35 to 54. Mania is more common in both sexes below the age of 35 than it is above that age, but a considerable number of instances occur even in later life. Melancholia, which also prevails to a large extent throughout life, is most common in both sexes beyond middle-age, although in females a high proportion occurs between 25 and 35. Delusional insanity seems to be met with in greater frequency at younger ages in males than in females, but in both sexes it prevails mostly from 25 to 54. Primary dementia is mainly found in early life, secondary dementia in later life, and confusional insanity is fairly distributed throughout from 25 years upwards, a larger proportion being met with at younger periods in females than males.

*Causation of Insanity. Heredity, Alcoholism, and Mental Stress.*—The information concerning the etiological factors of insanity which is furnished to us by asylum medical officers should, if rightly interpreted, eventually prove of value in regard to preventive measures. We believe that much pains are taken to render this information as accurate as possible, although it must often be no easy matter to obtain it. It may be assumed that the statistics based thereon—to be found in Tables XV. to XVIII.—are sufficiently reliable as records of fact, even if they do not embrace all that may be essential to the deduction of absolutely correct inferences. Take, for instance, the question—at the present time exciting so much interest—of the transmission by inheritance of the insane diathesis. Our statistics show—and since their introduction upwards of 30 years ago have shown—that there is a family



history of insanity in persons admitted to asylum care, amounting on an average in the case of males to 19 per cent., and of females to 23 per cent. of the total yearly admissions. This is probably an underestimate, for there is always a considerable residuum concerning whom it is impossible, for various reasons, to obtain positive information on the point. To ignore the factor of inheritance because thrice the number of insane apparently come of sane stock as there is of those with a family history of insanity would be unwarrantable. For the total number of the insane forms a mere fraction of the whole community, and it is inconceivable that there is anything approaching to 25 per cent. of the sane population in whose immediate forbears or their collaterals insanity has occurred. Nor is it simply a question of an *insane* heritage, but rather of the transmission of an instability of the nervous system which may manifest itself in many directions apart from actual insanity—an instability which may have been originally acquired by many agencies—notably that of alcoholism. Without venturing on a much disputed question, we may simply note that amongst the insane admissions there is recorded to have been during the past three years on an average 5 per cent. in whom alcoholism was one of the factors of the family history.

The detailed and searching investigation which has been carried on by Dr. Mott into the histories of the inmates of the London County Asylums with insane relatives more than confirms the general view presented by the annual returns as to the inheritance of the insane diathesis, or as he phrases it, the “neuropathic taint.” Such hereditary predisposition he considers to be “the most important factor in the production of “insanity, imbecility, and epilepsy.”\*

That there is a natural limit to the extent to which such a transmitted tendency is carried through successive generations, is supported by our statistics, which show that there has been but small variation during many years in the proportion of the insane in whose cases this hereditary factor was ascertained. Had there been no such check in operation this proportion would in all probability have grown with the increase in the numbers of insane persons, but, of course, not to the same degree, owing to the permanent segregation of the majority. These percentage proportions in each sex, as recorded in our 34th Report and onwards, attained a maximum in the years 1892–96 (m. 20·7, f. 26·1), and declined thence to (m. 18·6, f. 24·4) in 1898–02, since when there has been a gradual ascent to the present figures—1907–9 (m. 20·9, f. 25·7). The latter increase may be in part due to more precise information being now obtained than formerly.

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\* We are indebted to Dr. Mott for the opportunity to include in the Supplement to this Report a summary of his investigations, and his conclusions

The importance of this factor in insanity is evidenced by its being associated with practically every one of the 49 other factors in the schedule, although in very variable degree.

For example, amongst the males those cases of insanity which developed in the period of puberty and adolescence were strikingly numerous in subjects of inherited taint. In both sexes too, such a taint was present in a marked degree in cases where mental stress, whether sudden or prolonged, was a main factor in the attack. The same is true of cases of insanity following influenza, and (in males especially) of alcoholic indulgence. Again, in females puerperal insanity, and that which is associated with the climacteric period, are, especially the former, notably frequent in persons with this hereditary predisposition. It is to be noted also that in 7·5 per cent. of the total number of cases of first attacks of insanity—into which category Tables XVII. and XVIII. dealing with the combination of *Ætiological Factors* alone deals—the recorders have been unable to assign any other causation than that of inheritance.

Besides insane heredity, two other factors stand out prominently in respect to their frequency in the history of insane persons. These are the toxic agent alcohol and the more obscure but no less real factor of mental stress. As regards *alcohol*—which as an assigned cause of insanity was far more common in males (22·1) than in females (8·7)—it was returned apart from any correlated factor in about as many instances as was insane heredity, viz., 7·3 per cent., and like the latter it was associated with all or nearly all the other various conditions in bodily constitution, habits, environment, &c., which appeared to be more or less definitely associated with the mental derangement. Most prominent amongst these conditions—apart from heredity—were: (a) syphilis, in both sexes, particularly in males; (b) conditions of privation; and (c) traumatism in the male sex, the climacteric period and epilepsy in the female. It is unlikely that this cause would be assigned without good evidence of the intemperance of the subject, and it may be true that its frequency is mainly due to the fact that inebriety is often itself a symptom of mental weakness. When, however, there is already a transmitted instability of the cerebral mechanism it is highly probable that excessive alcoholic indulgence may determine its graver derangement.

Of the two main forms of *mental stress*, that which is prolonged—such as worry, anxiety, and sorrow—is far more commonly associated with the development of insanity than are sudden emotions and shock. It appears from the returns to have been the only assignable cause of the attack in 9·6 per cent. of the cases, whilst sudden stress was thus accepted in 2·2 per cent.; each form being rather more frequently thus



observed in females than in males. Again, we find prolonged mental stress to be associated with nearly every other assignable factor in the category, and besides the large proportion of cases where there was a history of inherited predisposition, it was in males most often so associated in cases with a history of privation, or of the toxic agencies of influenza, syphilis, tuberculosis, and alcohol. In females, again, a history of privation in cases where prolonged mental stress is noted was very common; indeed, such a conjunction is only to be expected. The climacteric perturbation was very frequently combined with such stress in the history of the case, and in this, as in the other sex, the majority of cases where influenza is recorded as an antecedent of the attack of insanity there was also present this factor of mental stress.

*The Diseases of the Insane.*—Save in respect to certain infectious disorders which are “notifiable,” there is no available means of determining the relative prevalence of diseases than the information afforded by mortality statistics. Although such statistics cannot determine the actual morbidity of a community, they do, within limits, afford a fairly satisfactory basis of comparison between various sections of the population in this regard. We have previously made use of them in attempting to estimate the comparative frequency of certain physical diseases amongst the insane in contrast with their occurrence in the general population (*see* 62nd and 63rd Reports). The figures with which we now propose to deal are those relating to the causes of death in England and Wales in 1909 (72nd Annual Report of the Registrar-General) and in institutions for the insane for the same year, published in our last Report; and the comparison will be made between the Asylum population on the one hand and the rest of the whole community on the other. It is necessary to confine the analysis to the persons in each division at *ages 15 years and upwards*, as so small a number below that age are to be found in Asylums. We must also eliminate from each group all the deaths ascribed to *general paralysis of the insane*, in view of the fact that nearly three-fourths of all such deaths are those of Asylum inmates, so that whereas in the Asylum population for 1909 general paralysis accounted for 166 per 1,000 deaths from all causes, in the rest of the community this ratio was only 2 per 1,000.

The comparison may be made in two directions: first, with regard to the proportion borne by certain diseases to the total mortality; and, secondly, the ratio which such deaths bear to the number of persons living. The figures for the latter are in the one case those recorded of the number of persons in Asylums on 31st December 1909, on the other of the estimated population of England and Wales in the middle of that year, from which the Asylum population has been deducted.



## 1909.—At Ages of 15 Years and upwards.

	Insane (in Institutions).			General Population (rest of).		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Number living - - -	47,316	55,493	102,809	11,436,753	12,622,679	24,059,432
Deaths from all causes	3,886	4,521	8,407	167,745	169,550	337,295
Mortality per 1,000 living.	81·12	81·47	81·77	14·66	13·43	14·01

Thus (exclusive of deaths from general paralysis, the addition of which would materially raise the Asylum mortality) the general mortality at ages 15 years and upwards in institutions for the insane is nearly six times the rate in the rest of the population at those ages. With so wide a divergence in the general death-rate which obtains between these two unequal sections of the community, of which the one group is 137 times as large as the other, it might seem futile to make any comparison between them. This divergence is similarly marked as between separate diseases and groups of diseases, although greater in some and less in others than that of the mean rates. But when we turn to the relative proportion of deaths from individual diseases or groups of diseases to the total number of deaths we have a reliable basis of comparison, and can infer therefrom with approximate accuracy the incidence of such diseases in each division. It is obvious also that the results of an estimation of the ratios per 1,000 total deaths yield analogous variations to those which obtain by calculation of the death-rates from each disease, were the general mortality the same in each series.

For instance, in the tables before us we find that in Asylums in 1909 there were 1,156 deaths from nervous disease (other than general paralysis), which, in a total of 8,407 deaths yield a proportion of 137·5 per 1,000. In the rest of the population the deaths so ascribed amounted to 12,942, out of a total of 337,295, *i.e.*, a proportion of 38·4 per 1,000. But the actual death-rate from these diseases per 10,000 persons living was 112·4 in the Asylum population, and only 5·8 in the rest of the community. If, however, this latter figure be raised in the proportion which the general Asylum rate (about 818 per 10,000) bears to that of the rest of the population (about 140 per 10,000), it would stand at 33·9, and would thereby be homologous with the ratios per 1,000 deaths.

Selecting for comparison 11 causes which, apart from general paralysis, accounted for the great majority of the deaths in Asylums, and adding thereto the number of "violent" deaths, we have the subjoined figures.

1909.—*Table of Deaths at 15 Years of Age and upwards  
(excluding General Paralysis).*

Causes of Death.	Insane.			General Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Diarrhœa and dysentery	82	151	233	435	520	955
Pneumonia - - -	413	469	882	13,563	10,053	23,616
Phthisis - - -	637	676	1,313	20,234	14,530	34,764
Cancer - - -	127	179	306	14,005	19,512	33,517
Epilepsy - - -	199	181	380	1,055	1,010	2,065
Valvular heart disease -	277	376	653	7,270	8,445	15,715
Cardiac degeneration -	118	198	316	950	1,224	2,174
Apoplexy - - -	168	153	321	11,397	14,229	25,626
Bronchitis - - -	134	115	249	13,225	16,386	29,611
Chronic Bright's disease	204	298	502	5,307	4,485	9,792
Old age - - -	418	529	947	14,079	18,949	33,028
Violent deaths - -	28	21	49	10,086	3,390	13,476
All other causes - -	1,081	1,175	2,256	56,139	56,817	112,956
Total - - -	3,886	4,521	8,407	167,745	169,550	337,295

It will be seen that in Asylums in 1909 the deaths from phthisis were considerably more numerous than from any other cause ; that next in order came those from old age, and then in succession : pneumonia, valvular heart disease, chronic Bright's disease, epilepsy, apoplexy (including cerebral embolism and thrombosis as well as hæmorrhage), cardiac degeneration, cancer (using the term to include all forms of malignant disease), bronchitis, and diarrhœa and dysentery. The deaths ascribed to accident or violence numbered only 49. Of these causes, those from phthisis, pneumonia (slightly), bronchitis, epilepsy, and apoplexy were relatively more frequent in the male than in the female sex, as also were the "violent" deaths—the reverse relation obtaining with respect to the rest of the selected causes.

In the general population the order of frequency was somewhat different—the deaths from cancer coming next to phthisis and outnumbering those from old age, whilst pneumonia took a lower place than either bronchitis or epilepsy. The deaths ascribed to violence, though fewer than those from valvular heart disease, were relatively more numerous than those from chronic renal disease, whilst epilepsy stands last but one on the list which is closed by the small figures of diarrhœa and dysentery. The sex distribution of these death causes is also different from that which occurred in the insane ; deaths from apoplexy and bronchitis being relatively more common in females, and those from chronic renal disease in males.

The proportions which these deaths bear to the total number of deaths from all causes are given below. They range (for



both sexes) in the Asylum group from a ratio of 156·2 per 1,000 in the case of phthisis to 5·8 per 1,000 in that of deaths from violence; whilst in the rest of the population the ratio for phthisis was 103·1, and that for violent deaths 39·9, the lowest being the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery, which yielded a ratio of 2·8, as compared with one of 27·7 in Asylums. Other diseases in which this ratio was higher amongst Asylum inmates than in the rest of the community were pneumonia (104·9 : 70·0), valvular heart disease (77·7 : 46·6), chronic Bright's disease (59·7 : 29·0), cardiac degeneration (37·6 : 6·5), and epilepsy (45·2 : 6·1); whilst those where the Asylum ratio was lower than the other, were cancer (36·4 : 99·4), apoplexy (38·2 : 76·0), and bronchitis (29·6 : 87·8). There was a larger proportion of deaths from old age in Asylums than outside (112·7 : 97·9).

1909.—At 15 Years of Age and upwards (excluding General Paralysis).

Causes of Death.	Per 1,000 Deaths from all Causes.					
	Insane.			General Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Diarrhœa and dysentery -	21·1	33·4	27·7	2·6	3·1	2·8
Pneumonia - - -	106·3	103·7	104·9	80·9	59·2	70·0
Phthisis - - -	163·9	149·5	156·2	120·6	85·7	103·1
Cancer - - -	32·7	39·6	36·4	83·5	115·1	99·4
Epilepsy - - -	51·2	40·1	45·2	6·3	6·0	6·1
Valvular heart disease -	71·3	83·2	77·7	43·3	49·8	46·6
Cardiac degeneration -	30·3	43·8	37·6	5·7	7·2	6·5
Apoplexy - - -	43·2	33·8	38·2	68·0	83·9	76·0
Bronchitis - - -	34·5	25·4	29·6	78·8	96·6	87·8
Chronic Bright's disease	52·5	65·9	59·7	31·6	26·5	29·0
Old age - - -	107·6	117·0	112·7	83·9	111·8	97·9
Violent deaths - -	7·3	4·6	5·8	60·1	20·0	39·9
All other causes - -	278·1	260·0	268·3	334·7	335·1	334·9
Total - - -	1000·0	1000·0	1000·0	1000·0	1000·0	1000·0

The reason for such differences, some of which are striking, can only be conjectured. In some cases the comparative excess in Asylums may depend on the recognised relationship between mental disorder and certain bodily affections, *e.g.*, epilepsy and valvular heart disease. It may be that the conditions of asylum life, as well as the physical and mental inertia of many inmates, account for the preponderance of deaths from cardiac degeneration and renal disease. It is singular if this be so that apoplexy should be relatively uncommon, for the vascular degeneration to which it is primarily due is often



1909.—At 15 Years of Age and upwards (excluding General Paralysis).

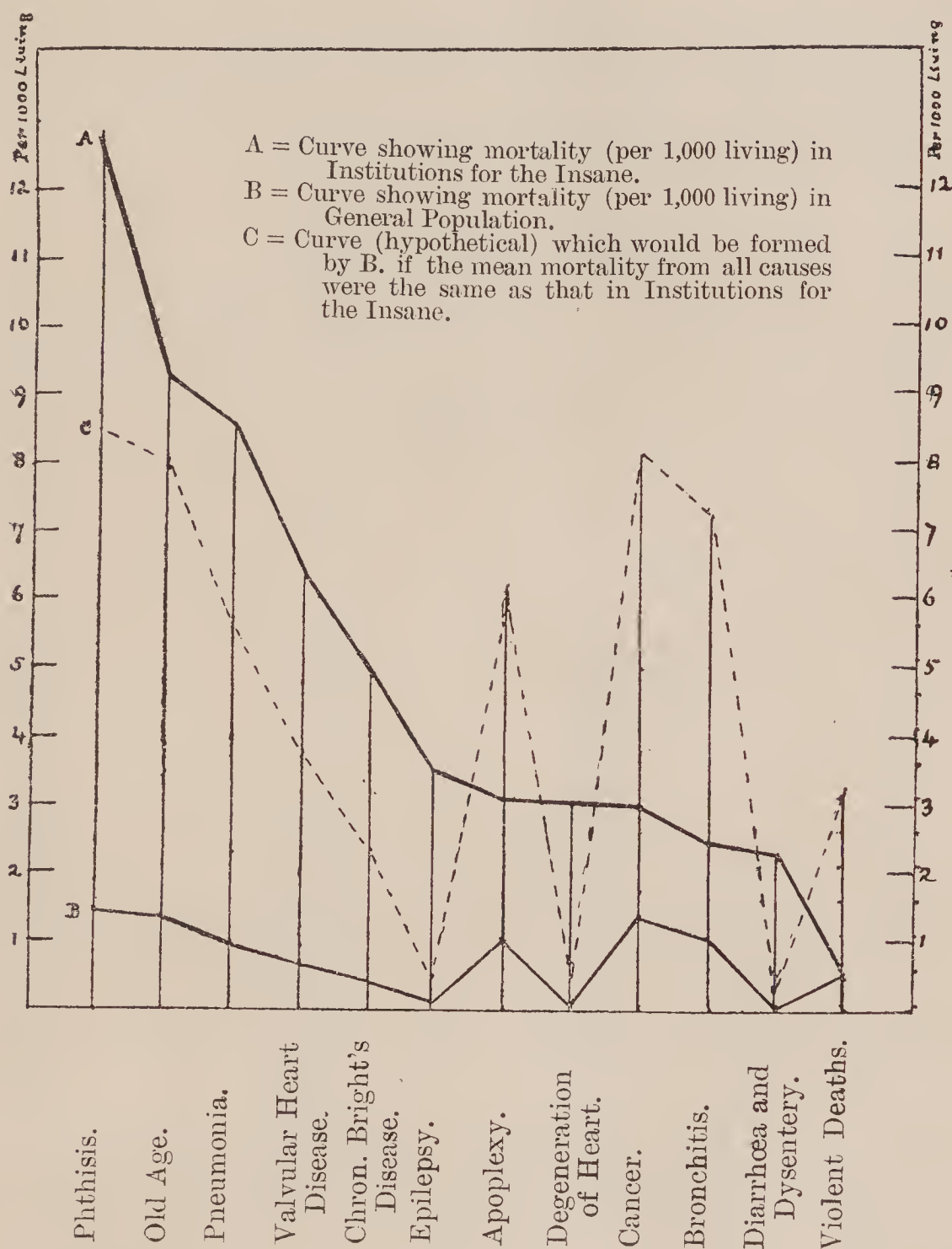
Causes of Death.	Per 1,000 Living.					
	Insane.			General Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Diarrhœa and dysentery -	1·73	2·74	2·27	0·04	0·04	0·04
Pneumonia - - -	8·73	8·45	8·58	1·19	0·80	0·98
Phthisis - - -	13·46	12·18	12·77	1·77	1·15	1·44
Cancer - - -	2·68	3·22	2·98	1·22	1·54	1·39
Epilepsy - - -	4·21	3·26	3·70	0·09	0·08	0·09
Valvular heart disease -	5·86	6·77	6·35	0·62	0·67	0·65
Cardiac degeneration -	2·49	3·57	3·07	0·08	0·10	0·09
Apoplexy - - -	3·55	2·76	3·12	1·00	1·13	1·07
Bronchitis - - -	2·83	2·07	2·42	1·16	1·30	1·23
Chronic Bright's disease	4·31	5·37	4·88	0·47	0·35	0·41
Old age - - -	8·83	9·53	9·21	1·23	1·50	1·37
Violent deaths - -	0·59	0·38	0·48	0·88	0·27	0·56
All other causes - -	22·85	21·17	21·94	4·91	4·50	4·69
Total - - -	82·12	81·47	81·77	14·66	13·43	14·01

linked with chronic Bright's disease. That the mortality from phthisis and diarrhœal disorders is so high is only accordant with the general facts of their undue prevalence in Asylums for the insane. It is not so easy to find an explanation for the comparatively high mortality from pneumonia, except on the apparent fact (borne out by the high general death-rate) of a lessened capacity of vital resistance to acute disease which an insane patient so frequently exhibits. On the other hand, the paucity of deaths from bronchitis (as well as of those ascribed to "violence") as compared with their number in the population at large must probably be ascribed to the protection from exposure which life in an asylum affords, a care and protection which may equally account for the higher proportion of deaths from old age.

There remains one morbid condition which is responsible for an increasing number of deaths in the general community, from which it would almost appear as if the insane enjoyed some immunity. According to these figures, the proportion of deaths from "cancer," *i.e.*, from all forms of malignant disease, was in Asylums 36·4 per 1,000, which may be compared with the ratio of 99·4 per 1,000 in the rest of the community, the disparity being more marked in the female than in the male sex. Although the mortality rates per 1,000 living show a rate of 2·98 amongst the insane, and one of 1·39 in others, yet having regard to the great divergence between the general death-rates in the two series, the general cancer

mortality in relation to that of the insane is not 1·39 but 8·11. Upon what can this difference depend? Is it because, as suggested in the analogous case of bronchitis, the asylum patient is protected from some yet unknown factor in the

*Mortality Rates in certain Diseases.*



development of this disease; or has it to do with mode of living as well as of environment; or can it be that there is any antagonism between the conditions favourable to the development of cancer and those which conduce to insanity? At any rate, in view of these statistics, which seem valid and are confirmatory of those we published two years ago, a thorough investigation of the subject might not be without profit.

It may be pointed out that the age incidence of cancer deaths is almost the same in the two groups, *e.g.*, the proportion at ages 55 and upwards of persons dying from cancer in 1909 was, for the insane, 68·3 per cent., and for the rest of the community, 68·5 per cent. of all deaths from this cause above the age of 14.



The appended table giving the proportion of deaths from cancer (including all forms of malignant disease) amongst the insane during 16 years shows that, as in the community, so amongst this class, the proportion has risen almost continuously. There are excluded from the numbers of the total deaths those which were ascribed to general paralysis of the insane, and in order to limit the computation to subjects of ages 15 and upwards it has been necessary to estimate the total deaths in this group for every year up to 1907. The figures are therefore only approximate, and probably the proportions were actually lower in those years than the table indicates.

*Insane in Institutions.*

*Proportion of Deaths from Cancer per 1,000 Deaths from all Causes (General Paralysis excepted) at Ages 15 Years and upwards.*

—				Males.	Females.	Persons.
1894	-	-	-	17·7	35·1	26·9
1895	-	-	-	18·0	30·8	24·4
1896	-	-	-	23·6	42·0	32·2
1897	-	-	-	21·8	31·5	26·7
1898	-	-	-	20·2	31·0	25·8
1899	-	-	-	20·7	31·3	26·3
1900	-	-	-	20·1	32·8	26·6
1901	-	-	-	23·6	33·2	28·8
1902	-	-	-	20·9	29·1	25·3
1903	-	-	-	27·5	33·7	30·8
1904	-	-	-	29·8	36·5	33·3
1905	-	-	-	30·1	39·8	35·3
1906	-	-	-	31·6	32·9	32·3
1907	-	-	-	30·8	32·2	31·6
1908	-	-	-	29·8	35·0	32·6
1909	-	-	-	32·7	39·6	36·4
Mean (16 years) -				24·9	34·1	29·7

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

A list of the County and Borough Asylums, at the close of the year 95 in number, with the names of the Medical Superintendents and of the Clerks to the Visiting Committees, is given in Appendix L., at Part II., page 538.

Speaking generally, these Institutions continue to be well administered and maintained in a high state of efficiency. Information relating to the particular condition of each Asylum

is given in Appendix C., commencing at page 292, where will be found a copy of the entry in the Visitors' Book made by members of our Board after each statutory visit paid during the year. Information relating to these Institutions is also supplied in Appendix B. Table VII. shows the amount and cost of land, cost of building, and accommodation for patients in each Asylum up to 1st January 1911. Table VIII. shows the total expenditure both in respect to building and repairs during the year ended 31st March 1910, and the average weekly cost of, and the weekly charge for, patients during the year ended 31st March 1910. Table IX. indicates the accommodation provided by, and the vacant accommodation existing in, each Asylum on 1st January 1911. Table X. supplies particulars connected with the care and treatment of the patients, and information respecting the Attendants and Nurses.

On the 1st January 1911 the County and Borough Asylums contained 99,742 patients, classified as follows:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,335	2,030	3,365
Pauper - - - - -	44,808	51,369	96,177
Criminal - - - - -	168	32	200
Total - - - - -	46,311	53,431	99,742

Upon the year there was a net increase of 2,162 in the number of patients resident.

During the year there were 19,942 admissions, as shown below:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total admissions in 1910 - - -	10,410	11,602	22,012
Deduct transfers from other Institutions, and re-admissions on fresh reception orders to replace lapsed orders - - - - -	958	1,112	2,070
Number of fresh admissions - - -	9,452	10,490	19,942

The fresh admissions in 1910 were 94 more in number than those of the previous year, and 477 more than the average of the 10 preceding years.

Of these fresh admissions 17·6 per cent. had been previously discharged from Institutions for the insane.



The discharges during the year were 10,555, of whom were—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged “recovered” - - -	2,900	3,885	6,785
Discharged “not recovered,” including the transfers to other Institutions and the re-certifications to replace lapsed orders	1,716	2,054	3,770
Total - - - -	4,616	5,939	10,555

The above figures show a percentage of recoveries to admissions of 34·0 as compared with an average percentage of 36·4 for the preceding 10 years.

During the year 9,295 patients (4,920 males and 4,375 females) died.

The proportion per cent. of deaths to the daily average number resident was 9·4, namely, 10·8 males and 8·3 females. These percentages are considerably lower than those for the previous year, and are in each instance 0·7 per cent. below the average of the preceding 10 years. These facts, taken in conjunction with the low recovery rate, account for more than one half of the net increase in the number of patients resident.

The number of post-mortem examinations was 7,302, being 78·6 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

In 38 Asylums a post-mortem examination was made in over 85 per cent. of the cases; but in the Brecon, Salop, Isle of Wight, and West Riding (Storthes Hall) Asylums the proportion of these investigations was in each instance below 50 per cent.

There is reason to hope that the unfortunate and long-existing dispute between the Local Authorities to whom the Carmarthenshire Asylum belongs (*see* 64th Report, page 19) may, by a financial adjustment, be shortly terminated, and that the alterations and improvements so much needed at the Asylum will then be taken in hand.

The Committee of Visitors of the Storthes Hall Asylum, opened a few years ago for the West Riding of Yorkshire, have declined to fulfil the express undertaking to provide a chapel for the Institution, given in the year 1900, upon which the plans of the Asylum were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. A breach of so clear and definite an undertaking is most regrettable. When the Asylum was visited by members of our Board in October 1909 the arrangements for divine service were very inadequate and did not comply with the requirements of the law. The services only comprised an afternoon Church of England service held fortnightly and a Nonconformist service held in the afternoon of the intermediate Sundays; there was no salaried chaplain, and no payment was made for the duties performed by the clergyman and minister. Since then, owing to the pressure exercised by the Secretary of State and ourselves, the matter

has been placed on a somewhat less unsatisfactory footing, for in future a Church of England service is to be held on every Sunday afternoon, on Christmas Day, and on Good Friday; a Nonconformist service on every Sunday morning, and a Roman Catholic service or a visitation once a week. A Church of England chaplain, a Nonconformist chaplain, and a Roman Catholic chaplain have been appointed and are each paid a very small salary. In the absence of a proper chapel, the Church of England and Nonconformist services have to be held in the recreation hall and the Roman Catholic service in a room.

Revised general rules for the government of the Kent County Asylums and the Norfolk County Asylum have received the approval of the Secretary of State.

Trimdon House, a country residence situate in the neighbourhood of the Durham County Asylum, which for many years has been rented and utilised as a branch of that Institution, has been given up, and the 37 patients accommodated there removed to the main building.

From an examination of Table X. it will be apparent that the proportions of patients engaged in useful employment, of those usually attending divine service, of those usually present at the weekly entertainments, and of those that enjoy the privilege of extended exercise beyond the grounds, are much higher in some Asylums than in others. These differences may, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the size of the Institution, its situation, the mental characteristics of the patients, which undoubtedly vary in different districts, and in some instances by the inadequate size of the chapel or the recreation hall, but in the main are dependent upon the extent to which the Medical Superintendent of each Asylum takes a real and lively interest in these matters so essential in the care and treatment of the insane, but the importance of which we have here and there of late observed a regrettable tendency to minimise.

The following changes have occurred among the Medical Superintendents :—

Dr. Walker, for the last 10 years Medical Superintendent of the Hayward's Heath Asylum, retired, and has we regret since died. He was succeeded by Mr. Planck, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the Institution.

Dr. Lawrence has retired from the Chester County Asylum, Upton, after being connected with it for a period of 40 years, for the last 15 of which he was Medical Superintendent. Dr. Grills, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, has been promoted to Dr. Lawrence's place.

Dr. David J. Jones has retired from the London County Asylum, Banstead, and Mr. Spark, Medical Superintendent of the Epileptic Colony, Ewell, has been promoted to his place.



Dr. M. A. Collins, Senior Assistant Medical Officer at Bexley Asylum, has been selected to succeed Mr. Spark at the Epileptic Colony.

Mr. de Lisle, for the last 10 years Medical Superintendent of the Three Counties Asylum, Arlesley, has retired, and Mr. Lawrence O. Fuller, formerly Medical Officer in charge of Gore Farm (Temporary) Asylum, Dartford, and an Assistant Medical Officer at Darenth Asylum, has been appointed in his place.

Mr. E. C. Rogers, Medical Superintendent of the Cambridge-shire Asylum for 28 years, has retired, and Dr. Thompson, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, has been promoted to succeed him.

Mr. Cox, for 29 years the Medical Superintendent of the North Wales Counties Asylum, Denbigh, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Mr. Stanley Hughes, previously an Assistant Medical Officer at Claybury Asylum.

Dr. Barton has resigned the post of Medical Superintendent of the Surrey County Asylum, Brookwood, which he has held for more than 28 years. He had previously been an Assistant Medical Officer in the same Institution for eight years. He has been succeeded by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Lowry.

Dr. Amsden, who for the long period of 41 years has been associated with the Essex County Asylum as one of the Medical Officers, for 27 years of which he was Medical Superintendent, has resigned and been appointed Honorary Consulting Physician to the Institution. Dr. John Turner, who had been an Assistant Medical Officer throughout Dr. Amsden's tenure of office as Medical Superintendent, has been promoted to succeed him.

Dr. Bevan Lewis has retired from the West Riding of Yorkshire Asylum, Wakefield, after being connected with it for more than 35 years. For the last 26 years he has, as Medical Superintendent, maintained the reputation of the Institution both for able administration and for successful efforts to increase the knowledge of the causation and scientific treatment of mental disease. Dr. Bolton, with wide experience as an Assistant Medical Officer in various Asylums, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Bevan Lewis. He should be well equipped for the post, and we have every hope that under his direction research work will continue to be prosecuted with zeal.

The total number of day and night attendants and nurses, exclusive of head attendants, employed in the County and Borough Asylums on 31st December 1910 was 11,817 (5,602 males and 6,215 females). Of that number the proportion under one year's service (excluding two Asylums open less than three years, at which 187 attendants and nurses were engaged) was 22 per cent. (namely, male attendants, 16 per cent., and nurses,

27 per cent.) ; and the proportion over five years' service (excluding eight Asylums open less than seven years, where 890 attendants and nurses were employed) was 39 per cent. (namely, male attendants, 55 per cent., and nurses, 27 per cent.).

#### ASYLUMS' OFFICERS SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1909.

On April the 1st, 1910, this Act, which received the Royal Assent on the 3rd of December 1909, came into operation. It supersedes sections 280-282 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, by which Visiting Committees of Asylums were vested with the discretionary power of granting superannuation allowances to their officers and servants, and imposes instead on such Committees an obligation to grant such allowances to established officers and servants of Asylums after certain periods of good service, subject to such officers and servants contributing annually a percentage amount of their salaries or wages, and emoluments. Provision is also made in the Act for the grant of allowances in the case of permanent incapacity resulting from injury or illness.

With the principle of the Act we are in entire agreement, as we have always felt that the nature of Asylum service is exceptionally trying to those who have the care and charge of the insane, and that the best method of attracting suitable persons to enter the service and to remain in it as a permanent occupation is by offering them fair salaries or wages with the prospect of liberal pensions after a reasonable length of good service, or in the case of disablement or breakdown in health.

Many difficulties have arisen with regard to the interpretation of the Act, owing to its obscure and sometimes conflicting phraseology, which was largely the result of accepting amendments while the Bill was before Parliament, to enable it to be passed as an unopposed measure.

From the first it became obvious that there would be considerable diversity of opinion as to the proper classification of established officers and servants as provided by sections 1, 2, and 17 of the Act. To endeavour to arrive, if possible, at some uniform basis of classification on the part of Visiting Committees, previous to the Act coming into force, with the approval of the Secretary of State, we held a conference at our office with various bodies interested. After a long discussion, so many conflicting views were expressed that it was clear that no real agreement would be possible.

In the course of our visits during the year to County and Borough Asylums we have found a great variety of classifications in force, some Visiting Committees going so far as to include all their established officers and servants in Class I.



We have always considered that the privileges of Class I. were intended to be applied only to those who had the continuous care and charge of the patients in the usual course of their employment, and who are consequently subjected to a far greater strain than those who merely have the custody and general supervision of quiet and orderly working patients at various periods of the day upon the farms or in the gardens and shops. We should prefer to see placed in Class II. such established members of the staff as have the supervision of patients during the ordinary working hours only and are never engaged in the wards at all. According to our view, the object of the classification is to give the greater privileges to those officers and servants who have to undergo the greater strain, and not to take as the test the risk of injury to which all who are brought in contact with the insane are necessarily liable, and which is adequately dealt with in other provisions of the Act.

Section 12, which provides that “every superannuation allowance or gratuity under the Act shall be paid by the Visiting Committee of the Asylum in which the officer or servant to whom or to whose widow or children the superannuation allowance or gratuity is payable was employed at the time of his superannuation or death, and shall be paid out of the Fund out of which the salary or wages and emoluments of the officer or servant is, or has been paid, and the weekly sum fixed by the Visiting Committee under section 283 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, shall be of such amount that the total of such sum shall be sufficient to pay all such superannuation allowance or gratuity in addition to the expenses of maintenance and salaries payable under that section,” has given rise to some difficulty. In most Asylums the Visiting Committee employ in a permanent capacity not only officers and attendants whose salaries are payable out of the Maintenance Fund, but also other officers and servants such as engineers, artisans and workmen, who are engaged in repairs, alterations, and improvements to the Asylum, and whose salaries and wages are paid out of the Building and Repair Fund. The Law Officers of the Crown have now advised that upon the proper construction of the section, superannuation allowances are not to be paid wholly out of the Asylum Maintenance Fund, but partly out of the Asylum Maintenance Fund and partly out of the Building and Repair Fund, according as the salaries or wages of the officer or servant in question are paid out of these Funds respectively; and further, that if any allowances are payable out of the Building and Repair Fund this Fund is not to be recouped for such payments out of the Asylum Maintenance Fund.

We understand that the Home Office has requested the Law Officers also to advise on several points that have arisen in con-

nection with appeals to the Secretary of State under section 15 of the Act, both as to the extent of the Secretary of State's jurisdiction to determine disputes as to the right to superannuation allowances or as to the amount of such allowance, and generally as to the circumstances in which there is any appeal from the decision of a Visiting Committee under the Act.

A model form of rule and declaration for use under section 14 (8) in connection with the payments of allowances has been drawn up by us and approved by the Secretary of State. This form has now been substantially adopted throughout the Asylums of England and Wales.

It is too early as yet to speak with confidence as to how the Act is working generally, and it will take some time before all the points of difficulty that may arise have been satisfactorily cleared up. It appears to us that on the whole the male members of the staff are not dissatisfied with their position, but that so far as the female staff is concerned, inasmuch as, except in cases of incapacity from injury or illness, allowances are not to be payable until the recipient is 55 years of age, the benefits of the Act will be to a large extent nugatory; women on an average enter upon Asylum duties at an earlier age than men, and we know of but few instances in the past of nurses who have been able to stand the strain of Asylum work up to the age of 55. It must also be remembered that, in consequence of the deduction of their contributions from the amount of their wages, they are worse off financially. We have found that large numbers of the nurses who were in Asylum employment at the time of the passing of the Act, have taken advantage of section 20 of the Act and contracted out of it. On the other hand, some Visiting Committees, realising the fact that, owing to the deductions made from the wages as contributions, the attractiveness of the service is likely to be affected prejudicially, have raised the wages all round.

With all its imperfections and difficulties we welcome the Act as a move in the right direction, and hope that, if experience shows that some of its provisions are so restrictive as to be unworkable, steps will be taken to get them amended on more beneficial lines.

#### *Average Weekly Cost.*

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in the County and Borough Asylums for the year ending 31st March 1910, excluding the cost of repairs, additions, and alterations, was as follows :—

			s.	d.
In County Asylums	-	-	9	11 $\frac{3}{8}$
In Borough Asylums	-	-	11	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
In both taken together	-	-	10	3 $\frac{1}{8}$



The items making up the average weekly cost for the last two financial years are contrasted in the following table:—

DETAILS OF THE AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.	County Asylums.		Borough Asylums.	
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Provisions not supplied from Asylum garden and farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - - - - -	3 0	2 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 2	3 2 $\frac{5}{8}$
Clothing of patients and attendants - - - - -	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salaries and wages - - - - -	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Necessaries ( <i>e.g.</i> , fuel, light, washing, &c.) - - - - -	1 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	0 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 1	0 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Wines, spirits, porter - - - - -	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	0 4	0 4	0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Garden and farm - - - - -	0 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Miscellaneous - - - - -	0 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 0 $\frac{7}{8}$
	10 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 7 $\frac{7}{8}$
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - - - -	0 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 5
Net TOTAL average weekly cost } per head - - - - -	10 0 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	11 2 $\frac{7}{8}$

The table shows that, while in Borough Asylums the average weekly cost was exactly the same for each of the contrasted years, in County Asylums it was less by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for the year ending 31st March 1910 than for the preceding year. Also that, although, owing to the enhanced price of certain articles of food during the financial year under consideration, an increase of cost might reasonably have been expected in respect to the items "Provisions" and "Garden and Farm" taken together, it was only in the case of Borough Asylums that an increase occurred, there having been in County Asylums an actual, though small, diminution of cost under these headings. The fact, however, that there has been any diminution instead of an increase in cost appears to indicate that there is still in some Institutions a continuance of a parsimonious tendency in connection with the patients' meals, which is very undesirable, and upon which we have animadverted in previous reports. We therefore again express our opinion that nothing tends so much to contentment and to allaying irritability and excitement amongst patients as a liberal supply of good, well-cooked and carefully served food. In the majority of Asylums the meals are up to a proper standard as regards quantity and quality, but, as our criticisms in the entries made after our inspections show, there are certain Asylums where the food, when distributed on the patients' plates, is not uniformly appetising or sufficiently satisfying.

*Architect's Department.*

The Architect's Department, established in our Office about two years ago, is working well, and, in the interests of public economy and other respects, is justifying its existence.

Under the headings "Alterations, Additions, and Improvements," "New Asylums in course of erection or sanctioned," some particulars are given in this report of matters connected with County and Borough Asylums that have been dealt with during the year. But it must be remembered that, besides these schemes, many others connected with these Institutions, either not yet finally settled or which have proved abortive, have occupied a large amount of time and attention. Many matters connected with the Licensed Houses, where the expenditure of public money is not concerned, have also had to be dealt with.

*Introduction of "Fair Wages Clauses" into  
Building Contracts.*

The Secretary of State having intimated to us his wish that "Fair Wages Clauses" should, in future, be inserted in every contract submitted for his approval, we have taken steps for giving effect to the same.

The "Fair Wages Clauses" recommended for adoption are as follows :—

1. "The contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe  
 " hours of labour not less favourable than those commonly  
 " recognised by employers and trade societies (or in the  
 " absence of such recognised wages and hours, those which  
 " in practice prevail amongst good employers) in the trade  
 " in the district where the work is carried out. Where  
 " there are no such wages and hours recognised or  
 " prevailing in the district, those recognised or prevailing  
 " in the nearest district in which the general industrial  
 " circumstances are similar shall be adopted. Further,  
 " the conditions of employment generally accepted in the  
 " district in the trade concerned shall be taken into  
 " account in considering how far the terms of the Fair  
 " Wages Clauses are being observed. The contractor  
 " shall be prohibited from transferring or assigning,  
 " directly or indirectly, to any person or persons whatever,  
 " any portion of his contract without the written permis-  
 " sion of . . . Sub-letting, other than that which may  
 " be customary in the trade concerned, shall be prohibited.  
 " The contractor shall be responsible for the observance  
 " of the Fair Wages Clauses by the sub-contractor."
2. "The contractor shall cause the preceding condition  
 " to be prominently exhibited, for the information of his  
 " workpeople, on the premises where work is being  
 " executed under the contract."



3. "The contractor shall keep proper wages books and  
 " time sheets showing the wages paid, and (so far as  
 " practicable) the time worked by the workpeople in his  
 " employ in and about the execution of the contract, and  
 " such wages books and time sheets shall be produced  
 " whenever required for the inspection of any officer  
 " authorised by . . . ."

*Alterations, Additions, and Improvements.*

Seventy-seven separate schemes for alterations, additions, or improvements to existing County or Borough Asylums were approved by the Secretary of State during the year.

The following comprise the more important alterations, additions, and improvements which were sanctioned. Those of a minor character, the estimate for which did not exceed 1,500*l.*, are tabulated in Appendix D. (*see* page 462):—

*Hampshire Asylum.*—The wards of this Institution, originally designed for 450 patients, have from time to time been extended until they now, with Staff and patients, can accommodate 1,400 persons. There has been no corresponding enlargement of the kitchen department, which has become inadequate in size and in other respects unsuitable for the needs of the Institution. Accordingly a rearrangement and partial reconstruction of the administrative department is to be undertaken. The work, which is estimated to cost 6,000*l.*, will include the conversion of the two present recreation rooms, situated one above the other, into a large kitchen; the erection of a new sewing room, and the alteration of the dining hall so as to make it serve for entertainments as well as, at present, for meals.

*Lancashire Asylums.—Whittingham.*—An important and desirable extension of the freehold estate of this Asylum has been effected by the purchase of an adjoining property leased by the Visiting Committee for many years past. It comprises a house which has provided a suitable residence for patients working on the farm; a cottage; good outbuildings, and nearly 105 acres of meadow and pasture land. The price paid for the property was 5,600*l.*

*Winwick.*—We report with satisfaction that another row of six cottages for the use of the married attendants and an additional lodge are to be erected here. The amount of the contract is 1,874*l.*, representing an average cost of 268*l.* for each house.

*London County Asylums: Colney Hatch.*—In continuance of their scheme for rearranging and modernising the wards of this Asylum (*see* 64th Report, page 28), the Committee of Visitors in March submitted proposals, which in due course received the sanction of the Secretary of State, for dealing with certain other parts of the building, namely, Female Wards Nos. 22, 24, 25,

and 29, and the middle and eastern end of the low-level corridor. The alterations to be effected in these wards are similar to those previously approved, and include, among other items, the removal of the small and objectionable iron window frames in the single rooms and elsewhere and the substitution of wood sashes and frames, the plastering of internal walls, and the enlargement and rearrangement of the lavatories, sculleries, and store-rooms. The total estimate of cost of the work is 3,000*l*.

*Epileptic Colony at Ewell.*—This Institution is to be extended and equipped more thoroughly by the erection of two additional villas, one for 50 male and the other for 38 female patients, by the provision of a general bathroom for the use of the whole colony, and by an enlargement of the quarters occupied by attendants not accommodated in the patients' villas. A builder's contract, amounting to 9,223*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*., has been entered into for these additions, but it does not include the engineering and outside works, which will be carried out independently by the Asylums' Engineer and are expected to cost an additional sum of 1,080*l*.

*Hanwell.*—Much needed alterations and additions are to be made in connection with Male Ward 19, the male general bathroom and the general storeroom for which plans and a contract, amounting to 2,625*l*., have been approved. The ward is to be altered so as to adapt it for the reception of 64 chronic patients employed in the workshops, new sanitary conveniences being provided in place of the present inadequate and unsuitable ones. The general bathroom is to be improved as regards light, ventilation, and in other ways, and the general store-room enlarged by pulling down some existing offices which will be rebuilt elsewhere.

*Horton.*—A detached block is to be built for the reception and treatment, apart from the rest of the inmates, of male patients on their admission. It is to be on the lines of the Acute Hospitals at Bexley Asylum, will have accommodation for 52 patients, and is expected to cost about 9,625*l*., or 185*l*. a bed. By the provision of this building it is hoped that the recovery of patients will be enhanced, and the plans have been carefully thought out with a view to attaining this end.

*Surrey County Asylums: Netherne.*—Owing to the want of any available accommodation for the families of married attendants and artisans in the neighbourhood of this Asylum, which was opened about two years ago, the Visiting Committee have found it necessary to at once provide 16 cottages on the Asylum estate. They are to be built in three rows; six of them will have four and the rest three bedrooms each. The contract for their erection amounts to 4,702*l*., or an average of about 294*l*. each cottage.

The farm buildings purchased with the estate on which the Asylum is erected are to be altered, restored and added to, at



an outlay of 1,800*l.*, so as to adapt them for the Asylum purposes. The work to be undertaken comprises, among other matters, the partial rebuilding of the cowhouses, and the erection of new piggeries.

*Norfolk County Asylum.*—This Asylum, opened in the year 1814, was originally designed to accommodate only 100 patients. Since then the wards have from time to time been so extended that they now provide for upwards of 1,000 patients. Although the patients' accommodation has thus been largely increased, the Stores department and certain other parts of the administrative buildings still remain as they were when the Asylum was first opened, and are now not only quite inadequate but so badly arranged that proper supervision is impossible. These defects came prominently under notice at the special inquiry held the year before last by two members of our Board, to which reference was made, in some detail, in our 64th Annual Report (*see* page 19). It is therefore with satisfaction that we are able to state that a scheme has during the year under review been approved for remodelling that portion of the administrative department which is more particularly defective. It includes the pulling down of the present recreation hall and the erection of a new hall and general stores, together with a number of minor improvements to the offices.

The work was estimated to cost the sum of 4,400*l.*, exclusive of the value of the old materials to be used again.

*New Asylums in course of erection or sanctioned.*

*Hants (2nd Asylum).*—In our 57th Annual Report for 1903 (*see* page 35) we mentioned that, in consequence of the Town Council of the then recently constituted county borough of Bournemouth and the Town Council of the county borough of Southampton having respectively made arrangements for the reception of their patients for terms of years in the West Sussex and Portsmouth Asylums, the Visiting Committee of the proposed second Asylum for Hampshire had reported to the County Council that the accommodation in the Fareham Asylum, thus rendered available, would be sufficient for some time to come to meet the requirements of Hampshire, and that it was therefore unnecessary to proceed immediately with the erection of another Asylum. In this view the County Council concurred, but the purchase of Park Prewett Farm, near Basingstoke, the acquisition of which had in the previous year been sanctioned by the Secretary of State as a site for a second Asylum, was completed.

Having at that time and on other subsequent occasions pointed out to the Town Councils of Bournemouth and Southampton the undesirability of their continuing indefinitely without permanent Asylum accommodation of their own, we are pleased to be in a position to state that about two years ago

negotiations were reopened between the County Council and the Councils of the two Boroughs with the result that an agreement to unite for Asylum purposes, approved by the Secretary of State in November, has been entered into between these three bodies, and we understand that the designing of the proposed Asylum is being taken in hand.

*Lancashire : Whalley Asylum.*—In May, plans were approved of the sixth Asylum for Lancashire, to be erected in the eastern portion of the county, on the Whalley Abbey Farm Estate. The estate was purchased by the Lancashire Asylums Board in the year 1906 (*see* 61st Report, page 35). In the first instance the Asylum will provide accommodation for 630 patients of each sex, but the administrative department will be sufficient for over 2,000 patients, for which number wards will ultimately be built. The general arrangement of the Asylum, as indicated on the plans, is the outcome of an endeavour on the part of the Asylums' Board to evolve a scheme on less expensive lines than heretofore by the adoption of the simplest type of buildings consistent with modern requirements. Our Board, from the first, have gladly co-operated with the Asylums' Board in their efforts, and have from time to time suggested various modifications of the plans tending to economy and efficiency. The general construction of the buildings throughout has been carefully considered with a view to the introduction of the simplest methods consistent with reliable workmanship, and we have particularly insisted upon the exclusion of all unnecessary embellishments, such as wood dadoes, plaster cornices, and ornamental finishings in the halls and buildings generally.

*The plans comprise :* (1) The usual administrative offices, workshops, visiting and recreation rooms ; (2) a reception hospital, to the south of the main building, for 50 patients of each sex, where all newly admitted cases will be first dealt with ; (3) five blocks ranged on each side of the central administrative buildings, of which in each division one will be for sick and one for infirm patients, two for excited, troublesome, and dangerous cases, and one for epileptics ; (4) a detached chapel with seating accommodation for 782 persons, and so arranged that the south aisle, which contains about 190 sittings, may be used as a Roman Catholic chapel ; (5) an isolation hospital, with six beds, for infectious cases ; (6) houses for the Medical Superintendent, Steward, and Clerk of Works, eight cottages for married attendants, and two entrance lodges. The water supply will be obtained from the mains of the Blackburn Corporation, but there will also be a reservoir provided on the Asylum estate which will be large enough to contain a reserve of 640,000 gallons. The drainage of the Asylum will be discharged into the Clitheroe Rural District Council sewage works, which are contiguous with the southern boundary of the estate.

The total cost of all works in connection with the erection of the buildings shown on the plans is estimated at 336,386*l.*,



which represents an average cost of 267*l.* per bed for the 1,260 patients to be provided for in the first instance. On the assumption that the future additional accommodation for 740 patients can be provided at the rate of 100*l.* per bed (wards only), the cost per bed for the complete Asylum for 2,000 patients would, exclusive of the cost of the estate, work out at 205*l.* per bed, which is considerably less than the average rate which has prevailed in the case of other recently erected Asylums.

*Gateshead Asylum.*—The Secretary of State also approved plans of the new Asylum for the county borough of Gateshead, to be erected on the West Duddo Estate, in the county of Northumberland, the purchase of which was alluded to in our last report (*see* 64th Report, page 32).

The plans provide for an Asylum to accommodate, in the first instance, 200 patients of each sex, but, in order to allow for an ultimate extension beyond that number, with a central administrative department sufficient to meet the requirements of 500 patients.

The buildings proposed will comprise (1) the main Asylum with two 2-storey blocks for patients on each side of the administrative building; (2) a detached chapel with 350 sittings; (3) twelve cottages for the use of married attendants and artizans; (4) detached houses for the Medical Superintendent and the Steward, and an entrance lodge; (5) a detached building with six beds, for the isolation of infectious cases.

It is hoped to obtain water by sinking a well on the estate, but should this source prove insufficient a supply can be obtained from the Tynemouth Corporation, whose main is laid not more than 2½ miles away. The sewage will either be utilised on the land or disposed of by means of the bacterial process.

The buildings will be warmed by a forced circulation of hot water and lighted by electricity.

The general construction of the buildings has been the subject of very careful consideration, and we have insisted upon the observance of the most rigid economy consistent with sound work.

The inclusive estimated cost of erecting the Asylum is 114,000*l.* This represents an average cost of 285*l.* per bed for the 400 patients to be provided for in the first instance.

Assuming that the future additional accommodation for 100 patients can be provided at the rate of 100*l.* a bed (wards only), the cost per bed for the complete Asylum for 500 patients would work out at 248*l.* per bed. Having regard to the inaccessibility of the site and some other considerations, this sum is reasonable, and is indeed less than the cost of other recently erected Asylums intended to accommodate 500 patients or less, but it only tends to confirm the view we have long held, that an Asylum of this small size cannot be erected so cheaply as one

that will accommodate from 600 to 900 patients. Contracts for the foundation works of the whole of the buildings, the sinking of the well, and the erection of the cottages have already been entered into.

*Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.*

*Lancashire.*—There is at present urgent need for additional accommodation in this county, many lunatics that ought to have Asylum care and treatment having to be retained in the work-houses. It is hoped, however, that before very long this want will, to a considerable extent at least, be met; for, besides the before-mentioned sixth Asylum, the erection of which is now in hand, schemes for additions to some of the other Asylums are at present under consideration. As another expedient for meeting the present demand for accommodation a scheme was during the year submitted and approved by the Secretary of State for acquiring on lease and converting for the use of 345 chronic harmless male patients a house belonging to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board situate at Seaforth on the Mersey and known as Seafield House. The scheme was, however, after much time and thought and some expense had been bestowed upon it, abandoned by the Asylums Board mainly on the grounds of the large outlay that would have to be incurred in making the house suitable, and of the short term for which the Dock Board were willing to grant the lease. Although the proposal has been given up, it may perhaps be well to place on record the fact that the Asylums Board was desirous that the premises should be treated as a separate Asylum controlled by its own Visiting Committee, but our Board maintained that this was not possible in law, inasmuch as the period for which the building was to be acquired was a term of less than 60 years. Ultimately it was arranged, after our view had been fortified by the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, that the property should be acquired and managed as a part of Rainhill Asylum, and that it should be subject to all the existing provisions relating to that Institution. As a means of affording some slight temporary relief, it was also hoped that a certain number of harmless chronic female patients might be boarded out, under Section 26, Lunacy Act, 1890, in the Oldham Workhouse, but on the accommodation offered by the guardians to the Asylums' Board being inspected by a member of our Board, the proposal had to be abandoned, for it was found that though there were certain unoccupied dormitories that would have given suitable sleeping accommodation, there was no vacant dayroom space available.

*Salop and Montgomeryshire.*—The Asylum at Bicton, hitherto owned jointly by the counties of Salop and Montgomery and the boroughs of Shrewsbury and Much Wenlock, has for years



been of insufficient size to accommodate all the patients belonging to these counties and boroughs. In our 63rd Annual Report (*see* page 42) and in some previous reports we commented on the large number that had, in consequence, to be boarded out in other Asylums and in the Forden Workhouse, and drew attention to the insuperable obstacles which had arisen to prevent an enlargement of the Asylum. We have now to report that, so far as Shropshire, Shrewsbury, and Much Wenlock are concerned, the question as to how additional accommodation can best be obtained has largely been set at rest by an arrangement under which Montgomeryshire will withdraw from the Union and provide, independently, accommodation for its patients, leaving Shropshire, Shrewsbury, and Much Wenlock owners of the Asylum. The order of the Secretary of State consenting to this dissolution of union was issued in May. It provides for the withdrawal of the Montgomeryshire patients from Bicton Asylum on 31st March 1911; for the value of the share which Montgomeryshire has in the property of the Asylum to be paid in money to that county, and for such share to be ascertained by arbitration in the event of the authorities concerned being unable to agree. The County Council of Montgomeryshire are thus left with the difficult task of determining how suitable permanent accommodation for the lunatics belonging to their county can most economically be provided. They have also, at once, to find temporary accommodation for their patients until such time as permanent accommodation has been provided. The advice we have tendered the County Council should materially assist them in arriving at a decision on both these matters. If all the Salop, Shrewsbury, and Much Wenlock patients at present boarded out are recalled into Bicton Asylum when the Montgomeryshire patients leave, there will then be in that Institution about six male patients in excess of the proper number, and vacancies for about 47 females.

*County Boroughs of Swansea and Merthyr Tydvil.*—The rapid increase in the number of Glamorganshire patients rendering it impossible that the patients of these two boroughs should continue to be maintained in the Glamorgan County Asylum, we report with satisfaction that the Councils of the boroughs, with the approval of the Secretary of State, have agreed to unite for the purpose of providing an Asylum of their own.

The position of Swansea in this connection was set forth in our 63rd Annual Report (*see* page 43). Merthyr Tydvil became a county borough under an order dated 2nd May 1907, but we understand that the terms upon which its Council will cease to have an interest in the Glamorgan Asylum have not, as yet, been settled. Now that the union between the Councils is an accomplished fact, we trust that no unnecessary delay will be allowed to occur in securing a suitable site and in proceeding with the erection of the Asylum.

*Suicides and some other Fatal Casualties and Injuries in  
County and Borough Asylums.*

The deaths by *suicide* reported to us as having occurred during the year in County and Borough Asylums have numbered 27. In 4 instances the suicidal act was done before admission to the Asylum, in 5 while the patient was out on trial, and in one after escape. There remain, therefore, 17 cases in which death resulted from an act done while the patient was under the care of the Asylum officers.

Of these 17 deaths, 6 were caused by hanging and 3 by strangulation; 2 were the result of wounds to the throat, and the remaining 6 respectively of poison, drowning, scalding, and of injuries received through jumping from a window, and being run over by a train and by a motor car. Five of the patients were under constant supervision as actively suicidal, 3 were under modified supervision as potentially suicidal, and the rest were not regarded as having suicidal tendencies.

J. E., a male private patient in Portsmouth Asylum known to have suicidal tendencies, died on the 15th of January 1910, from taking a poison sold as a "vermin killer," which he had ordered and obtained through the post from a chemist. It appeared that the letters conveying the orders were, before being posted, examined by the acting superintendent and the chief attendant or his deputy, who, however, did not recognise that they were addressed to a chemist. The practice, which has since been altered, was that letters addressed to private patients were handed to them unopened. The case illustrates the importance of careful supervision of the correspondence of patients.

F. S., a male patient in Lancaster Asylum, had on admission been treated as suicidal, but later, having improved, was placed in a ward staffed by female nurses. No sharp knives were provided for use in this ward, but the charge nurse had one of her own which she occasionally used to cut up the meat. This knife she kept in a locked cupboard in her room, but on the 12th of July 1910 she inadvertently left the key in the lock of the cupboard. In the afternoon of that day F. S. contrived to pick the lock of the room with a piece of steel which he had obtained, and cut his throat with the knife, which he took out of the cupboard. We expressed the opinion that it was very undesirable that a nurse should use for the purposes of the Asylum, or even have in her possession, a sharp table knife which is her own property; and that all sharp knives ought, when not in use, to be kept in the boxes specially provided for their reception.

C. W. G., in Wakefield Asylum, and E. T., in Barnsley Hall Asylum, took their lives by hanging themselves to looped pipes, the former in a w.c., the latter in a ward bathroom, thus affording illustration of the danger to which we have frequently



called attention of leaving pipes not covered in or otherwise protected from such use in places not under observation. A similar remark applies to the case of D. J. L. S., a patient in Herts Asylum, who hanged herself from a ventilator in a single room.

Among the deaths during the year caused or accelerated by accidents or injuries not *suicidal* may be mentioned one in Netherne Asylum, from fracture of the skull through a sudden knock-down blow from another patient, who was charged in consequence with manslaughter, and removed to a State Asylum; one through a jump from a train, probably with a view to escape, by a patient in transit from Lancaster Asylum to Denbigh; one in Prestwich Asylum from rupture of the bladder due not to violence but to distention, which we thought should have been discovered earlier and relieved; and one in Middlesbrough Asylum from heart failure following, and probably in part caused by, a douche bath. With regard to the last of these, an inquiry was held by two of our body, who arrived at the conclusion that the use of the douche was quite legitimate, and that reasonable care had been used in administering it.

J. W. died in Wakefield Asylum on the 6th of August, his death having been possibly accelerated by the fracture of three ribs a few days before. The patient was, on account of restlessness, confined in a padded room, which was unprovided with fixed floor pads. The floor was covered with mattresses, but the patient appears to have displaced these and to have caused the injury by dashing himself against the floor. We pressed for the adoption of fixed floor pads in all the padded rooms of the Asylum; and the Committee decided to fit one room with them as an experiment. We would express the hope that the others will before long be similarly treated.

In the case of M. P., a female patient in Bodmin Asylum, who died on the 17th of September of exhaustion caused by scalds received ten days before, the coroner's jury expressed in their verdict the opinion that there was not a sufficiently close observance of the regulations as to bathing and visits to the w.c. It appeared that the nurse in charge of M. P., who was a helpless epileptic idiot, deputed another patient to take her to the w.c. instead of doing so herself, as was her duty. The same nurse had left the bathroom door and bath taps unlocked, with the result that the patients found their way into the bathroom where the scalds were received. When they were discovered there, no examination of M. P.'s body was made. Some time afterwards her feet were observed to be scalded and were dressed, but it was not until the lapse of four hours, when the patient was put to bed, that the more serious injuries were found. A full inquiry was afterwards held by the Visiting Committee, which led to the summary dismissal of two of the nurses implicated and to others being severely reprimanded.

S. F., a patient in Essex Asylum, died on the 5th of November from syncope, due to irritation of the stomach by seeds and roots which he had swallowed. At 4.10 a.m. the patient complained to the night attendant of pain in the abdomen. This was duly reported to one of the Assistant Medical Officers then employed in the Asylum. He, however, in consequence of the fact that the patient was one who frequently complained without cause, did not think it necessary to go to him, but directed that a further report should be made to him two hours later. A further report was made at 6 p.m., at which time the patient seemed better, and the Medical Officer again postponed visiting him. He died at 6.50, before any medical visit was paid. We found ourselves unable to concur in the view taken by the coroner's jury that there had been no neglect on the part of the Medical Officer concerned, the result of our experience having shown that it is never safe to disregard the complaints of patients merely on the ground that they have the habit of complaining.

#### *Zymotic Diseases in County and Borough Asylums.*

We have again to report the comparative immunity from zymotic disease experienced in asylums, with the exception of diarrhoea and dysentery, affections which, whilst very prevalent in some institutions, are entirely absent from others, or limited to a scanty number of cases per annum.

*Influenza* appears to have been somewhat less prevalent in 1910, and mostly of a milder type than in previous years. Amongst the asylums which suffered most from this affection were Cane Hill, where there were 180 cases, all but 15 being on the female side; Brookwood (87 cases amongst patients and 12 of staff); Isle of Wight (60 patients, 8 staff); Chartham (75 patients, 15 staff); Newcastle (67 cases); City of London (67 cases). Outbreaks also occurred at Powick Asylum, York, Northampton, Bracebridge, Notts, Salop, Yorks, E.R., and Brighton Asylums. At the Ewell Epileptic Colony 20 of the staff were attacked, but very few of the patients. The deaths attributed to influenza were much fewer than in recent years.

*Erysipelas* nowhere occurred in epidemic form; and the number of attacks recorded was comparatively insignificant.

*Enteric Fever* occurred in 28 asylums, in the vast majority as isolated cases, the origin of which was undetermined. Ten cases occurred at Bexley Asylum during the first half of the year, one of which was fatal. At the Devon Asylum, where cases had occurred in the previous autumn, there was a recrudescence at the beginning of the year. Defects were discovered in drainage and in a storage tank, the water of which was found to be contaminated. These defects were remedied, and cases ceased to arise. The most interesting



outbreak was at Cotford Asylum, where for two months—mid-July to mid-September—14 patients were attacked, all males. There were 3 deaths. Of those attacked 9 were inmates of the same ward, and may have been mutually infected. There was no contamination of the water supply, nor anything to suggest milk infection; but at the time of the outbreak there was in progress relaying of drains, which had been found to be defective, in the male airing court. It is surmised that an inmate of Ward 7 (where most of the cases arose) who suffered from an indefinite febrile attack in the month of May, may have been the first to be infected. For although his blood, examined during his illness, failed to give the Widal test, yet, when subsequently, other cases arose in the ward, the test was reapplied, and yielded a positive reaction. He was, therefore, isolated, together with 6 other inmates (out of 58 whose blood was thus tested) who also gave a positive Widal reaction. Four of them had suffered from enteric in 1909, but 2 were not known to have had the disease. Assuming the reliability of the test, this experience may be held to confirm that of other observers, as to the continuance of possible infectivity long after convalescence—a fact which is at the root of the “Carrier” doctrine.

A few isolated cases of *scarlet fever* have occurred, most being traceable to infection from outside the Asylum, notably in the case of Portsmouth Asylum, where 2 out of 3 cases were actually admitted with the disease from the workhouse where it was then prevalent. We have records of only 3 cases of *diphtheria*, which occurred in two asylums, the sufferers in each instance being members of the nursing and attendant staff.

*Dysentery and Diarrhœa.*—The returns for the year 1910 show that in the 95 County and Borough Asylums there were 1,257 cases of dysentery and 686 of epidemic diarrhœa—the former being 18 below and the latter 46 above the figures for 1909. Of those attacked by dysentery 593 were males and 664 females.

There recovered 954, there died 251, and at the end of the year 52 remained under treatment. The case mortality (on completed cases) was, therefore, 20·8 per cent.—that for males being 15·2, for females 25·8.

No cases of dysentery occurred during the year in 23 Asylums, or 24·2 per cent.; but in 5 of these there were in all 64 cases of diarrhœa. In 25 Asylums there were 333 cases of dysentery and none of diarrhœa, and in 47 there were 924 of the former as well as 622 of the latter affection. The incidence of dysentery was 12·7 per 1,000 inmates, being about 0·4 lower than in 1909.

As regards the number of cases occurring during the year, it will be seen from the Table in the Appendix, that of the 72 Asylums in which there was dysentery, the total was less

than 10 in 42, from 10 to 30 in 19, and upwards of 30 in 12—the highest number in any one Asylum being 96.

*Group A.*—Asylums in which the average resident number of inmates during the year was 1,000 and upwards, viz., 34 in number, with an aggregate population of 57,677. Cases of dysentery occurred in 30 of these institutions—ranging from 1 to 96 (Devon), and amounting in all to 776, of whom 593 recovered, 159 died, and 24 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The case mortality in this group was 21·1 per cent.

*Group B.*—Asylums with an average of from 500 to 1,000 inmates: 45 in number, aggregate population, 35,218. Dysentery occurred in 35 of these Asylums, the cases in individual Asylums varying from 1 to 74 (Suffolk), and amounting in all to 427. Of these 319 recovered, 81 died, and 27 remained under treatment. The case mortality was 20·2 per cent.

*Group C.*—Asylums with less than 500 inmates on daily average: 12 in number, aggregate population, 5,611. Cases of dysentery occurred in 7 of these Asylums, in numbers ranging from 1 to 24 (Norwich), and amounting in all to 54, of whom 42 recovered, 11 died, and 1 remained. Case mortality, 20·7.

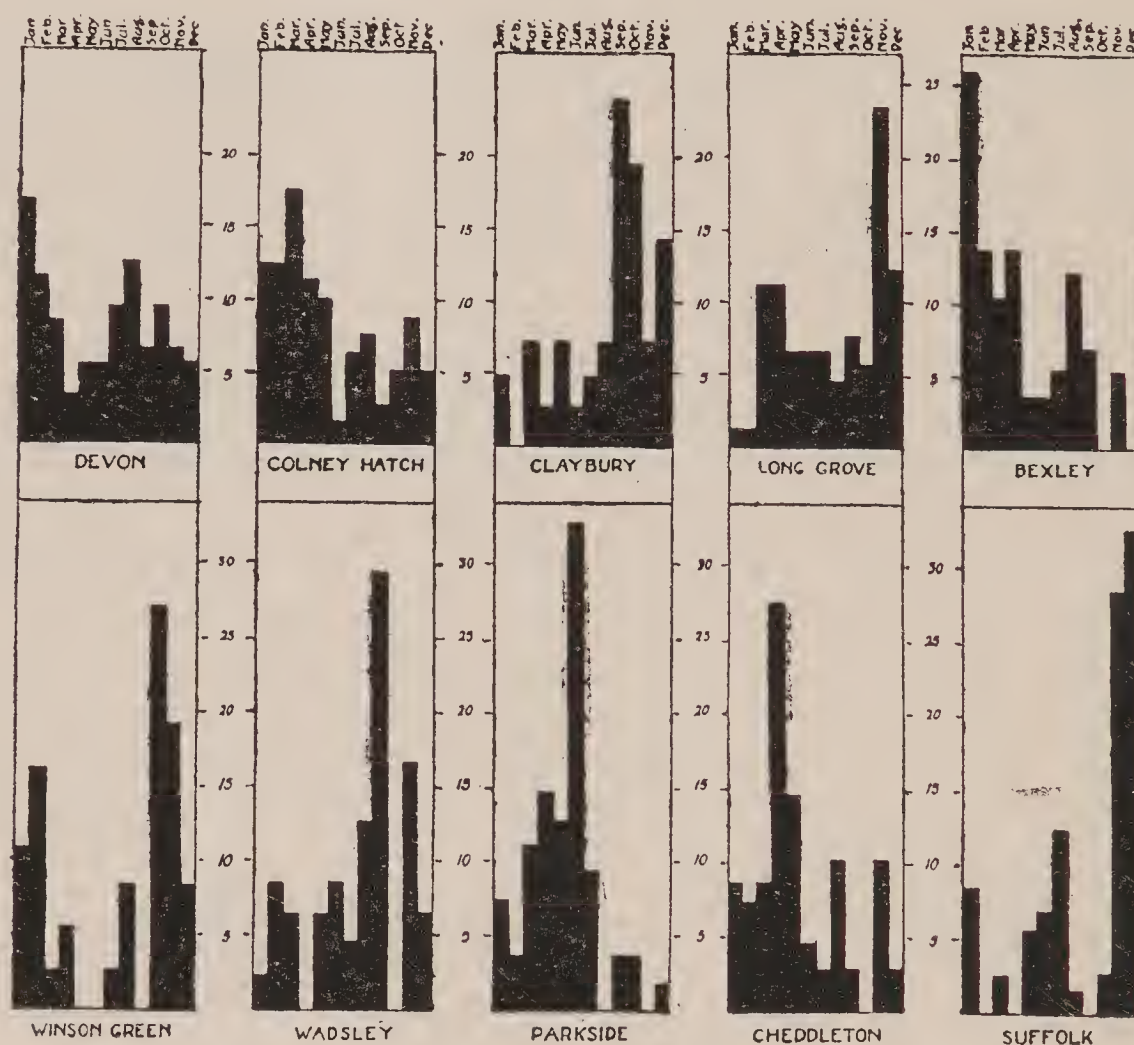
		CASES OF DYSENTERY, 1910.				Total.
		30 and more.	10 to 30.	Less than 10.	No Cases.	
Group A.	Number of Asylums	8	11	11	4	34
	Total Inmates	14,511	16,989	19,252	6,925	57,677
	„ Cases	523	200	53	—	776
	Proportion per 1,000	36·0	11·8	2·8	—	13·4
Group B.	Number of Asylums	4	6	25	10	45
	Total Inmates	3,188	4,602	19,694	7,734	35,218
	„ Cases	207	102	118	—	427
	Proportion per 1,000	64·9	22·1	6·0	—	12·1
Group C.	Number of Asylums	—	2	5	9	16
	Total Inmates	—	954	1,783	2,874	5,611
	„ Cases	—	44	10	—	54
	Proportion per 1,000	—	46·1	5·6	—	9·6
All Groups	Number of Asylums	12	19	41	23	95
	Total Inmates	17,699	22,545	40,729	17,533	98,506
	„ Cases	730	346	181	—	1,257
	Proportion per 1,000	41·2	15·4	4·4	—	12·7

Although there were only three Asylums (Devon, Long Grove, and Colney Hatch) in which fresh cases arose in each month of the year, there were 15 others where only one to three months were thus free. In several instances the monthly incidence was fairly uniform, in others it varied much owing



apparently to epidemic outbreaks, of which the most striking example is furnished by the Berks Asylum. Here, out of a yearly total of 35, there were 25 cases in February and 7 in March; and no further attacks until August, in which and the two following months the 3 other cases occurred. Dr. Murdoch points out that, as in previous epidemics, this outbreak coincided with a high flood in the Thames, and it declined as the river fell. The accompanying diagram, which shows the percentage

Dysentery—1910. Monthly incidence (per cent. of total attacks in the year) in certain selected Asylums.



of the year's total in each month, in 10 Asylums, where the cases were more or less numerous, shows these epidemic exacerbations, which were most marked in Bexley Asylum in January (on the female side), in Long Grove Asylum in March (females), and also in November and December (males), in Cheddleton Asylum in April (males), and in Suffolk Asylum in November and December (both sexes). Further, as regards sex distribution, it is noticeable that two-thirds of the cases in the Devon Asylum, and four-fifths of those in Winson Green Asylum were amongst females, whilst nearly nine-tenths of the attacks at Parkside were amongst male patients, and so were two-thirds of those attacked at Long Grove. Other Asylums in which, with a smaller aggregate, the cases were fairly distributed over the year—only one or two months being free from fresh attacks—are Barming Heath, Rubery Hill, E. Sussex, Norwich, Chartham, Hants, and Wells.

Compared with the average yearly incidence from 1903–9, the figures of 1910 show an increase in no fewer than 25

Asylums, but in only four (Suffolk, Winson Green, Norwich, and Notts County) did the rate for 1910 exceed that of the maximum rate in the preceding seven years. There cannot, therefore, be said to be a notable increase in the disorder, in spite of its continued prevalence in certain institutions; whilst an encouraging feature is the greatly lowered incidence rates in such Asylums as Powick, Portsmouth, Exeter, Plymouth, Northumberland, Bexley, Denbigh, and Claybury.

We are indebted to the Medical Superintendents of Asylums for much interesting information regarding this subject, and the following are excerpts from a few of these reports:—

*Claybury Asylum* (Dr. R. Jones).—There was no epidemic, although most cases among both sexes occurred during September and October. Those who were feeble were most liable to attack, and these were in the ground floor wards. All cases of simple diarrhoea that do not yield to treatment after two days are isolated in a detached hospital. If patients suffer from dysenteric diarrhoea, characterised by the passing of blood and mucus, they are at once isolated. Dr. Jones points out that the great improvement in the dietary has been coincident with the diminished occurrence of dysentery.

*Colney Hatch Asylum* (Dr. Seward).—It is noted that the large majority of cases occurred in the first five months of the year, especially in April, and fewer cases in the four warmer months, June to September, than in any similar period. Cases were furnished from 8 of the male and 12 of the female wards. Excluding C. 5 (male) and V. 7 (female) ward, in which all cases of dysentery are treated, and in which most of the relapses occurred, the largest numbers of cases in the male wards were: 9 in Ward 14, 8 in Ward 5, and 8 in Ward B 3; and on the female side, 7 in Ward 32. The disease was practically limited to wards in which the patients were of faulty habits. All cases of dysentery and diarrhoea on the female side are removed to a detached building; but no such building being available on the male side, cases there arising are isolated, with due precautions, in single rooms.

*Long Grove Asylum* (Dr. Bond).—On the male side there were small epidemics in April, June, September; larger epidemics in November and December, but sporadic cases occurred in every ward during the year. On the female side there were small epidemics in March and November, but sporadic cases in every month of the year, except June and August. Attacks were chiefly in wards where feeble, demented, and degrading patients were lodged. An attack of diarrhoea in a patient who has had colitis is always diagnosed and treated as colitis. On the male side all cases are isolated in the sanatorium; on the female side, in F. 1 Ward Infirmary. It is noted that in addition to 12 deaths caused by dysentery, there were 7 deaths from other diseases where dysentery was a contributory factor to the result.

*Cheddleton Asylum*.—Dr. Menzies reports as follows: “There can be little doubt that the type of dysentery at Cheddleton is gradually acquiring increased virulence. More cases arose in 1910 than in 1909 (70 against 45); more died of dysentery (15 against 7), and for the first time, evidence of a sub-acute or chronic colitis, insufficient to cause death, appeared in seven post mortems.

“There was no inter-infection of the sexes through laundry or kitchen, and each outbreak is to be considered by itself. Fifteen male and 16 female cases were recurrences or re-infectious, all of them, except two women, being segregated in the dysentery blocks at the time. Of the two women one was supposed to be free from infection, having lived in a working ward for two



years and the fæces having given a negative bacteriological reaction ; and the other was in the turbulent ward on account of homicidal propensities.

“Turning to the first-attack cases, 2 men and 1 nurse were infected from patients under treatment in bed, the result of want of care. No female patient infections can be traced to this. Two men who were crowded out of the dysentery into the phthisis ward, containing no case which had had a dysenteric attack within three years, were infected by a relapsed case. A man in the turbulent ward, who, as it afterwards turned out, had had a previous attack in another Asylum, infected three other cases without being ill himself until some months later. A man in the epileptic ward, who had an attack in India, developed dysentery and infected four other cases. This leaves three cases unaccounted for, the source being still undiscovered.

“An old woman who was discovered to have occasional mucus in scanty stools infected 7 others in the semi-infirm ward. The recurrent case in a working ward, above referred to, infected 2 others ; the recurrent case in the turbulent ward gave rise to 4 others. Five cases arose in the epileptic ward, the cause of which is still not satisfactorily traced, although several who had occasionally had slight mucus in a stool are under suspicion. Two phthisis cases were infected in the advanced phthisis and dysentery dormitory. A sporadic case arose in a chronic ward, which gave a bacillus in the stools never before observed by the Lister Institute, and now called (after the patient's name) the “James” bacillus.

“I am satisfied that most of the diarrhœa cases are actually dysenterics. Various exciting causes have been traced, *e.g.*, tubercle, chill, tainted meat, and the eating of rubbish. It appears that whether a few ordinary loose motions or an established attack of dysentery arises is more a question of acquired immunity or robust physical health than of strength of infection. No doubt it is disappointing that so many sporadic cases crop up after 2 years' careful segregation of previous attack cases, and it is hard to say why more cases appear here than in other Asylums. A common predisposing cause of outbreaks has been observed to be sudden changes in temperature. Warm weather, preceded by cold, predisposes to bacterial changes in meat, milk, &c., and cold after warm to chills among the patients. It must be confessed that the vogue of open windows, however advantageous to the general health of the Asylum population, and especially to the tuberculous cases, is bad for dysenterics. The 30 cases which developed in April and May were to a considerable degree associated with sudden weather changes of this nature. Then, again, it is certain that a large number of persons here at least are “carriers,” and it will probably be several years before these are all revealed by bacteriological and clinical research. Meanwhile, new cases accumulate faster than segregation can dispose of them, and, worst of all, time must elapse before the complete recoveries among these can be drafted out and removed from the chance of re-infection.

“It is a relief to turn from this rather discouraging clinical picture to the bacteriological results. During this year all recent cases at the time of incidence, and old cases periodically, have been examined bacteriologically. The Lister Institute have examined about 230 specimens of fæces, and at the same time have taken the agglutination content of the blood. Of the 89 cases of dysentery and diarrhœa arising in 1910, the Flexner type of bacillus was found in 20 cases of dysentery and 1 of diarrhœa ; the Shiga type in 1 dysentery and 2 diarrhœa ; the Morgan (No. 1) type in 3 dysentery and 1 diarrhœa ; the “James” type (somewhat resembling the *Aertryche* type) in 1 dysentery. Other baccilli were: *B. proteus* in 3 dysentery and 2 diarrhœa, and *B. pyocyaneus* in 4 dysenterics. It seems probable that the Flexner type is the one generally prevalent in English asylums. The 3 “Shiga” cases were first attacks, and all connected with one soft diet dinner when the weather became suddenly warm, and which caused considerable looseness of bowels in many patients ; but nothing severe. The



*B. typhosus* was found in one case, and was the means of discovering a second enteric "carrier" in a ward where mysterious cases had continued to crop up after the death of the first "carrier" two years ago. Numerous interesting considerations arise in the bacteriology of dysentery:—(1) A gardener patient had an attack eight years ago. His blood still agglutinates with Flexner serum in all dilutions up to 1:400. No dysentery bacilli were found in the stools, and no case has arisen in the good-class parole ward, where he has lived since his apparent recovery. (2) An able-bodied man had one loose stool with tenesmus, no blood or mucus. Abundant *B. Flexner* were discovered. (3) A tuberculous woman has had 5 attacks of apparent dysentery. During the last attack 4 separate specimens of fæces were negative. (4) Several combinations have been found, such as Flexner + *Pyocyaneus*, Flexner + *Proteus*, Typhosus + Flexner, Morgan + *Pyocyaneus*, Morgan + *Proteus*. A preliminary account of the investigation was given by Dr. Macalister at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association (*vide* "British Medical Journal," 12th November 1910). It is evident that not much progress can be made until a better method of examining fæces is devised, for at present unless bacilli are very abundant they are more likely than not to escape detection in the very minute portions of fæces selected for examination. Drs. Macalister and Arkwright are now engaged in a subsidiary investigation with this end in view.

"Regarding treatment, both serum and vaccine have been used, but the high cost of preparing them stands in the way of a very complete trial. A high potency serum prepared from stock Flexner strains was first used. Of 12 cases so treated, 9 recovered and 3 died. The patient "James" was treated with serum grown from her own strain and recovered. But it cannot be said that in any of these cases the results were very conclusive, the general impression being that the actual dysenteric process was inhibited, but that the secondary infections, which appear to be the real cause of death in dysentery, were not beneficially affected. A woman who died after a month's illness was an able-bodied epileptic, and serum was given early and in repeated large doses. The other two were men with advanced phthisis, and scarcely fair test cases. Late in the year a large quantity of vaccine prepared in Cairo from mixed Egyptian strains was sent to us. The first three cases were not fair ones, one having mixed enteric and dysentery, the second a chronic duodenal ulcer, and the third having been ill a good many days. The last two cases were recent and acute, and the vaccine acted like a charm, the condition clearing up and the temperature falling in 12 hours. A relapse occurring in one three days later similarly yielded to a second dose. We have just begun to treat the intestinal toxicity by large draughts of weak potassium permanganate solution, and I intend to try 6-pint enemata of the same salt. The effect will be reported upon next year.

"During 1910 a weekly dose of the sulphate and carbonate of magnesia mixture as used at Wakefield has been given instead of the fortnightly larger dose of mag. sulph and senna house mixture. A glance at the incidence tables for 1909 and 1910 will save further comment upon its efficacy."

*Suffolk District Asylum.*—Dr. Whitwell writes:—"A very definite epidemic outbreak occurred in the last two months of the year. It began and ended on both sides of the house at the same time, and was very widespread, cases occurring simultaneously in every ward. They may be thus classified:—

"(1) *Old Cases breaking down.*—Of these there was a fair proportion.

"(2) *Newly introduced Cases.*—Three in number, all women. Two of them had definitely and undoubtedly had dysentery previously, and as far as can be ascertained had not been in an Asylum before; one had blood and mucus in her motions within a few hours of admission. The third woman had suffered from colitis previously in a London County Asylum.



“(3) *Ambulatory Cases*.—These formed a very marked feature of this outbreak. Several patients (many females and quite sensible patients) were not in the least aware that there was anything the matter with them, and these cases would not have been discovered at all had it not been that all the inmates of several wards were put to bed and left there to limit the contacts until no further case occurred. These patients were obviously going about passing mostly formed motions, and occasionally a patch of blood and mucus, and were no doubt highly infective and probably accounted for the very widespread disease.

“(4) *New Cases*.—One of the great features of this particular epidemic was the extreme mildness of the individual attacks; scarcely one serious case occurred in the whole series. All cases were isolated in a special ward and not re-introduced into the community until after long probation under observation.

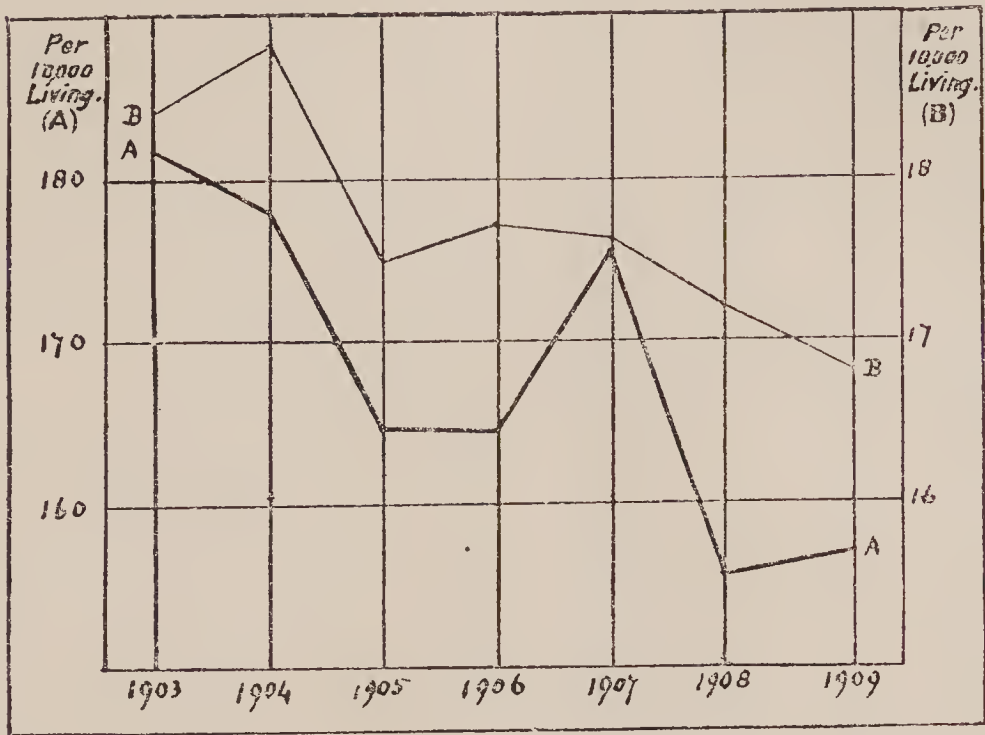
“*Norwich City Asylum* (Dr. Rice).—An outbreak occurred in the same ward in May–June affecting 7 female patients and also in September affecting 4 patients and a nurse. The latter had been nursing the dysenteric cases and undoubtedly became infected through some neglect of antiseptic precautions. This is a ward where degraded and dirty patients are segregated, some of whom are certainly ‘carriers.’ The cases are as far as possible isolated in single rooms. Dr. Rice adds that ‘sour-milk’ treatment seemed absolutely useless, either by itself or in conjunction with various drugs.”

*Tuberculosis*.—The total number of deaths from tuberculous diseases in the County and Borough Asylums during 1910 was 1,544, being in the proportion of 166 to every 1,000 deaths from all causes, or of 15·7 per 1,000 persons living (average number resident). Of these deaths, 1,355, or 87·9 per cent., were from pulmonary phthisis. Although the general Asylum death-rate was lower in 1910 (94·3 per 1,000 living) than in 1909 (99·7), the tuberculous mortality was unaltered, whilst the proportion of tuberculous to total deaths was higher, viz., 166 as against 157 per 1,000.

From the 72nd Report of the Registrar-General it would appear that during the year 1909 in England and Wales the proportion of persons *aged 15 years and upwards* who died from tuberculous diseases amounted to 116·7 per 1,000 deaths from all causes (in 1908 it was 122·2), and 88·8 per cent. of these were from pulmonary phthisis. Taking the estimated population living at these ages in 1909, the tuberculous mortality in that portion of the community was 16·8 per 10,000 living, compared with an Asylum mortality of 156·8.

Extending this comparison over a period of years—1903 to 1909—it will be seen that although the Asylum rate was more than nine times as high as that of the general community, the former has declined more steadily and to a greater degree than the latter. In Asylums the difference between the maximum and minimum rates in this period has been 16·7 per cent., in the general community it has been 11·9 per cent. Possibly this result is connected with the increasing adoption of sanatorium treatment for these affections in Asylums.

The accompanying diagram, based on the subjoined figures, exhibits the mortality curves in each series.



Tuberculosis Mortality Curve—(Ratio of deaths per 10,000 living).  
A.—Of insane in County and Borough Asylums.  
B.—Of general population (England and Wales) at ages 15 years and upwards.

Tuberculosis Mortality.

	County and Borough Asylums.			General Population.		
	Average Number Resident.	Tuberculosis.		Estimated Number at Ages 15 Years and upwards.	Tuberculosis.	
		Deaths.	Per 10,000 Living.		Deaths.	Per 10,000 Living.
1903	82,915	1,505	181.5	22,556,881	41,457	18.4
1904	85,943	1,529	177.9	22,817,126	43,203	18.8
1905	88,207	1,451	164.5	23,080,377	40,438	17.5
1906	90,557	1,489	164.4	23,346,666	41,523	17.7
1907	92,188	1,618	175.5	23,616,027	41,574	17.6
1908	94,888	1,474	155.3	23,888,493	41,199	17.2
1909	96,688	1,516	156.8	24,164,106	40,616	16.8

The death-rates of tuberculosis in 1910 in Asylums of various sizes may be thus summarised :—

*Group A.*—In the large Asylums (1,000 and more inmates) the general death-rate was 91.9 per 1,000, to which 14.7 were contributed by tuberculosis. The proportion of deaths from these affections to the deaths from all causes was 15.9 per cent. High tuberculous death-rates were furnished by the Asylums of Chartham (33.5), Barming Heath (28.3), Warwick (23.8), and Gloucester (23.4); low rates by those of Cane Hill (5.5), East Sussex (6.3), Horton (6.6), and Napsbury (6.7). The highest relative mortality from tuberculosis was at Whittingham (25.4



per 100 deaths), the lowest (7·9) at Colney Hatch, Napsbury, and East Sussex respectively.

*Group B.*—In Asylums with from 500 to 1,000 inmates, the general death-rate was 99·6 per 1,000 living, to which tuberculosis contributed 17·9. The percentage proportion of tuberculous to total deaths was 17·9. High rates occurred at Cotford (40·8), Stafford (33·2), Cheddleton (32·7), and Yorks, N.R. (31·5); low rates at City of London (3·4), Brighton (4·6), and Herts (6·0). The highest relative mortality from tuberculosis was at Cotford Asylum (42·9 per cent. of all deaths)—the lowest at the City of London Asylum (4·6).

*Group C.*—In the smaller Asylums (less than 500 inmates) the general death-rate was 86·4 per 1,000 living—to which tuberculous diseases contributed 12·3, and the proportion of tuberculous to total deaths was 14·2 per cent. Sunderland Asylum had a tuberculous death-rate of 27·5, Middlesbrough one of 26·5, and Canterbury of 24·2. The lowest recorded rate was Ipswich Asylum (3·7); but there were no deaths from this cause at the York City Asylum, Ewell Epileptic Colony, and Scalebor Park.

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#### REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

No addition has been made to the number of these useful Institutions, which not only afford superior accommodation for affluent patients but also make excellent provision for the care and treatment of persons in less prosperous financial circumstances.

A considerable, if not an entirely adequate, proportion of their income is usually devoted to the maintenance of the latter class, and in some of them this benevolent element assumes the most important part in their general administration.

On January the 1st, 1910, they contained 2,543 patients and 87 voluntary boarders, and there have been since admitted 980 patients and 233 boarders, while 747 patients have been discharged, 355 of them on recovery, and 155 have died; leaving, on the 1st of January 1911, 2,621 patients and 91 boarders.

The percentage of deaths upon the average number resident was 6·0, and that of recoveries upon the admissions 43·4, both of them satisfactory proportions.

The following matters with reference to particular hospitals appear to be worthy of record :—

*St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.*—Extensive additions and alterations have been made with our approval to the branch establishment at Moulton Park, where a larger number of patients will be enabled to be housed more conveniently and comfortably. Considerable additions have been also made at

Bryn-y-Neuadd, the seaside branch, to fit it for the accommodation of an increased number of patients.

A female voluntary boarder at Moulton Park who had shown no suicidal tendency committed suicide by taking an overdose of veronal, which she had probably received by post. There appeared to have been no want of care.

*Barnwood House, Gloucester.*—Useful additions have been made to “The Lodge,” a detached house in the grounds, in which the Senior Assistant Medical Officer resides.

*Bethel Hospital, Norwich.*—A much needed precaution against danger from fire has been provided by the replacement in the gentlemen’s division of cement for wooden partitions between the bedrooms.

*Bethlem Hospital, London.*—An addition has been made to the comfort of the patients by the provision of a new dining room and of an adjoining service room and lift.

A laboratory has also been constructed in connection with the pathological rooms.

A female voluntary boarder hanged herself in this Hospital, having previously shown no signs of a suicidal tendency.

*Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.*—The new branch of this Hospital at Poole, Dorset, is being proceeded with, and a sale has been effected of the lease of the branch house at Hove.

A. M., a male patient residing in this Hospital, inflicted serious injuries upon himself from which he died, by thrusting a red-hot poker into his abdomen in order to destroy the devil, whom he believed to have taken refuge therein.

The patient was not regarded as suicidal, nor was the act considered to have been committed under any such tendency.

The suicide of O. F., another male patient, took place while he was with his friends on the trial which followed apparent recovery.

*St. Luke’s Hospital, London.*—The Committee of this Hospital have recently purchased an estate, 135 acres in extent, called “Welders,” and “Jordan’s Farm,” near Gerrard’s Cross, in Buckinghamshire, the substantial house on which it is proposed to use as a convalescent branch.

The house has been inspected by a member of our Board, and, when altered in accordance with his suggestions, will form a very useful addition to the resources of the Hospital.

*Wonford House, Exeter.*—A valuable addition is being made to this Hospital by the building of a separate nurses’ block with ample accommodation, which will leave additional space for patients in the main building and add materially to the comfort of the staff.

An additional iron staircase has also been erected at the main building for escape in case of fire.

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## INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTS.

We have paid an official visit of inspection to each of these Institutions during the past year, and are able to report that their general condition and the treatment and care of their inmates continue to be satisfactory.

We have, however, still occasion to remark upon and deplore in our visits to county and borough Asylums and workhouses the presence in the wards for adults of many children and young persons for whom such association is very hurtful and undesirable.

We should heartily welcome such an addition to the number of institutions for the care and training of idiots and imbeciles as would provide for the class we have referred to apart from ordinary asylums and workhouses.

The number resident in the idiot institutions on January the 1st, 1910, was 2,039, and on January the 1st, 1911, 2,099.

*Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster.*—This Asylum has recently been incorporated under the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and with the licence of the Board of Trade, and a fresh certificate of registration under the above name has been issued by us.

*Earlswood Asylum, Redhill.*—The work of restoring this building to a condition of safety by underpinning and generally remedying the disastrous effects of subsidence have had to be suspended for want of funds. We hope that the public will not hesitate to supply the necessary means for completing this very important work which has hitherto been so successfully conducted.

*Royal Eastern Counties' Institution, Colchester.*—Plans for additional bedroom and sanitary accommodation for patients and nurses have been submitted to and approved by us.

E. A., an idiot inmate of this Institution, was accidentally run over and killed by a train on the level crossing adjoining the Asylum. He was in charge of a farm attendant, who was also knocked down and injured so severely that he died.

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STATE AND CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

*State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.*—This Asylum was found at our last visit to be generally in good order and under careful administration. Improvements were being made in some of the wards, and others were in contemplation, but the repletion of the Asylum was naturally deferring works which could only be safely and properly effected in the absence of patients. We are, therefore, glad to learn that the building of the new Criminal Asylum at Rampton is progressing satisfactorily.

When visited in June, the Asylum was found to contain 807 patients, of whom 589 were males and 218 females. They were generally quiet and orderly and properly dressed and well cared for. No substantial complaints were made by them.

Many were usefully employed and the system of crediting them with an eighth of the value of their labour was evidently much appreciated, and served as an incentive to work.

We are again able to record with approval the absence of mechanical restraint in the treatment of the patients.

Dr. Brayn, after some years of valuable service, has resigned his appointment and been succeeded by Dr. Baker, the deputy superintendent.

*State Criminal Asylum, Parkhurst.*—This supplemental Asylum was found in good order at the visit in April 1910, and contained 53 convict inmates. It was suggested at the previous visit and again observed that the limited area of ground attached to the Asylum afforded inadequate opportunities for the employment of the patients and for extended exercise. There had again been no use of mechanical restraint, a fact which was considered to be creditable to the management.

At the same time we trust that the use of this Asylum will only be temporary, for we cannot but feel that it is very unsuitable for the appropriate treatment of the insane, owing to its restricted and prison-like character, together with the excessive amount of seclusion which, under the existing conditions, appears to be requisite for the safeguarding of the patients.

*Royal Military Hospital, Netley.*—At our visit to this Hospital in April 1910 only 11 certified patients and 2 persons under observation were in residence—but 86 patients had been admitted since the previous visit, and 75 discharged, of whom 39 had recovered. No death had occurred, and there had been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The Hospital, generally, was in very good order, and many minor improvements had been effected. The new infirmary was in occupation, and appeared to be working satisfactorily.

*Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.*—This Hospital was found in excellent order when visited in July.

It contained 150 patients, most of whom were in good health, and all suitably dressed, free from excitement, and contented with their treatment. There had been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

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#### LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

No change occurred during 1910 in the number of Licensed Houses; but by the division since effected under s. 207 (4) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of the licence of Witham Asylum, between that house and a new institution known as



Littleton Hall, Brentwood, an addition of one has been made to the list of houses licensed by justices. At the date of this Report there are 21 Metropolitan Houses licensed by us, and 45 Provincial Houses licensed by justices for the reception of lunatics under the Lunacy Acts, and one Metropolitan and one Provincial Licensed House registered under the Idiots Act, 1886.

The following table gives the total number, classification, and distribution of the patients who were detained in these houses (other than the two registered as Institutions for Idiots) on the 1st of January, 1911 :—

—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Metropolitan Licensed Houses :—						
Private	-	-	-	537	904	1,441
Pauper	-	-	-	21	76	97
Patients in Provincial Licensed Houses :—						
Private	-	-	-	464	826	1,290
Pauper	-	-	-	4	4	8
Total				1,026	1,810	2,836

These figures show a decrease of 25 in the Metropolitan and a decrease of 14 in the Provincial Licensed Houses.

In addition to the patients there were 64 persons residing in these Institutions as voluntary boarders, namely, 17 in the Metropolitan, and 47 in the Provincial Houses.

The private patients and voluntary boarders in Licensed Houses are in the proportion of 26 per cent. and 41 per cent., respectively, to the total numbers of private patients detained under the Lunacy Acts and of voluntary boarders residing in Institutions for lunatics.

As the result of observation during our visits, we feel justified in reporting as our opinion that these houses continue to be properly maintained and conducted so as to secure the comfort and good treatment of their inmates.

Your Lordship has again extended the relief, which during late years has been found necessary, in regard to the visitation of Licensed Houses.

In Appendices A. and B. will be found further statistics with regard to the patients in Licensed Houses; in Appendix I. copies of reports made upon them by Commissioners visiting during the year, and Appendix L. gives a list of the houses and the licensees.

Five deaths from suicide of patients and one of a voluntary boarder in these Institutions were reported to us during the year. In one instance the suicidal act had been committed before admission; in none of the other cases was suicidal

tendency thought to exist; the boarder and one patient destroyed themselves while out on parole, and another patient, who was also allowed her parole, took advantage of this to escape, and travelled some distance before taking the poison which caused her death.

We record in the following paragraphs such matters as appear to deserve mention with regard to particular Institutions.

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#### METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

*Camberwell House.*—The licence of this House, when renewed by our Board in February 1910, was varied so as to authorise the reception of 420 patients, of whom not more than 140 were to be males, and not more than 300 to be females, the previous maximum numbers having been 130 for males and 290 for females.

*Mead House.*—This House was licensed by our Board on the 27th of July 1910 in substitution for Vine Cottage, from which the patients were transferred on the 1st of September. The licence for the new House was granted to Dr. Higginson of Hayes Park and Mrs. Mary Anna Taylor, late matron of Greta Bank, the latter undertaking to reside.

*Vine Cottage.*—Upon the transfer mentioned in the last preceding paragraph this House ceased to be licensed for the reception of lunatics.

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#### PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

*Ashbrook Hall.*—The licence of this House was on the 7th of July transferred to Charles Edward Henry Somerset, Edith Morten Somerset, his wife, and Rowland Beavor, the two first named undertaking to reside.

*Bishopstone House.*—The name of Miss Alice Kirby was on the 5th of April 1910 substituted for that of Miss Bessie King in the licence of this House.

*Boreatton Park.*—Mrs. A. S. F. Sankey has ceased to be one of the licensees of this House, the licence for which was on the 28th of June 1910 renewed to Dr. E. H. O. Sankey and his wife alone.

*Fisherton House.*—Between the visits paid by members of our Board to this House, in March and November 1910, negotiations which had been for some time in progress for its transfer to other ownership culminated in an agreement being arrived at. Dr. Baskin, the Medical Superintendent, who had done his



best in difficult circumstances to conduct the management in a satisfactory manner, and to give effect to our recommendations, retired, and Dr. Richard Tanner Finch, who had held the post for several years under the late Dr. Corbin Finch, was reinstated. The licence was on the 15th of July transferred to Mrs. Mary Bella Alice Chubb, the new proprietress, Mr. Cecil Herbert Edward Chubb, her husband, and Dr. Finch, the last named undertaking to reside. The agreement appointing Dr. Finch Medical Superintendent, which was submitted for and received our approval, gives him full control and paramount authority over all matters connected with the patients, and their dietary, and the engagement and dismissal of officers and attendants. The evils of double authority and consequent divided responsibility, which have proved injurious in the past, will thus be avoided. The Commissioners who visited in November reported that much improvement had already been effected in the condition of the House; and plans since submitted to us, and approved shortly after the end of the year, provided for extensive alterations and additions to Wards 7 and 8. The desire shown by those now interested in the Institution to promote the efficiency of its management and the welfare of its inmates is, we are glad to think, of good augury for its future.

*Greta Bank.*—The name of Sarah Jane Perkin was, on the 17th of October 1910, substituted for that of Mrs. Taylor in the licence of this House.

*Haydock Lodge.*—Complaint having been made to us by a lady who had been confined in this House, as to her treatment while there, two members of our Board held a special inquiry in the Institution, which was attended by the complainant and her solicitor. After hearing the evidence on oath of the complainant, the nurses implicated, Dr. Street, and others who they thought could throw light upon the matter, they came to the conclusion that the charges of ill-treatment had not been substantiated, and that the complainant had during her residence in the House been treated in a kind, considerate and proper manner. They expressed, however, the opinion that the mere verbal reporting of bruises and other injuries, severe struggles, and similar incidents, as was the practice in this House, was insufficient, and that such occurrences should, in future, be recorded in writing. With this opinion our Board concurred and so informed Dr. Street.

*Laverstock House.*—We regret to have to record the death, on the 20th of February 1910, of Dr. Manning, for many years Resident Licensee of this House.

The name of Dr. Stanley Lewis Haynes had been added to the licence on the 4th of January preceding, and on the renewal of the licence on the 5th of April the name of Dr. Richard Caldecott Monnington was added to that of Dr. Haynes, the

surviving licensee. Dr. Monnington, who had been Assistant Medical Officer under Dr. Manning, undertook to reside.

Plans for additions and improvements, including amongst other things a new bathroom, improved sanitary accommodation, and alterations to the strong-rooms and chapel windows, were approved by us during the year.

*Overdale.*—The name of Miss Nellie Stapleton was, on the 24th of October 1910, substituted for that of Miss Powne in the licence of this House.

*Periteau House.*—Plans for additions consisting of a bathroom and lavatory, and of a sitting-room for attendants, have been approved by our Board.

*St. George's Retreat.*—The names of Anne McEvoy, Mary Ann Stoker, Florence Mary Doran, and Mary Slattery were added to the licence of this House, when renewed on the 21st of June 1910.

*Stretton House.*—The name of Janet Watson, wife of Dr. A. A. Watson, was added to the licence of this House, when renewed on the 28th of June 1910.

*Tue Brooke Villa.*—The names of Dr. Frank Ernest Ingall and Dr. John Joseph Tisdall were substituted for that of Dr. Cooke in the licence of this House, when renewed on the 6th of January 1910.

*Witham Asylum.*—Dr. Haynes acquired a house known as Middleton Hall, Brentwood, with a view to the transfer thereto of the licence of Witham Asylum, so far as concerns the female patients authorised to be received in that Institution. The intention was that application should be made to the justices to license the new house for 15 females, and to renew the licence of Witham Asylum for 10 males only. One of our body visited Middleton Hall with our architect in October, and made a report in which were suggested certain alterations for adapting the building to its new use. These alterations have been made, and since the beginning of this year licences have been granted for the two houses as proposed. To avoid confusion with Middleton Hall, Durham, the new licensed house has been re-named, and is to be known henceforth as Littleton Hall, Brentwood.

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#### SINGLE PATIENTS.

From the following figures it will appear that there has been an increase of 18 in the number of patients residing in



single care during the year 1910, as compared with an increase of 36 in the previous year :—

—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Number on 1st January 1910	-	-	-	193	400	593
Add those registered in 1910	-	-	-	89	166	255
				282	566	848
				M.	F.	Total.
Deduct those discharged and removed	-	-	-	68	135	203
Died	-	-	-	11	23	34
				79	158	237
Number on 1st January 1911	-	-	-	203	408	611

Of these, 112, viz., 49 males and 63 females, have been found lunatic by inquisition and are not visited by us. The remaining 499, have been visited by some member of our Board in all cases once, and in many twice, during the year.

This method of care and treatment is, especially for the milder forms of insanity, undoubtedly beneficial and desirable, and speaking generally, we are fully satisfied that the patients thus placed are kindly and judiciously cared for.

No matters in connection with these patients calling for special remark have occurred during the period under review.

#### LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

The Workhouses, Workhouse Infirmaries, and the Metropolitan District Asylums, on the 1st of January 1911, contained 18,728 pauper lunatics, who were distributed as follows :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries.	5,284	6,401	11,685
In Metropolitan District Asylums	3,431	3,612	7,043
TOTAL - - -	8,715	10,013	18,728

As compared with the previous year, there is an increase of 261 lunatics in the ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries, and of 199 in the Metropolitan District Asylums, making a total increase for the year of 460 lunatics in the two classes of these institutions.

We have officially visited 189 of these institutions, including the Metropolitan District Asylums, during the year and seen in them a total of 14,946 patients.

There is nothing in the Reports of our visits to the Metropolitan District Asylums, which are set out in Appendix K., which calls for special mention here. It is sufficient to say they continue to be administered with great efficiency, affording invaluable relief to the London County Lunatic Asylums and the ordinary Workhouses of the Metropolis.

The general Workhouses that we have visited during the year are also, as a rule, very well managed, and, with but few exceptions, their insane inmates are properly housed and kindly treated.

We are, we hope, experiencing less difficulty in obtaining the certification, in accordance with section 24 (3) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of persons in Workhouses who fall within the definition of "lunatic" contained in the Act. We are glad to notice that the Medical Officers of Workhouses, especially those in populous centres, with perhaps a better knowledge of the requisites of certifiability, do not appear to experience much difficulty in certifying and detaining many of the weak-minded women and girls to whose condition public attention has been largely attracted since the Report of the Royal Commission on the Care of the Feeble-minded. The detention of women of this class is of paramount importance, both in their own interest and in that of the community, but, of course, each case has to be decided on its own merits. It is satisfactory, therefore, to see that Medical Officers of wide experience consider that they are able to certify and detain cases of this class by the powers which they already possess under the Lunacy Acts without waiting for further legislation on the lines of the Report of the Royal Commission, with a possibly simpler certificate. We hope to see these views generally shared by the Medical Officers of the smaller and more remote country Workhouses, for there are still too many of this class living an in-and-out life, returning from time to time to be confined of illegitimate offspring, in most cases more feeble-minded than themselves.

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#### PROSECUTIONS.

The following prosecutions undertaken on our order were successful:—

*R. v. Porteous.*—Herbert Llewellyn Porteous, medical practitioner of Chalford, near Stroud, who was the medical attendant appointed under the Lunacy Act, 1890, of two persons of unsound mind residing at Hillside, Stroud, was in the month of March 1910 charged at the Stroud Police Court with certain offences against sections 318 and 320 of the said Act. The



case presented against him was, that whereas under section 44 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, orders had been made by the Lunacy Commissioners fixing the intervals at which those persons should be visited by their medical attendant, he, as such medical attendant, had failed to comply with such orders, and that instead of visiting the patients and, under the Commissioners Rules 1 (3), 16 (2), and the accompanying Form (4), making the prescribed entries in the medical journals, he had on more than one occasion sent for the books and made certain entries therein which purported to show he had visited the patients on certain dates, whereas he had not in fact seen them nor been at the premises where they resided at the times specified. The defendant was committed for trial to the Gloucester Assizes, and the case came on before Mr. Justice Lawrance at Gloucester on the 21st day of June on an indictment containing 11 counts relative to the offences referred to. When the case was called on the defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. A. E. W. Hazel prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and Mr. W. T. Disturnal appeared for the defence.

Mr. Hazel said that the offences charged against the defendant were technical and he did not propose to go into them in detail, especially as the defendant had pleaded guilty. Speaking on behalf of the Lunacy Commissioners, their object in instituting the prosecution had been, to bring it home to the defendant and all other medical men who might undertake the responsibilities of medical attendance to those helpless people who are dealt with under the Lunacy Act, the importance of their responsibilities and the absolute necessity of carrying out to the letter, the duties which devolved upon them under the Lunacy Act and the rules made thereunder. The particular case against the defendant consisted of a series of breaches which might have resulted in serious consequences, but happily in this particular case that had not happened, and that being so, and the law having been vindicated, on behalf of the Lunacy Commissioners he had no desire to press his Lordship for any extreme penalty, but he left the matter in his Lordship's hands to take such course as he saw fit.

The learned Judge having asked Counsel to state with whom the two lunatics were placed, Mr. Hazel replied that, they were in charge or at least they were originally in the charge of a person named Lunn, who appeared to have succeeded in divesting himself of all responsibility. Mr. Lunn placed them technically in the charge of a widow woman in a house near his own, and the medical attendance was deputed to the defendant, Dr. Porteous, so that Mr. Lunn's only share in the care of these lunatics appeared to be the taking of such fees as their friends paid for their maintenance.

Mr. Disturnal in addressing the Judge for the defence said he had carefully considered the facts and the series of charges made against the defendant, and, although he felt there was

a good deal to be said on the defendant's behalf with respect to them, both as regards technical and other matters, yet he thought as to some of the charges at any rate he should find it impossible to resist a verdict against the defendant. He agreed with Mr. Hazel that, some of the obligations which were imposed on medical men under the Lunacy Act were of the very greatest importance in the interests of the public and of the unfortunate people who were certified to be detained as lunatics, at the same time, there were circumstances in this case which he desired to place before his Lordship, which he hoped would induce him to take a most lenient view of the matter as regards the defendant. Referring to certain matters relative to the defendant's past, which he said showed he was distinguished in his profession and held in esteem by his professional brethren, Counsel then made certain statements in extenuation of the offence, as to the circumstances under which the entries were made and the books were signed. He urged that the circumstances detailed by him showed that the defendant had throughout acted at the instance of Mr. Lunn, by whom he said the defendant had been induced to undertake the duties of medical attendant to these patients, and to believe he was not entitled to receive any remuneration. That the defendant had in fact been paid nothing, and although the acts were such as might have been serious, in this particular case no harm had been done to anyone.

He submitted there was no wilful intention to do anything wrong, but that he merely showed a too easy disposition to satisfy Mr. Lunn's desires. In these circumstances he asked his Lordship to deal with the defendant with the greatest leniency possible.

Mr. Justice Lawrance addressing Dr. Porteous said he had pleaded guilty to some, at all events, of these charges—it did not matter whether it was to the whole of them or not—to making a false entry in the book which he had kept. It was, of course, important that the Lunacy Commissioners should be in a position to receive from time to time reports as to the condition of the lunatics detained. People had read of things which had happened years ago in regard to the way in which lunatics were kept in some places in this country, and in order that such things might not arise again it was provided that reports should be periodically made to the Commissioners. By the Act, there was placed in the hands of the Lunacy Commissioners the entire control of lunatics wherever they might be, to see that they were properly visited, &c., and reports had continually to be made to them. Proceeding, the Judge said that the name of Mr. Lunn had been introduced into the case, but they were not trying him. He understood Mr. Lunn had other people who were not certified as lunatics, but who it was necessary should be under some control. In addition, he had these two persons, who had been referred to, in his charge, and it had been



stated by Counsel, Mr. Lunn had handed them over to someone else. What was his position in regard to them? The court was not deciding that at the present moment, but he should have thought he was responsible. Mr. Lunn did what was still more wonderful, if Counsel for the defence were correct, and he had no doubt he was. He persuaded the defendant, a medical man, to visit and report on these two people, and somehow or other he persuaded the defendant that he, Mr. Lunn, was unable under the Act to pay anything for it. Why the defendant had undertaken that duty he did not know, but having undertaken it, it was his duty to carry it out properly. The defendant failed to do so, inasmuch as he did on this occasion enter an attendance on a certain day when he had not done so. It was quite true, as was tacitly admitted by the learned Counsel for the prosecution, that no harm was done. If there had been, defendant's position would have been a very serious one indeed. What he had done, and what he admitted, was to commit a technical offence of rather a serious character, and the defendant saw now, he (the Judge) was quite sure, the position in which he had placed himself. The great object, indeed the whole object, of the provisions in question was that the Commissioners in Lunacy should be dependent on some professional gentleman on whom they could rely entirely for information. It had been said defendant received nothing for what he did; whilst that appeared to be quite true it was no answer to the charge, and defendant would doubtless see that now. It had also been said no harm had been done to the people in question. That again was no answer to the charge, although it had had its influence on the prosecution in not desiring to press the case against the defendant. Under all these circumstances he was enabled to take a lenient course, which he considered would satisfy the ends of justice by binding the defendant in his own recognizances to come up for judgment when called upon. If the defendant never offended again he would of course hear no more of this, but if he did it would be recorded against him. His Lordship added that he should think defendant with the present experience was not likely to similarly offend again. The defendant was then bound over in the sum of 10*l.* to come up for judgment if called upon.

NOTE.—Proceedings had been taken against Basil Edward Fernie Lunn, referred to in the preceding case, proprietor of a private nursing home known as Cairngall, Stroud, before the Justices at the Stroud Petty Sessions in April 1910, for wilfully aiding and abetting Herbert Llewellyn Porteous to make certain false entries in the medical journal kept at Hillside, Stroud, but in the result the Justices dismissed the summons, holding that on the evidence before them a *primâ facie* case had not been made out.

*R. v. Wooley.*—The defendant, John Wooley, of 4, Well Cottages, Lowestoft, fisherman, was on May 20th, 1910, at the

Lowestoft Police Court, prosecuted under section 322 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, for illtreating his wife, a lunatic, between December 21st, 1909, and March 1910, and was convicted and fined 5*l.* with costs, 3*l.*, or in default six weeks' imprisonment. The chairman in announcing the decision of the magistrates said that, he hoped this case would be a lesson to the prisoner and others to treat their wives in a proper manner.

*R. v. Haysey.*—At the Highgate Police Court on the 27th July 1910 William Lewis Haysey was summoned for detaining and taking charge for payment of one B. M., a lunatic who was not certified, contrary to the provisions of section 315 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Consequent upon inquiries instituted by our Board it was ascertained that the patient being beyond the control of his wife in his own home, faulty in habits, and suffering from delusions, was, on the 3rd of January 1910 placed, at a cost of from 2½ to 3½ guineas a week, under the care of the defendant, who was residing at 294, Park Road, Crouch End, but in April of the same year removed to "The Cheal," a nursing home, 98, Hornsey Lane, taking the patient with him. Subsequently the patient escaped from the home, was found wandering in Holloway, taken up by the police and sent to Islington Workhouse, where he was on the 31st of that month certified and placed under the defendant's care. On the case coming on the defendant pleaded guilty, and a penalty of 10*l.* and 5 guineas cost was imposed.

The following prosecutions undertaken at the instance of Visiting Committees of Asylums were successful :—

*R. v. Harding.*—Harold Harding, an attendant at the Warwick County Lunatic Asylum, Hatton, was convicted by the Justices sitting at Warwick on April 9th, 1910, of an assault upon a patient and fined 2*l.*

*R. v. Pickett.*—Percy Pickett, an attendant at the Essex County Asylum, Brentwood, was on his own confession, though alleging that he acted under great provocation, convicted of having assaulted a patient on April 17th, 1910, and fined 2*l.* and costs.

*R. v. Giles.*—Albert Edward Giles, an attendant at the Three Counties Asylum, Stotfold, was on the 5th October 1910 at the Biggleswade Petty Sessions convicted of an assault on a patient on the 9th of September and fined 2*l.* and 7*s.* costs, or in default a month's imprisonment.

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## CHANGE IN THE COMMISSION.

Since this Report went to press we have received, with deep regret, the announcement of the death of our esteemed Colleague, Sir John Dorington, who had rendered valuable service as an honorary member of this Commission for upwards of 19 years.

By order of the Board,

(Signed) WALDEGRAVE,  
Chairman.

(Signed) BARNARD T. HODGSON,  
Secretary.

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## Supplement to Report.

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### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORK IN ASYLUMS IN 1910.

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- I.—From the Pathological Laboratory of the London County Asylums.
- II.— „ „ London County Asylum, Long Grove, Epsom.
- III.— „ „ Lancashire County Asylum at Lancaster.
- IV.— „ „ „ „ „ „ Rainhill.
- V.— „ „ „ „ „ „ Prestwich.
- VI.— „ „ West Riding „ „ „ Wakefield.
- VII.— „ „ Essex County Asylum.
- VIII.— „ „ Suffolk District Asylum.
- IX.— „ „ Devon County Asylum.
- X.— „ „ Cardiff Borough Asylum.
- XI.— „ „ Newcastle City Asylum.
- XII.— „ „ Sunderland Borough Asylum.
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#### I.—FROM THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.

##### *A.—Investigations published during 1910.*

Dr. Mott :—

(a) *Syphilis of the Nervous System*.—A work forming Vol. IV. of the “System of Syphilis,” edited by Power and Murphy. (H. Frowde, Oxford.) For this work, a copy of which was sent to the Lunacy Commission, the author was awarded the Fothergillian Prize and Gold Medal by the Medical Society of London.

(b) *The Cerebro-Spinal Fluid*.—Being the Oliver-Sharpey Lectures of the Royal College of Physicians—(“Lancet,” July 2nd and 9th, 1910).

These lectures embraced an account of the physiology of the cerebro-spinal fluid. In the first lecture researches were described relating to the physical and chemical properties of the cerebro-spinal fluid in health and disease. The results of observations upon the alkalinity of the fluid in various forms of mental disease were given, and also observations upon the quantity of sugar in various conditions from which it appeared that there is a diminution in dementia præcox. It may, however, be stated that the number of cases was not sufficient to draw positive conclusions. The results of a number of gas analyses of the cerebro-spinal fluid were given which proved that there are only traces of oxygen and nitrogen, but carbon dioxide in a free and stable form equal in amount to that of the lymph. The source of the cerebro-spinal fluid was shown to be the choroid plexus, and the destination of the fluid and its functions were discussed. The hypothesis was put forward that the cerebro-spinal fluid functions as the lymph of the brain, the sugar serving as a source of neural energy, and the carbon dioxide which can be obtained from the fluid is an expression of the oxidation of the same.

In the second lecture the pathology of the cerebro-spinal fluid was discussed under the following headings:—(1) The physical and chemical changes, and results relating to the presence of lipoids, especially



cholesterol, in degenerative conditions of the nervous system. (2) The pathological conditions of the cerebro-spinal fluid in syphilis of the nervous system, parasyphilis and sleeping sickness. (3) The Wassermann reaction in the cerebro-spinal fluid and its practical application, with illustrative cases.

(c) *Hereditary Aspects of Nervous and Mental Disease*.—The Huxley Lecture. ("Lancet," October 8th, 1910). This lecture dealt especially with the investigation and study of the relation of heredity to insanity. The same subject was dealt with in an address to the Eugenic Society, and in the last of a series of six lectures on Heredity at the Royal Institution.

The results may be summarised thus :—A card system of relatives in all the London County Asylums has been in operation for the past three years. Records have now been obtained of 2,246 individuals who are related, and who are either at the present time inmates of the London County Asylums, or who have died or been discharged. Many of those discharged as recovered have been readmitted. I have collected a large number of pedigrees of insane patients, and at the present time I have the co-operation of a few of the Relieving Officers in ascertaining what becomes of the patients after leaving the Asylums, also facts relating to the relatives of the patients and the incidence of pauperism, &c., among them. Many of the pedigrees I have obtained are very interesting as showing the manifold forms of family degeneracy. Some interesting pedigrees have also been obtained showing that individuals are discharged from Asylums, have children (born in the workhouse), and later the individual is received into the Asylum again, and these children have to be maintained by the ratepayer. The following are examples of this :—

1. *Female*.—Mother insane in a London County Asylum. The patient herself was an inmate of Bexley Asylum from October 24, 1902 to April 4, 1903. Previous to admission she had one child born in 1902 ; and subsequent to her discharge had five children (born in 1904, 1906, 1907, and 1910, twins). Was again admitted into the Asylum June 5, 1910. All these children are now chargeable.

2. *Male*.—First attack at age of 15. He has been an inmate of the following Asylums :—

In 1888.—Bethlem Hospital, and Ayrshire.

December 24, 1888 to May 4, 1889.—Grove Hall.

November 3, 1890 to February 6, 1891.—Banstead.

November 21, 1891 to April 2, 1892.—Barming Heath.

September 1, 1893 to December 18, 1893.—Hanwell.

January 27, 1898 to August 13, 1898.—Banstead.

December 22, 1899 to April 7, 1900.—Banstead.

December 7, 1901 to March 24, 1902.—Banstead.

First child born, April 29, 1904.

October 5, 1903 to September 19, 1904.—Banstead.

January 25, 1906 to June 25th, 1906.—Banstead.

Second child born, July 2, 1906.

Third child born, Jan 24, 1908.

November 6, 1909 to May 23, 1910.—Banstead.

Fourth and fifth children (twins) born, January 24, 1910.

February 13, 1911 to ———.—Banstead.

The whole of the family have been on and off indoor and outdoor relief since 1906, and all the children are now chargeable.

I have no doubt that since this card system has been in operation the returns of heredity as a cause of insanity in the London County

Asylums will be greatly increased. I have compared the pedigrees of at least three generations in 40 of my hospital cases with those obtained at the Asylums. In the 40 pedigrees of three generations maternal and paternal, there were only 8 in which there was insanity or epilepsy, imbecility or idiocy, and not in one instance were the parents insane. In most of the cases in which there was insanity or epilepsy the patients were suffering from some form of neurosis; this illustrates the truth of the law that "like tends to beget like." It is not necessarily insanity that is inherited, but a neuropathic tendency in the stock which manifests itself in many forms, *e.g.*, epilepsy, asthma, migraine, chorea, diabetes, exophthalmic goitre, neurasthenia, eccentricity, hysteria, criminality, fanaticism, suicide, genius of a certain type, and insanity. A large number of pedigrees which I have collected show the truth of this statement. One pedigree is of such importance as to deserve special mention, as it was almost of the nature of an experiment. A woman married to two husbands, by the first had a family of children sound in mind and body, likewise grandchildren; by the second husband, a chronic drunkard, she had three sons; the first suffered with muscular dystrophy, the second, apparently healthy, was a soldier, and the third was an epileptic imbecile. This may be a coincidence, but a sufficient number of such pedigrees would support the view so widely maintained by temperance advocates that alcoholism in the parents has a devitalising action on the germ cells.

Through the kindness of Dr. Elkins, I was able to compare a large number of pedigrees of chronic imbeciles with the Hospital and Asylum material, and it appeared that the stocks were prolific, but the death rate was higher then in the families of the latter.

*Statistical Data relating to Inheritance and Insanity.*—On February 18th, 1911, as the result of inquiries of about three years' duration, particulars had been obtained of 2,246 cases who have, or have had one or more relatives in the London County Asylums; at least one-third of the cases are now resident. These 2,246 cases represent 1,043 families in the following combinations:—

Instances of 2 of a family insane in London County Asylums:—

				Pairs.	Cases.
Mother and daughter	-	-	-	111	222
Mother and son	-	-	-	64	128
Father and daughter	-	-	-	72	144
Father and son	-	-	-	52	104
Brother and sister	-	-	-	163	326
Two sisters	-	-	-	159	318
Two brothers	-	-	-	105	210
Husband and wife	-	-	-	49	98
Other relationships.	Collaterals, &c.	-	-	138	276
Total -				913	

					Cases.
108 instances of 3 of a family insane	-	-	-	-	324
17       "       4       "       "	-	-	-	-	68
3       "       5       "       "	-	-	-	-	15
1       "       6       "       "	-	-	-	-	6
1       "       7       "       "	-	-	-	-	7

130

Total : 2,246 cases made up from 1,043 families.



These cases refer *only* to patients resident in the London County Asylums whose relatives are or have been also inmates of the London County Asylums; if precise data of all other insane relatives in out-County Asylums and the Institutions of the Metropolitan Asylums Board could be obtained, the number would be *tremendously* increased.

It will be noticed that the incidence of the combination of *mother* and offspring is much greater than that of father and offspring, and that in all combinations the incidence of insanity amongst the *female* offspring is the greatest.

*Tendency to Inheritance of the same Type of Insanity.*—Dr. Edgar Schuster has made a biometric investigation of the above material, and his results have been published in the Annual Report of the Asylums Committee for the year ending 31st March 1910. His conclusions are as follows :—

1. A periodically insane son or daughter is more likely to be associated with a periodically insane mother or father than with one differently affected, and in the case of two offspring being insane, there is even a greater tendency for a periodically insane male or female to be associated with a periodically insane brother or sister than with one differently affected.

2. In the case of delusional insanity, the tendency for the affection to run in families is very strongly marked, and the correlation between members of the same co-fraternity is more strongly marked than between parents and offspring.

3. In the incidence of dementia præcox there is a strong correlation between members of the same co-fraternity; there is also a decided tendency indicated for the brothers and sisters of imbeciles to be also imbeciles.

4. There is no indication of general paralysis running in families.

*Racial Inheritance.*—It has always struck me that Jews were, on account of their neurotic temperament, more liable to insanity than Christians. The following statistics, kindly obtained for me by Dr. Seward, the Medical Superintendent of Colney Hatch Asylum, seem to support this inference. A comparison is made between the number of relatives among the total Jewish and the total Christian population of this Asylum.

The number of cards belonging to the Jews is 80; the number belonging to the non-Jewish inmates is 254. The total number of inmates is 2,450, and of these 459 are Jews, so that less than one-fifth of the total population is Jewish. A little more than one-fourth of the relative cards belong to Jews, so that the incidence of ascertained relationship among the Jewish inmates is considerably more than among the non-Jewish. No doubt the temperament of the Jews renders them as a race more liable to the neuropathic tendency, but the greater incidence of ascertained relationship among the Jews is partly due to the following facts :—They are more often visited by their friends; they have more pride of family, and, as a rule, are more intelligent and anxious to afford information. But to counterbalance this it must be remembered that the greater number of these Jews are aliens who have come from Russia and know nothing about the relatives who may be there or who have emigrated to the United States. Probably, therefore, this rather under-estimates than over-estimates the proportion of Jews with insane relatives as compared with Christians.

*Anticipation.*—In the Huxley lecture the fact was noted that from the study of pedigrees there was a general tendency for insanity not to proceed beyond three generations. As a rule there is either regression to the normal type or the stock dies out. Not infrequently the stock dies

out by the inborn tendency to insanity manifesting itself in the form of congenital imbecility or the insanity of adolescence. Such patients, especially paupers, are prone to die of tuberculosis; thus rotten twigs are continually dropping off the tree of life. Morel, in 1859, pointed out that progressive uninterrupted transmission leads finally to special degenerative forms of imbecility and idiocy, and with the diminished capability of propagation of the latter kind the stock, therefore, gradually becomes extinct. But as far as I am aware no statistics on a large scale have been adduced in support of Morel's statement. I have investigated the age at the time of first attack in 413 instances of offspring whose father or mother has been resident in a Loudon County Asylum, and have found that 212 (51 per cent.) had their first attack at or before the age of 25.

The accompanying diagram (Fig. 1) shows the relative number of cases in the combination of insane parents with insane children whose ages at

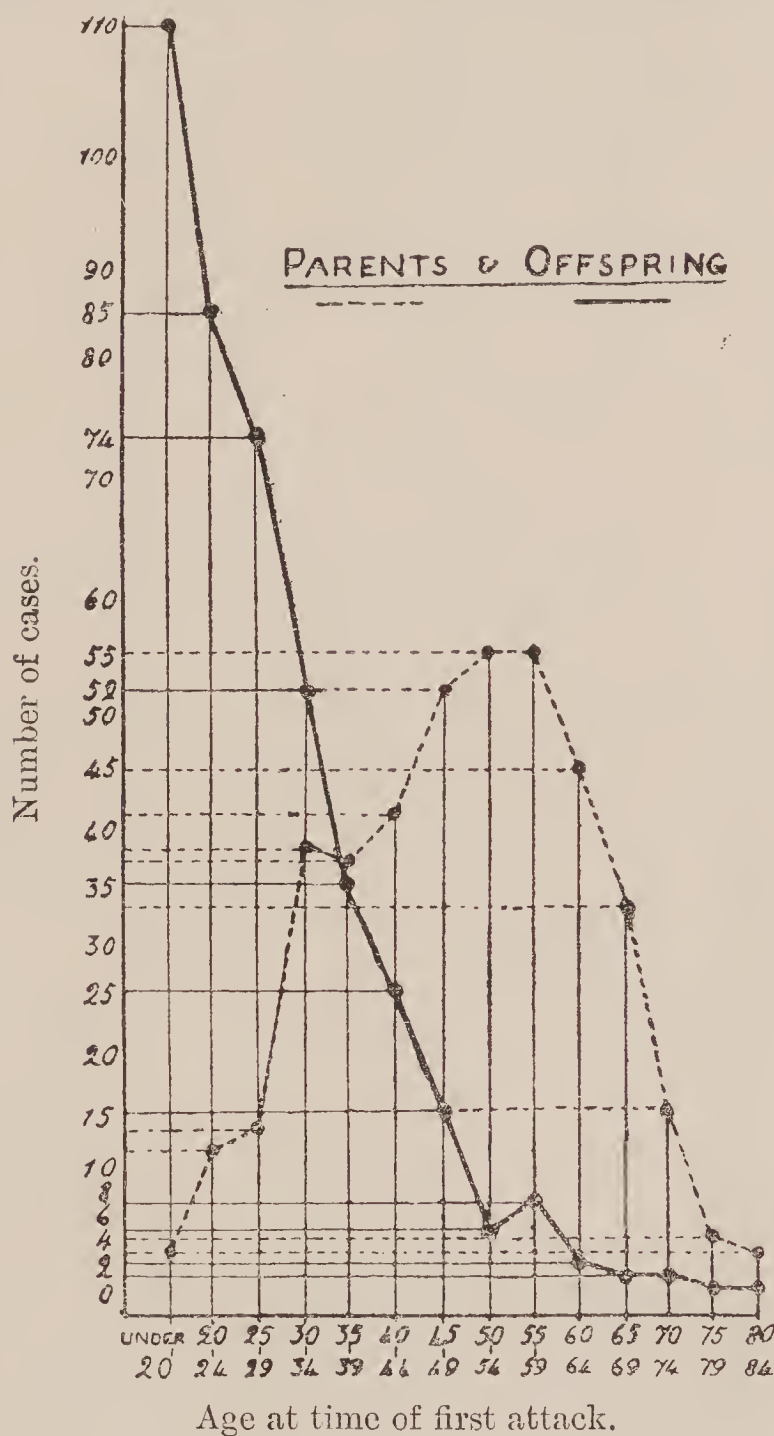
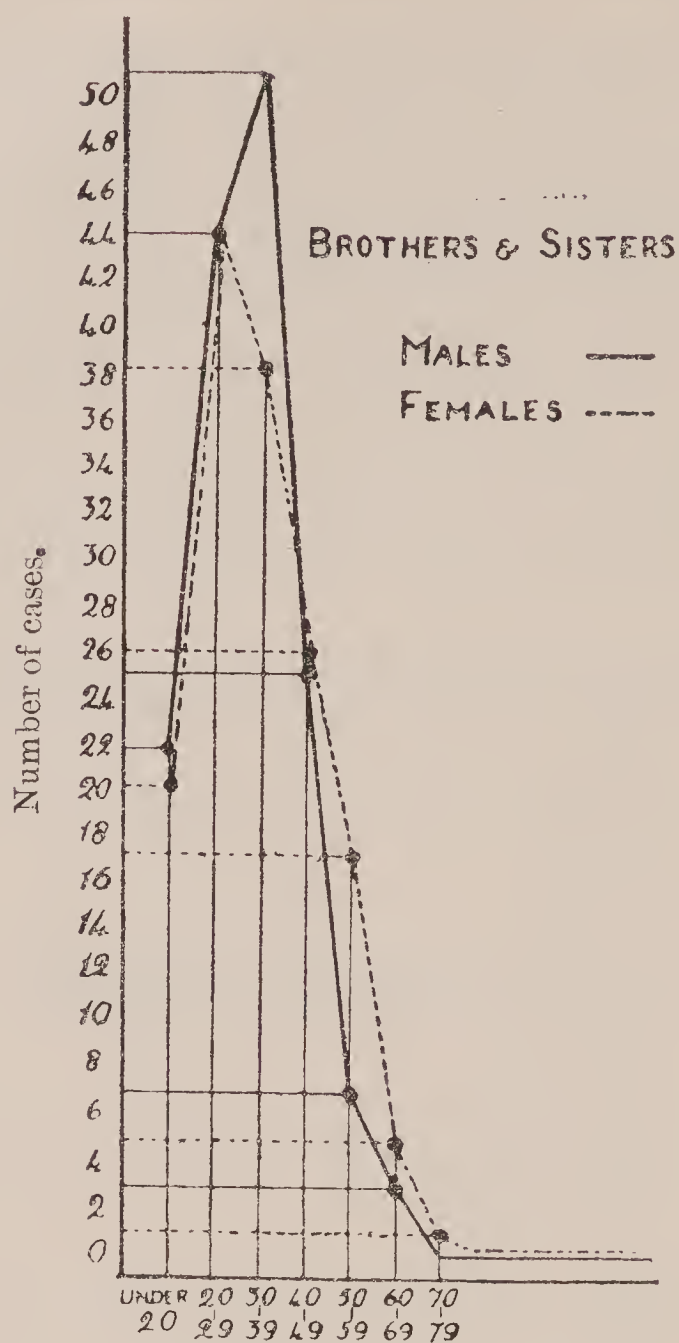


FIG. 1.

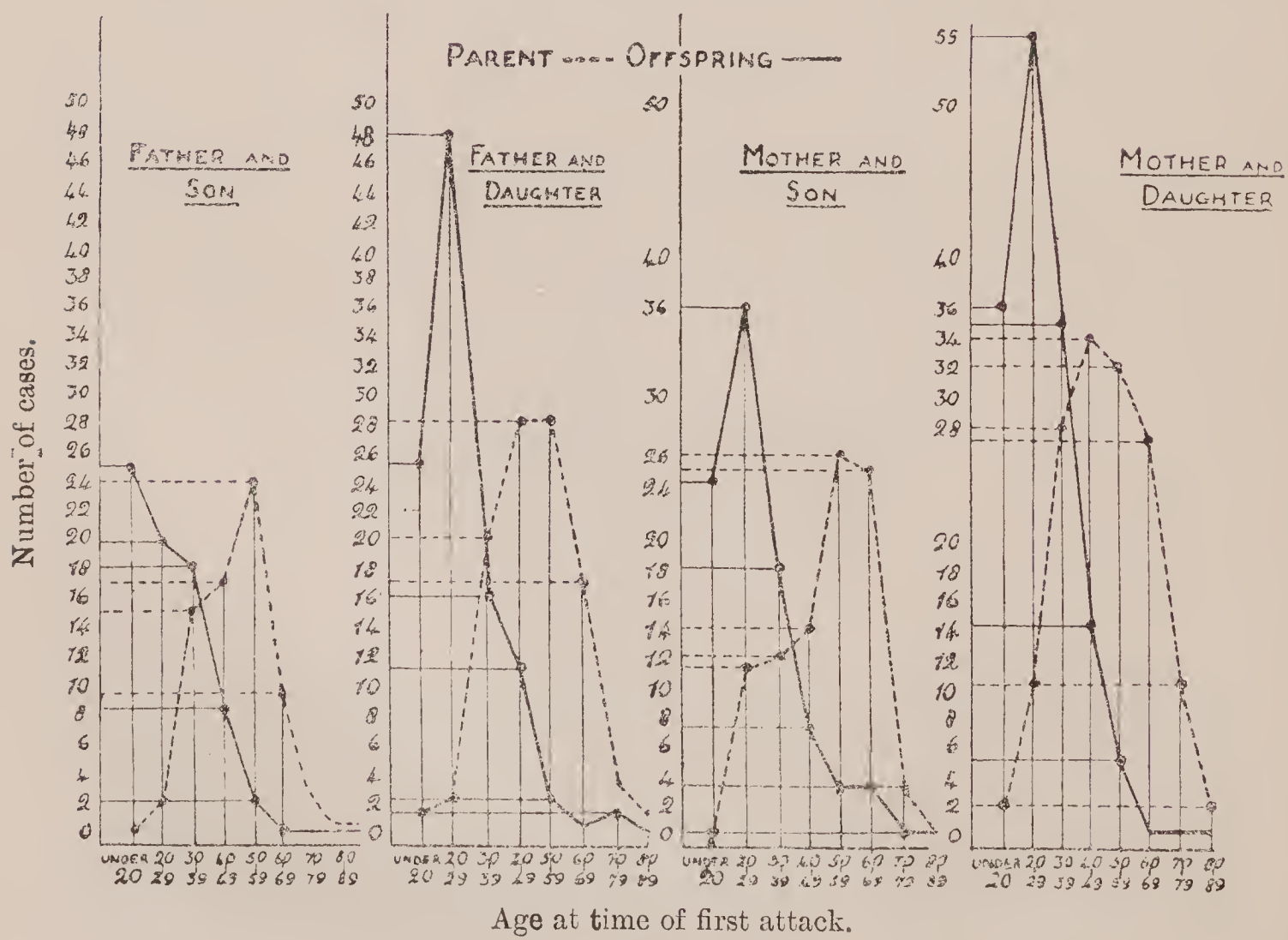
the time of the first attack fall in the given decades. Altogether 420 pairs (one parent with one offspring) have been investigated. It will be observed that at adolescence and below, the parent curve stands at its lowest point and the offspring curve at its highest; at the prime of life the curves almost intersect, but beyond the parent curve rises rapidly to its maximum, while the offspring curve drops nearly to zero. The other diagrams (Figs. 2 and 3) show the curves traced for the same cases in the separate combinations of mother and daughter, mother and son, father and daughter,





Age at time of first attack.

FIG. 2.



Age at time of first attack.

FIG. 3.

and father and son, and brother and sister. They all show the same feature—the great incidence of insanity in these cases at adolescence. These facts illustrate the law of ante-dating or anticipation remarkably well.

### Conclusions.

1. Hereditary predisposition is the most important factor in the production of insanity, imbecility, and epilepsy. It is the *tendency* to nervous and mental disease, generally speaking, which is inherited. This may be termed the neuropathic taint.

2. Education, sanitation, and the rest, as Bateson has stated, are only the giving or withholding of opportunity for good or ill.

3. Alcohol is a powerful coefficient, but not of itself the main cause in the production of insanity, except in the rather infrequent cases of alcoholic dementia. The proposition that alcohol is the principal extrinsic cause of admissions to Asylums I would not dispute, but there are many facts which show that the high percentage (20–30 per cent.) given by some authorities based upon collected statistics of alcohol as the effective cause of insanity, is erroneous. Alcohol in the majority of cases is only a coefficient, and an inherited predisposition to insanity in these cases is the efficient cause. In support of my argument I would refer (*a*) to the results of my post-mortem investigations; comparing the records of 2,000 autopsies on persons dying in Charing Cross Hospital with the records of 2,000 autopsies on lunatics dying in Claybury Asylum, it was found that 110 (66 per cent. of these with ascites) of the hospital cases showed advanced cirrhosis of the liver, whilst only *very few* of the Asylum cases showed cirrhosis, and only one (Jane Cakebread) had cirrhosis with ascites; (*b*) to the fact that Dr. Bevan Lewis, Dr. MacDonald, and Dr. Sullivan have each independently shown that there is more insanity, more pauperism, less crime and less drink in rural districts than in industrial centres and maritime populations where there is more drunkenness, more crime (60 per cent. due to drink), less pauperism, and less insanity. This is due to the migration of the mentally fit to the industrial centres, leaving the poorer stocks behind to propagate; (*c*) insanity is prevalent among such abstemious and clean-living people as Quakers and Jews. In fact, my statistics show a higher percentage of relatives in the Jewish population of Colney Hatch Asylum than among the Christians; (*d*) repeatedly have I observed that a quantity of alcohol which may be consumed daily by a man of inherited sound mind without apparent harm is sufficient to make a potential lunatic anti-social and certifiable; (*e*) for many years past alcoholism and tuberculosis have been greatly on the decline, yet the insanity incidence curve, as shown by the last Commissioners' Report, is still ascending.

4. Certain types of insanity may be transmitted with greater frequency than others. This has been termed similar heredity. The types are—periodic insanity (also termed manic-depressive), delusional insanity, and epilepsy. The general rule, however, is for a different type to appear.

5. Mothers transmit insanity and epilepsy with much greater frequency than fathers, and the transmission is especially to the daughters.

6. Anticipation or antedating is the rule whereby the offspring suffers at a much earlier age than the parent; more than one-half of the insane offspring of insane parents have their first attack in the period of adolescence. This may take an incurable form of dementia in a large number of cases; in others it is usually mania, melancholia, or periodic insanity, and not infrequently epilepsy, with or without imbecility. Rarely does the parent become insane before the offspring. This is a



strong argument for hereditary transmission, possibly hereditary transmission of an acquired character.

7. Regression to the normal average may be (1) by marriage into sound stocks, or (2) by anticipation or antedating leading to congenital or adolescent mental disease terminating the perpetuation of the unsound elements of the stock.

8. High-grade imbeciles who are not at present in any way checked in procreating owing to social conditions interfering with the survival of the fittest, together with chronic drunkards, neurasthenics and neuropaths are continually reinforcing and providing fresh tainted stocks.

Mr. E. J. Lidbetter's carefully collected pedigrees of pauper families are of great interest, and show in many instances that not only do the descendants of the insane poor become inmates of our Asylums, but also the remainder, who are not deemed anti-social, help to swell the large number of paupers that fill our workhouses and infirmaries. The insane instances he has investigated are well known to me, and, so far, the pedigrees he has obtained, although not numerous enough to base conclusions thereon, tend to support my opinion that the recurrent types of insanity during lucid intervals breed a stock of potential lunatics and paupers.

(d) *Report on Sleeping Sickness in Relation to Syphilitic Brain Disease and General Paralysis.* Psychiatric Congress, Berlin, October 1910.

(e) "*The Comparative Neuropathology of Trypanosome and Spirochæte Infections*, with a resumé of our knowledge of human "trypanosomiasis." Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, November 1910. Presidential Address to the Pathological Section.

(f) "Note upon the examination, with negative results, of the "central nervous system in a case of cured human trypanosomiasis." Proceedings of the Royal Society, B., Vol. 83, 1910.

#### B.—Work ready for Publication.

Dr. Mott and Dr. Carlyll :—

"A clinical investigation of seven cases of amaurotic idiocy (dementia) "in Jewish children, with a histological examination in three cases." A characteristic degenerative change affects all the neurones of the body, both cerebro-spinal and sympathetic. It is of the nature of a fatty degeneration peculiar to this disease. Since it is peculiar to the Jewish race, and not infrequently affects several members of the same family, no other adequate explanation can be offered than that it is due to some inherent defect in the germinal determinants of the nervous system. The histological changes may be correlated with the results of the chemical examination of the brain in two cases.

Mr. Sydney Mann :—

The brains in two well-marked cases of amaurotic idiocy (with a brain of a normal child of similar age as a control) were investigated chemically according to the methods previously described ("Archives of Neurology," Vol. IV.). In each case a deficiency of lipoids was found. The lipid sulphur and phosphorus fraction were greatly diminished in amount, with a corresponding increase of the extractive forms of these elements.

Dr. Candler :—

"The incidence of gall stones and of primary carcinoma of the gall "bladder and biliary passages in the insane."

An investigation upon the above subject has been made recently at the suggestion of Dr. Mott. Dr. Hale White of Guy's Hospital has estimated, from statistics compiled from autopsies performed at that institution and elsewhere, that gall stones are present in from 5-10 per cent. of the general population. Further, he concludes that about 20 per cent. of those who have gall stones subsequently suffer from primary malignant disease of the gall bladder and biliary passages. He draws attention to the necessity of recognising the important rôle played by gall stones in the production of primary malignant disease of these regions. A very careful investigation of the records of autopsies performed during 10 years at Claybury Asylum (over 2,000 in number) showed a percentage incidence of gall stones for both sexes of 14.13. The percentage incidence of primary malignant disease of the gall bladder and biliary passages was found to be only 1.9, after allowance had been made for every possible source of error. Explanations are given to account for the wide difference in the percentage incidence of gall stones between the inmates of asylums and hospital patients, as well as for the difference in the percentage incidence of primary malignant disease of the gall bladder and biliary passages. The conclusions arrived at are that statistics relating to the incidence of gall stones and primary carcinoma of the gall bladder and biliary passages in a general population as estimated by hospital statistics are fallacious, and that the rôle played by gall stones in the production of primary malignant disease of these regions is not so important as would appear from an examination of hospital statistics.

Dr. Edgar Schuster has made a complete histological survey of the brain of the baboon, the results of which will be published shortly.

Dr. G. H. Harper Smith and Dr. R. W. J. Pearson :—

“Histological examination of the central nervous system of a case of Friedreich's Ataxia.” In this case marked changes were found in the cells of the motor convolutions. The columns of Clarke in the spinal cord also showed marked degeneration. The direct pyramidal tract showed some sclerosis. The column of Goll was very markedly sclerosed, and Burdach's column was also affected, but to a lesser extent.

A large amount of material, comprising Volume V. of the “Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,” is now in the course of publication. Amongst others there are articles by Dr. Mott on congenital syphilis, by Dr. Rondoni on a case of tabo-paralysis with ophthalmoplegia; by Drs. Rondoni and Calthrop on a case of diffuse cancer; by Dr. Harper Smith and by Dr. Rae Gibson on the clinical study and pathology of dementia præcox; by Dr. Fortuyn on the systematic microscopic examination of the auditory cortex in three cases of deaf-mutism; in this paper changes in the cell lamination are described. Drs. Harper Smith and Pearson are describing the histological examination of a case of cerebro-spinal syphilis with annular sclerosis, and Drs. Candler and Dean a contribution to the study of institutional dysentery. The latter paper, written in collaboration with Professor George Dean, late chief bacteriologist at the Lister Institute, describes the details of an investigation into the bacteriology of institutional dysentery with special reference to the detection of bacilli of the dysentery group. There has been found in certain cases of intestinal dysentery at the London County Asylum, at Claybury, a type of organism which has been associated by Dr. H. de R. Morgan with the summer diarrhoea of children. Some of the difficulties and conditions leading to error in the clinical and bacteriological diagnosis of institutional dysentery have been indicated, and



attention drawn to the usefulness of bacteriological methods to the clinician. The limitations in practice of such bacteriological methods are discussed.

*C.—Work in Progress.*

Dr. Mott :—

The work already described relating to heredity and insanity is being continued with special reference to inquiries concerning the condition of those members of "insane" families who are not certified, and also as to the offspring born to cases of recurrent insanity during the periods they are not in asylums. The co-operation of some of the relieving officers has been obtained, and it is hoped that much interesting information concerning the incidence of pauperism, criminality, disease, and insanity in these members will be forthcoming.

Dr. Candler :—

The presence of a number of cases of enteric fever at Long Grove Asylum since August 1910 has necessitated a considerable amount of routine examination of the blood by the Widal test, and excreta for the detection of typhoid bacilli. This work is of importance from the point of view of asylum administration, and it appears of interest to give a brief account of the methods employed and the results so far obtained.

Examination of the sera by the Widal test.—The blood from all cases in any way suspicious has been examined, and also, as a precautionary measure, that of all possible contacts—as many as 40 having been examined and reported on in one day. Several cases which showed no symptoms of typhoid were found to give a strong agglutination reaction, and the routine work was greatly increased owing to the difficulty which arose in interpreting the result in several apparently healthy cases in which a partial and incomplete agglutination took place. That this anomalous reaction was due to some property of the serum of these cases, and not to any peculiarities of the culture used, was shown by the fact that no trace of agglutination was ever observed in the controls made at the same time with the serum of various members of the laboratory. The presence, therefore, of some substance in the serum in various mental conditions, apparently healthy as regards enteric fever, which has the power of causing some agglutination of the *bacillus typhosus* is of interest, and will be further investigated.

Examination of excreta.—Specimens of feces and urine from a large number of cases (all cases giving a positive or anomalous Widal reaction, &c.) have been forwarded to the laboratory. Cultures have been made on plates of MacConkey's bile salt agar, and all non-acid colonies have been picked off, and tubes of gelatine and the various sugar media inoculated. Up to the present in no single instance has it been possible to isolate the typhoid bacillus.

Dr. Candler and Mr. Mann :—

The routine examination of sera and cerebro-spinal fluids by the Wassermann test, and the chemical investigation of the serum and cerebro-spinal fluid in relation to the test.

Dr. Fortuyn :—

The systematic examination of the brain in rodents.

Dr. Boyer :—

On a case of tearing of the right brachial plexus from birth injury (arm presentation), causing secondary changes in the brain and spinal cord.

Dr. Pearson :—

The investigation of the changes in the ciliary ganglia in general paralysis of the insane and other forms of mental disease.

Dr. Baines :—

The clinical and histological investigation of some aspects of involutional insanity, including vascular changes.

Dr. Vivian :—

The histological examination of the brain and cord in a case of bilateral hemianopsy.

## II.—FROM THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, LONG GROVE, EPSOM.

- (1) “*Mental Tests in the Sane and Insane.*” By C. Spearman, Ph.D., and Bernard Hart, M.B. (Read before the British Psychological Society at University College, London, on January 21st, 1909.)

A preliminary communication giving the results of a research carried out at Long Grove Asylum during the years 1908–10. A number of individuals, including both sane and insane, were subjected to tests of various kinds. The results were investigated mathematically. The conclusions reached support those arrived at by Dr. Spearman in his previous experiments with normals (“*American Journal of Psychology*,” 1904; “*Zeitschrift für Psychologie*,” 1906).

- (2) “*An account of Kraepelin’s Clinic at Munich*,” by Henry Devine, M.B. (“*Journal of Mental Science*,” July 1910.)

A description of the structure of the Hospital, general principles of treatment adopted, and details of the post-graduate course.

- (3) “*The Psychology of Freud and his School.*” By Bernard Hart, M.B. (“*Journal of Mental Science*,” July 1910.)

The paper describes, in a short and summary form, the principal tenets of the School of Psychology founded by Prof. Freud of Vienna. The application of these doctrines to the problem of insanity, due mainly to Jung and the other Zürich investigators, is also explained. The paper concludes with a critical examination of the value of Freud’s work.

- “*The Psychological Conception of Insanity.*” By Bernard Hart, M.B. (To appear in “*The Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry.*”)

An examination of the utility of the psychological method in the investigation of insanity, and its relation to the physiological and other methods.

- “*Freud’s Theory of Hysteria.*” By Bernard Hart, M.B. (“*Brain*,” Part 131, Vol. 33, 1911.)

A critical review of Freud’s views on the etiology, symptoms, pathogenesis, and treatment of hysteria. A bibliography of nearly three hundred references is attached—comprising most of the literature which has appeared on the subject up to the present date.



## III.—FROM THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, AT LANCASTER.

Dr. Rows, pathologist to the Asylum, reports as follows :—

During the past year investigations have been directed to the question of the cellular reaction which occurs in the sheaths around the sciatic nerve under the irritation of a toxin derived from a celloidin capsule containing a broth culture of micro-organisms. The cases examined were divided into two series : those in which the capsule had burst and there was a growth of organisms in the tissues, and those in which there was no escape of organisms from the capsule.

In the first series there has occurred a huge reaction, with the formation of a wide band of new tissue at the level of the capsule. The connective tissue cells of the epi- and peri-neurium are actively proliferating, so that in place of the normal thin sheath with its flattened cells, we find several rows of large cells with a pale nucleus and a greatly increased quantity of protoplasm. Amongst these cells various forms are seen which may be considered to be intermediate stages in the development of the typical fibroblasts existing in such large numbers at this level.

Higher up the nerve fibroblasts are not produced in such large numbers and the striking feature in the sections is the active proliferation of the elements of the adventitial and endothelial sheaths of the veins and capillaries : the arterioles are very little if at all affected. In the veins and capillaries the endothelial cells are swollen, and in some instances project into the lumen of the vessel to such an extent that they are almost detached from the wall. The proliferation of the cells of the adventitial sheath has given rise to a great number of new elements often arranged in layers around the vessel. Amongst these new cells some have assumed a rounded form ; their nucleus is more darkly stained than that of the fibroblast, and the quantity and disposition of the protoplasm vary to a considerable extent. In some there is very little protoplasm around the nucleus, in others it is separated from the nucleus by a clear space. A further stage is seen in cells whose nucleus has become excentric, with a clear space on its central side and bounded peripherally by a layer of vaguely granular protoplasm of varying thickness. This series of forms of cells demonstrates the intermediate stages in the development of the typical plasma cell from the rounded elements occurring amongst the proliferated cells of the adventitial sheath. In the other series of cases, where there is no growth of organisms outside the capsule, there is practically very little formation of fibroblasts but a large collection of plasma cells is found in the adventitial sheath of the capillaries and veins. These can be traced upwards from the level of the capsule to beyond the posterior root ganglia.

The examination of these experiments has demonstrated an inflammatory reaction in the tissues of the sheaths of the nerve in response to the irritation of a toxin derived from the capsule. This reaction is characterised chiefly by the appearance of two types of new elements—fibroblasts and plasma cells. The fibroblasts are most numerous at the level of the capsule, and they find their origin principally in the proliferated connective tissue cells of the epi- and peri-neurium. On the other hand the presence of what have been described as intermediate forms in the development of plasma cells in the adventitial sheath of the veins and capillaries suggests that they arise from the proliferated cells of this sheath, and possibly under some conditions from the endothelial cells also.

The transition from the area of fibroblast reaction—at the level of the capsule, where there was a growth of organisms in the tissues—to the area of the plasma cell reaction—above the capsule where the amount and the intensity of the toxin present may be assumed to have been less—occurred very gradually.

These results suggest that the most important factors in determining the character of the cellular reaction in the inflammatory process were the amount and the intensity of the irritant.

NOTE.—A full report of this work was published in a paper by Dr. David Orr and Dr. Rows in "The Review of Psychiatry and Neurology," December 1910.

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#### IV.—FROM THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, AT RAINHILL.

*Report for the Year 1910*, by George A. Watson, Pathologist :—

A paper was published under the title of "Observations on the Morbid Anatomy of Mental Disease" in the "Journal of Mental Science" for April 1910. An abstract of this paper has already been given. It was stated that cases of mental disease may, on the data furnished by intracranial appearances, be divided into two main classes. Cases of amentia—using this term in its widest sense—possessing cerebra which are developmentally deficient in weight and in convolucional complexity, but which are not prone to cerebral dissolution; and cases of dementia showing cerebra of originally greater weight and more highly evolved convolucional pattern, but which have undergone cerebral dissolution to a greater or less extent.

As a basis for future work, and with a view to ascertaining to what extent the areas of cortex which can be histologically differentiated in the normal cerebrum are not represented, or are deficient, in the ament, an example of the lowest grade of amentia has been chosen for full investigation. Much time has been devoted during the past year to the microscopical examination of an entire cerebral hemisphere in a case of microcephalic idiocy. It has been found that the great majority of the histologically distinct regions of cortex which are recognisable in the normal cerebrum are present in this case, although all are comparatively small. These areas, however, as regards size, do not bear the same relative proportion to one another that they do in the normal. Almost all of the regions also—even some of them which are of presumably lower function—are more or less under-developed. It is hoped to publish an account of this case in a few months' time.

Other work in the laboratory has been continued on the lines indicated in my last report. Special attention has been given to the investigation of a series of cases of epilepsy and, although a study of a number of these cases has now been completed, the whole series will require to be considered before any very definite conclusions can be stated.

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#### V.—FROM THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, AT PRESTWICH.

*Report for 1910*, by Dr. David Orr, Pathologist in the Asylum, of the researches that he is conducting in conjunction with Dr. Rows of Lancaster Asylum :—

Investigations on infections of the central nervous system *viâ* the ascending lymph stream in the sheath of peripheral nerves have been



continued, and part of the research completed ("Review of Neurology and Psychiatry," December 1910). The method adopted was precisely similar to that previously employed, and consisted in placing a sealed colloidin capsule containing a broth culture of an organism under the gluteus muscle of rabbits and dogs, and in contact with the sciatic nerve. The organisms used were the staphylococcus aureus, a diphtheroid bacillus from a case of general paralysis of the insane, and the bacillus botulinus. The toxins from all three induced histological changes in the nerve, and these were found to be similar in each instance. To put our results in brief form, we have, starting from the capsule,—

1. A layer of polymorphonuclear leucocytes mixed with large clear nuclei.

2. Adult and developing fibroblasts amongst which are clear nuclei similar to those in layer 1.

3. In the epineurium new vessel formation, clear nuclei of proliferating adventitia, round, darkly staining nuclei and plasma cells in all stages of development.

4. In the inner layers of the perineurium a marked diminution in the degree of inflammation. The cells of the lamellæ show proliferation changes; there are many plasma cells.

5. One inch above the capsule there is much less reaction in both epi- and peri-neurium.

6. Within the nerve where it lies on the capsule, and above it, the inflammatory phenomena are very slight as compared with those in the nerve sheath. Plasma cell formation, especially in connection with the capillaries, is the most prominent feature. Similar vessel changes are seen in the posterior root ganglia and both spinal roots.

7. In the polymorphonuclear layer, and in the epineurium, there are many reticulate cells. Many plasma cells in a regressive phase with a pale hyaline body and a crenated nucleus are also found in the epineurium.

There is one important fact to which we would draw attention, and that is, how plasma cell formation becomes the most prominent indication of irritation in those regions where there is reason to presume that the toxin has been to a great extent neutralised by the reaction of the tissues. The practical application of this experimental work consists in the fact that the vascular changes observed are identical with those seen in general paralysis. The pathology of this disease can no longer be explained by such a phrase as "premature decay of the neuron," when most authorities now regard the changes in the brain as essentially inflammatory. We suggest by analogy that the cause is of a toxic-infective nature, implicating the lymphatic system of the brain.

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#### VI.—FROM THE WEST RIDING ASYLUM, AT WAKEFIELD.

Dr. Joseph Shaw, Bolton, writes :—

"In March 1910 I had the honour of delivering the Goulstonian Lectures before the Royal College of Physicians of London. These were entitled 'A Contribution to the Localisation of Cerebral Function, based on the Clinico-Pathological Study of Mental Disease.' They were published in full, with 65 illustrations, in 'Brain' and in abstract in the

‘Lancet.’ Such lectures are difficult to summarise, but their general scope is as follows :—

“ After certain general remarks on the subject of cortical localisation and a full description of the method of investigation which was adopted, the lamination of the normal cortex and its mode of evolution were described. This was followed by an account of the lamination of the visuo-sensory area, the visuo-psychic zone, and the prefrontal region. The intracranial abnormal and morbid appearances which are found in cases of mental disease were then dealt with, and the generalisation of amentia and dementia was introduced, explained, and proved by the results of the micrometric examination of the cerebral cortex of 30 normal and abnormal cases. The pre-Rolandic or psychomotor cortex was then considered and its functions were discussed, and this subject was followed by the outlining of a provisional scheme of the localisation of cerebral function.

“ This scheme was then dealt with briefly under the heads of ‘ The Nature of Language and the Language Mechanism,’ ‘ Defective Control of Processes of Lower Association in Mental Disease,’ and ‘ Independent Activity of the Centres of Lower Association—Illusion and Hallucination.’

“ Since the publication of these lectures I have been largely occupied with literary work, but I have in hand the complete examination of the visual cortex of a case of long-standing permanent blindness, in which central vision had ultimately been largely regained. Gross lesions exist in both preoccipital regions, but the visuo-sensory, and a large part at least of the visuo-psychic, cortices are intact. The optic nerves show some degree of sclerosis only, and contain abundant nerve fibres. The case is, therefore, an experimental one for the study of the question of central vision with regard to its possible cortical localisation. For the use of this case I am indebted to Dr. Byron Bramwell, who has already published an elaborate clinical description.

“ *Research Work in the Laboratories of the Wakefield Asylum.*—Owing to the changes which have taken place in the staff of the Institution no papers of importance have been published during the year, but bacteriological research is being actively prosecuted by the new pathologist, Dr. Nabarro, with the assistance of the Medical Staff; and, from the clinical aspect, Dr. Devine, the new Senior Assistant Medical Officer, has in hand several important pieces of work, some of which will, I hope, be in a fit state for publication during the ensuing year.”

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## VII.—FROM THE ESSEX COUNTY ASYLUM.

The following is a summary of research work undertaken in 1910, by Dr. John Turner:—

1. *Alcoholic Insanity* (Korsakow’s Polyneuritic Psychosis): Its symptomatology and pathology. Published in the “Journal of Mental Science,” January 1910. A resumé of this work was given in last year’s supplement.

2. *A Note on Plasma Cells.*—Published in the “Review of Neurology and Psychiatry,” March 1910. Sections stained by a slightly modified Pappenheim method. Two forms of plasma cells described, one of which appeared to be of endothelial origin; the other of lymphocytic.

3. A case of *Abscess of the Pituitary Body*, probably of a gummatous nature. Published in the “Review of Neurology and Psychiatry,”



June 1910. The case was of interest clinically, in view of the experimental work on the pituitary, and also because the lesion was very small and circumscribed, so that there was no large tumour mass to suggest that the symptoms and the pathological appearances found in the brain were merely the result of general pressure.

4. *Examination of the Cerebro-spinal Fluid as an aid to diagnosis in certain Forms of Insanity*, with special reference to the protein reaction described by Ross and Jones ("Journal of Mental Science," July 1910). The protein reactions of either Ross and Jones or Noguchi, and likewise the cell-count are of very great value in the early diagnosis of general paralysis, tabes, or cerebral syphilis.

The Ross-Jones test was found to be rather more delicate and specific than the Noguchi test, using the word specific in the sense that a positive reaction with the former test was more limited to general paralysis, tabes, or cerebral syphilis than with the Noguchi test, which sometimes gave a positive reaction in syphilitic cases other than those just mentioned.

Ninety-four cases were tested, some on several occasions, by the Ross-Jones test; of this number 48 were cases of general paralysis or suspected general paralysis, and 45 were other forms of insanity (including 12 of dementia praecox, 8 of epilepsy, and 8 of alcoholic insanity).

In the first series (48) a positive result was obtained in all but two. One of these latter was an advanced case of general paralysis of seven years' standing; the other, a recent case, the real nature of which is still in doubt. An advanced case of tabes with Charcot joints also gave a negative reaction.

Of the other series (45) all but one gave a negative reaction, and the exception only gave a doubtful positive after standing 20 minutes.

The test is of great value in distinguishing alcoholic insanity from general paralysis. In doubtful cases the information obtained from the examination of the spinal fluid allows a positive diagnosis to be given—a matter often of the greatest practical importance.

#### VIII.—FROM THE SUFFOLK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

"*Blood-pressure in Mental Disorders.*"—The following is an abstract of a paper on this subject (not yet published) by Dr. Stephen G. Longworth:—

Observations of the arterial systolic pressure were made upon a considerable proportion of the female admissions extending over a period of two years. The instruments used were Martin's modified Riva-Rocci manometer and Leonard Hill's latest pattern wrist instrument, which from considerable experience have been found to give similar results. Observations were made weekly for several weeks during the earlier period of residence from which an average pressure was calculated, and then at monthly and longer intervals in cases remaining under treatment. The readings were only noted to the nearest 5 mm. In the emotional types of disorder the affective tone characteristic of the state under which the cases are recorded was always definitely present when the observations were made.

*Maniacal States.*—Thirty-three cases with an average age of 33 years showed an average systolic pressure of 115 mm. These included 10 cases

of a particularly acute type with an average age of 29 years and the same systolic pressure of 115 mm.

*Melancholic States.*—Forty-nine cases with an average age of 48·5 years had an average pressure of 125 mm. Among these were 18 of the agitated excited type, with an average age of 54 years, and the same pressure of 125 mm.

*Stuporose States.*—Six cases with an average age of 28 years had an average systolic pressure of 110 mm.

*Delusional States.*—Fifteen undifferentiated cases, showing no marked excess of emotional tone, with an average age of 43 years had an average systolic pressure of 125 mm.

*Congenital States.*—Twelve cases, mostly epileptics, had an average age of 25 years and an average pressure of 100 mm.

*Senile States.*—Ten cases with an average age of 74 years had an average pressure of 140 mm.

A classification of all the cases under three grades of systolic pressure gives—

- (1) Under 110 mm., 28 cases.
- (2) 110–130 mm., (normal) 71 cases.
- (3) Over 130 mm., 26 cases.

The average ages (excluding congenital and senile states) for each grade of pressure are 32·5, 40, and 56 years, respectively; that is, a progressive advance in age with corresponding rise in pressure.

The relation also of the various grades of pressure to the condition of the arterial walls was noted, and some observations made which tend to show the influence of the latter on the manometer readings.

Alterations in the emotional tone were frequently found to be unaccompanied by any variation in the blood-pressure, and, *vice versâ*, considerable alterations in pressure without appreciable change in the mental state. Administration of potass. brom., opium, and veronal was followed by some lowering of pressure.

#### *Conclusions:*

1. That maniacal and melancholic states are not associated with any constant modification of the blood-pressure nor any marked departure in it from the normal.
2. That the same applies to other types of mental disorder with the exception of congenital states, in which the pressure tends to be low.
3. That the pressure bears some relation to the bodily tone, and increases as age advances, and that as melancholia is on the whole a disorder of more advanced years than mania, it is only on this account associated with higher manometer readings.
4. That sedative drugs have a slight influence in lowering blood-pressure.
5. That the manometer readings bear a fairly close relation to the sclerosis of the vessel wall.

These results are in agreement with those recently published by Dr. John Turner.



## IX.—FROM THE DEVON COUNTY ASYLUM.

*Thyroid Feeding in Mental Disease.*—During the past year, Dr. R. Eager completed his investigations as to the therapeutic value of Thyroid Feeding in Mental Diseases. The results arrived at show that it is not a remedy which is applicable to all forms of mental disorder with a tendency to chronicity, and certainly of no use in cases of secondary dementia.

The treatment is costly, and entails keeping the patient in bed under the observation of a careful nurse by night and day, and records made of the pulse and temperature. The thyroid extract appears to play the part of a powerful alterative, and should not be used unless the doctor is able to be constantly in attendance to observe the effects produced.

The cases most likely to be benefited by the treatment are those of stupor or melancholia occurring during adolescence, where the condition is not of so long standing that nervous structures are likely to have been impaired to any great extent.

The theory is put forward that the thyroid extract stimulates some internal secretion, and likely enough that of the organs of reproduction, and is supported by the fact that it acts most beneficially during the period when the reproductive organs would be most active. It failed to produce any benefit at or after the climacteric. The mental condition following on sexual excess is one of "stupor" or exhaustion, and a similar condition is met with in puerperal cases. If a close relationship between the development of the functions of the thyroid and the organs of reproduction does exist, and if the secretions of the latter organs act as cortical stimulants, one would expect to obtain beneficial results in adolescent cases of the melancholic type on the supposition that there is an internal secretion from the organs of reproduction, the presence of which is necessary for the healthy mental state at this period, and which is capable of being stimulated by the administration of the thyroid extract. In all post-climacteric cases, however, the inability to produce the internal secretion would lead one to anticipate failure from such treatment.

Improvement does not occur during, or immediately after, the course of thyroid feeding, but generally four to six weeks after treatment has been discontinued.

The patients were given 60 grains of thyroid extract a day in three doses. They were weighed weekly throughout the treatment, which extended over 14 days in most cases. In some cases it was considered more prudent to temporarily or permanently stop the administration of the thyroid. The after treatment consisted in the administration of tonics, extra diet, and exercise in the fresh air.

## X.—FROM THE CARDIFF BOROUGH ASYLUM.

*The Wassermann Reaction in Cases of Mental Disorder.*—At the quarterly meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association, held at the Cardiff Asylum on February 23rd, 1911, Drs. Schölberg and Goodall communicated a paper entitled "The Wassermann Reaction in 172 cases of Mental Disorder (Cardiff Asylum) and in 60 cases, mainly Syphilitic (Cardiff Infirmary), with a Historical Survey of the Literature since 1906." The results hitherto published were summarised under the following headings:—(a) Frequency of a positive reaction in general paralysis with blood serum, with cerebro-spinal fluid; (b) relative frequency of a positive reaction in these fluids; (c) variability of incidence of the reaction in different stages and phases of general paralysis;

(*d*) influence of treatment on the reaction ; (*e*) incidence of the reaction in cases of mental disorder other than general paralysis.

The authors tabulated their results, each table dealing with the results obtained in the serum and cerebro-spinal fluid in a given kind of insanity, and with the results of the Nonne-Apelt proteid-precipitation reaction. The tables dealt with 49 cases of general paralysis, 12 dubious cases of that disease, 20 of dementia præcox, 22 of epilepsy, 17 of idiocy with epilepsy, 29 of idiocy, and 23 of various kinds of insanity. Two further tables dealt with the results of employment of amboceptor in varying degrees of dilution, in general paralysis and in other kinds of mental disorder ; and the last table dealt with 60 cases of syphilis in sane persons. Percentage results were given in each case.

The authors then proceeded to comment upon the statements made by previous workers in the light of their own experience. Their percentage of positive Wassermann reactions in the blood serum of general paralysis was 75·5, which is considerably below that of the chief German workers. A notable point was that the percentage of positive results in the control cases from the Cardiff Infirmary (syphilis) was 89·5, which is practically the same figure as that obtained by the chief German workers in general paralysis. In the cerebro-spinal fluid the authors obtained 41·46 per cent. of positive results in general paralysis, a figure much below that of the great majority of other workers. It was pointed out that all these fluids were centrifugalised, as to which practice the numerous other workers cited made no statement.

The Nonne-Apelt reaction was positive in 72·5 per cent. of cases, which is a figure only slightly lower than that for the Wassermann reaction in serum.

A positive Wassermann reaction was found in the serum in a very small percentage of each of the kinds of mental disorder other than general paralysis, and in some of the instances was due to the known existence of syphilis.

Only 6·9 per cent. of 43 mental cases other than general paralytics gave a positive reaction in the cerebro-spinal fluid, a figure reduced to 3 per cent. upon a second examination of the positive fluids.

The fact was emphasised that in the majority of the authors' cases of general paralysis the Wassermann test was done twice or several times ; and in non-general paralytics giving a positive reaction a second examination was always made.

On this important point of repetition of the test the literature was practically silent.

### *Conclusions.*

1. There is still considerable discrepancy amongst writers as to the frequency of occurrence of a positive Wassermann reaction in the serum in cases of general paralysis. Our percentage of positive results stands about mid-way between the lowest and the highest results recorded.

2. A like discrepancy obtains in respect to the cerebro-spinal fluid. Our positive results in this instance are the lowest recorded.

3. Diversity of opinion still obtains as to the relative frequency of occurrence of the reaction in these fluids in general paralysis. In our experience it occurs far more frequently in the serum.

4. A positive reaction occurs very rarely in cases of insanity other than general paralysis if known cases of syphilis be excluded.

5. Our results, together with those of many other workers, go to show that a negative reaction is sometimes obtained (both in the serum



and cerebro-spinal fluid) in cases of general paralysis which are clinically typical, and have been proved by autopsy to be genuine cases.

6. A diagnosis of general paralysis, or of absence of that disease, ought not to be made upon a single result, whether positive or negative, and whether with serum or cerebro-spinal fluid. There should be at least two, and preferably more, examinations, with intervals of some weeks between. It is necessary that a positive reaction be obtained in the cerebro-spinal fluid before a diagnosis can be made. Should the serum-test prove negative it is justifiable to conclude that the cerebro-spinal fluid test would be the same.

In those of our positive reactions in which more than one test was performed, the second result was positive in cases of general paralysis in a very much greater percentage than in other mental cases.

7. A repeated positive reaction in the cerebro-spinal fluid in a doubtful mental case with symptoms referable to the nervous system is for all practical purposes proof of general paralysis. It is an indication as significant as abolition of the light-reflex.

8. The reaction may vary at different periods in the same case (of general paralysis) without any clinical reason. The pathological explanation of such variation is unknown.

There is evidence in our cases, and in those of some of the authors quoted, that the reaction becomes negative during a remission, but this important point remains to be decided by larger experience than any hitherto available, as far as our own work and knowledge of the literature go.

9. The Nonne-Apelt test is very generally admitted to be either as reliable, or nearly as reliable, as the Wassermann reaction; and this is borne out by our experience.

10. Further experience is needed before it can be looked upon as safe to draw conclusions from the conversion of a positive into a negative hæmolysis by increasing the strength of the amboceptor.

11. The persistence of a negative hæmolysis on dilution of the amboceptor fluid presumably implies the existence of amboceptor in plenty, but does not necessarily imply that the disease is more severe than if there were no such persistence.

*The Ductless Glands and Insanity.*—The following is an abstract of a paper read at the meeting of the S.W. Division of the Medico-Psychological Association held at Bristol in October 1910, by Dr. E. Barton White, Assistant Medical Officer, and Dr. H. A. Schölberg, Pathologist, Cardiff Asylum :—

The question of the significance of pathological changes in the ductless glands in the insane has attracted considerable attention in the past. It has long been known that the pathology of myxœdema indicates a relation between the thyroid gland and the pituitary body, and although such conditions as acromegaly and Addison's disease have been shown to be associated with changes in the pituitary body and supra-renal capsules respectively, apparently no connection between these two glands has ever been demonstrated.

The above conditions have also long been recognised as being directly or indirectly causative of definite forms of mental disorder. A case of insanity in which tumours both of the supra-renals and pituitary were observed post-mortem seemed therefore of interest. Microscopic examination showed that the enlargement of the pituitary was due entirely to an adenoma of the pars glandularis, whilst that of the supra-renals was

caused by old and recent hæmorrhages almost entirely replacing the medullary portion of the gland. It appears, therefore, that the two conditions were merely coincident.

The appearance of the patient during life was suggestive of early acromegaly, whilst the sexual perversion which he displayed finds a possible explanation in the state of the supra-renals.

(This paper appears in the "Journal of Mental Science," January, 1911.)

The following exhibit was made by Drs. Barton White and Schölberg at a General Meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association held at Cardiff Asylum on February 23rd, 1911:—

Microscopic specimens with microphotographs illustrating various conditions of the ductless glands, including :—

Pituitary body showing :—

pigmented granules,  
absence and excess of colloid material in pars intermedia,  
presence of colloid in anterior lobe, and also along  
the pituitary stalk to the infundibulum,  
a psammomatous tumour in anterior lobe,  
chromaffin granules in supra-renal,  
repeated hæmorrhages in supra-renal,  
fibrous condition of supra-renal with islets of glandular tissue ;

Thyroids with absence and excess of colloid ;

Thyroids with excess of fibrous tissue ;

and others.

*The Production of Indigo in the Human Organism*, by R. V. Stanford, M.Sc. Ph.D. (from the Chemical Research Laboratory).—The work of many recent observers has assigned to the appearance of substances related to indigo in the human urine a considerable importance in cases of mental disease, especially from the point of view of prognosis. This investigation was undertaken with a view to examining the truth of the statements which have been made, and of providing, if possible, a surer experimental basis for them. The work falls into four sections, namely, the critical examination of the methods which have been employed hitherto in the analysis of urinary indigo. The repetition of the previous work on its connection with insanity, the elaboration of a method for its exact, quantitative estimation, and the elucidation of the nature of the indigo-forming substance present in urines which yield indigo. A paper under the above title was read at the General Meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association at Cardiff Asylum on February 23rd, 1911, and in it an account was given of the conclusions reached in the case of the two first sections of the research.

It has been found that the methods which have been used for the estimation of urinary indigo are without exception so inexact that they do not warrant the conclusions which have been drawn regarding the significance of indigo elimination in cases of mental disease.

By following for long periods the indigo excretion of a number of mental patients, it has been shown that in many cases which are invariant clinically, and exhibit no appreciable change during the period of the experiment, the indigo elimination in the urine varies greatly. The variations observed are far larger than the errors of the method of observation employed ; they are sudden in character and do not exhibit any regularities. Not only the daily, but even the hourly indigo excretion undergoes these apparently capricious changes.

The indigo-forming substance present in urine is not permanent ; in the course of a few hours it may partially or entirely disappear. The



disappearance seems to be due to the chemically-active nature of the substance itself, and not to a fermentative action, because it can also occur when chloroform has been added to the urine. Special precautions are therefore necessary when the total excretion of a patient are to be measured. Each sample must be examined as soon as it is available, if possible fallacies are to be avoided.

#### XI.—FROM THE NEWCASTLE CITY ASYLUM.

*Examination of the Cerebro-Spinal Fluid with a view to more accurate diagnosis, especially in General Paralysis*, by Drs. A. M. Dryden and H. D. MacPhail.—During the year 1910 a systematic examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid was made in certain selected cases. Out of 91 attempts, a satisfactory sample of fluid was obtained in 62 instances—7 cases of general paralysis being examined on a second occasion after an interval of three months. There was, therefore, a total of 55 cases; of these, 21 had been diagnosed as suffering from general paralysis; in 8 general paralysis was suspected, but a definite diagnosis could not be made; in 8 cases alcohol was believed to be the cause; there were 2 cases of confusional insanity, 2 of insanity with gross brain lesions, 1 of dementia following on lead-poisoning, while 13 were cases of chronic mental disorder, having no ascertainable physical cause.

The following observations were made:—The pressure was estimated by the rate of flow, the reaction and specific gravity were taken, the amount of albumen was estimated, Noguchi's test was applied, the cells were counted and examined; in a certain number of cases the chlorides were estimated.

The general results were as follows:—The pressure was found to be uniformly high in chronic melancholia, in other cases it varied. The reaction was alkaline in every case. The specific gravity was usually about 1007, the lowest was 1005·5, and the highest 1009·5. The amount of albumen was found to vary in a very definite manner. The more serious the condition, the more albumen was present. The lowest recorded was ·03 per cent., and the highest ·3 per cent. In general paralysis the amount was always high—usually about ·1 per cent., always ·05 per cent. or above. Noguchi's test was found to be a useful one, it was distinctly positive in the majority of general paralytics, there were, however, cases of paralysis in which a positive result was not given, while in some non-paralytics a positive result was got. The general result arrived at was that in most cases of paralysis it is a reliable test, but that there are some cases in which the information given by it is not very conclusive.

As regards the cellular elements, a high cell count indicates a grave condition. General paralysis always gives a high count, and in the majority of cases shows a definite lymphocytosis. Some of the alcoholic cases gave an increased cell count, and some did not. The purely functional cases never gave a high count. The cell count in general paralysis was found to fall in the later stages of the disease.

The general conclusions were:—

1. The procedure is perfectly safe, and is a great help towards an accurate diagnosis, and enables one to give a more definite prognosis.

2. A high cell count with albumen over ·05 per cent. indicates general paralysis.

3. As the cell count is higher in early cases of paralysis, this enhances its value as a test in doubtful cases.

4. A distinctly positive Noguchi's test indicates paralysis.

5. No very conclusive information is got from observations on pressure, reaction, specific gravity, and estimation of chlorides.

---

XII.—FROM THE SUNDERLAND BOROUGH ASYLUM.

*Research Work in 1910.*—Dr. Middlemass reports :—

The microscopic examination of sections of the brain has been continued in certain interesting and doubtful cases.

The results of treatment of cases of general paralysis by the injection of diphtheria antitoxin have been embodied in a paper by Dr. Gane. This was read before a meeting of the Northern and Midland Division of the Medico-Psychological Association, and a summary of it was published in the "Journal of Mental Science" last year (p. 574).

I also read a paper before the same Division on an investigation of the influence of hereditary syphilis in the etiology of adult general paralysis. A summary of this was published in the "Journal of Mental Science" of this year (p. 192).

The treatment of cases of dementia præcox referred to in the last report was continued. Its apparent success in some of the first cases treated made us hopeful of still more satisfactory results on further trial. Such hopes have not, however, been fulfilled. But its use is being continued in the hope that the class of case in which it may be expected to have a beneficial effect may be ascertained.

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- „ C.—Entries by Commissioners at Asylums.
- „ D.—Minor alterations, &c. at Asylums.
- „ E.—Entries by Commissioners at Registered Hospitals and  
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- „ I.—Entries by Commissioners at Licensed Houses.
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L U N A C Y.

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SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

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PART II.

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L O N D O N :

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On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).		In Provincial Licensed Houses (including Idiot Establish- ments).		In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.*	Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor (opened in 1863) and Parkhurst (opened in 1906).	
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	M.	F.
1859	Private -	122	105	750	755	657	624	714	666	164	-	-
	Pauper -	6,887	8,404	102	108	440	794	455	450	-	-	-
	Criminal	242	84	122	18	31	5	137	43	-	-	-
	Total -	7,251	8,593	974	881	1,128	1,423	1,306	1,159	164	-	-
1869	Private -	107	118	995	942	929	731	744	712	209	-	-
	Pauper -	12,148	14,382	204	205	311	709	271	334	-	-	-
	Criminal	79	33	3	3	2	-	42	11	-	375	86
	Total -	12,334	14,533	1,202	1,150	1,242	1,440	1,057	1,057	209	375	86
1879	Private -	216	260	1,421	1,297	1,056	862	788	825	325†	-	-
	Pauper -	17,350	20,885	69	48	174	382	188	296	-	-	-
	Criminal	112	48	1	1	2	-	52	20	-	374	109
	Total -	17,678	21,193	1,491	1,346	1,232	1,244	1,028	1,141	325†	374	109
1889	Private -	396	473	1,767	1,582	834	793	600	794	268‡	-	-
	Pauper -	22,863	27,846	95	66	378	497	230	218	-	-	-
	Criminal	92	24	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	471	147
	Total -	23,351	28,343	1,863	1,648	1,212	1,290	833	1,012	268‡	471	147
1899	Private -	628	806	1,898	1,809	706	876	503	786	246	-	-
	Pauper -	31,709	38,516	306	176	396	517	240	355	-	-	-
	Criminal	116	20	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	481	165
	Total -	32,453	39,342	2,205	1,986	1,102	1,393	744	1,141	246	481	165
1902	Private -	748	1,076	1,850	1,852	662	927	506	796	254	-	-
	Pauper -	34,564	41,740	347	205	323	361	224	264	-	-	-
	Criminal	115	17	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	486	179
	Total -	35,427	42,833	2,198	2,057	985	1,288	731	1,060	254	486	179
1903	Private -	799	1,170	1,876	1,850	668	920	505	819	230	-	-
	Pauper -	36,335	43,597	352	203	188	206	137	153	-	-	-
	Criminal	92	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	188
	Total -	37,226	44,783	2,229	2,053	856	1,126	642	972	230	550	188

\* The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was registered as a hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.  
† And 17 females.  
‡ And 21 females.

Appendix A.

Persons of Unsound Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the **1899**, and **1902—1911**, inclusive.

and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been arrangement of this Table is made with a view to uniformity and comparison of any year or series with others.

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Increase.		
In ordinary Workhouses.		In Metropolitan District Asylums (first two were opened in 1870).									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
-	-	-	-	49	73	2,456	2,223	4,679	-	-	-
3,435	4,528	-	-	2,449	3,349	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-
3,435	4,528	-	-	2,498	3,422	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-
Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.											
-	-	-	-	138	186	3,122	2,689	5,811	67	46	113
4,899	6,282	-	-	2,908	4,079	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533
-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)
4,899	6,282	-	-	3,046	4,265	24,364	28,813	53,177	761	880	1,641
-	-	-	-	192	280	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,378	3,852	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	849	1,489
-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,570	4,132	31,683	38,202	69,885	732	939	1,671
-	-	-	-	187	255	4,052	3,918	7,970	5	38	43
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,426	3,504	33,836	41,796	75,632	669	731	1,400
-	-	-	-	-	-	567	171	738	3	(d)	2
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,613	3,759	38,455	45,885	84,340	677	768	1,445
-	-	-	-	166	249	4,147	4,526	8,673	71	160	231
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,394	3,566	43,085	52,543	95,628	1,393	1,475	2,868
-	-	-	-	-	-	599	186	785	13	2	15
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,560	3,815	47,831	57,255	105,086	1,477	1,637	3,114
-	-	-	-	162	302	4,182	4,953	9,135	76	112	188
5,180	6,224	2,810	2,968	2,193	3,376	45,641	55,138	100,779	1,142	1,414	2,556
-	-	-	-	-	-	603	196	799	20	5	25
5,180	6,224	2,810	2,968	2,355	3,678	50,426	60,287	110,713	1,238	1,531	2,769
-	-	-	-	160	326	4,238	5,085	9,323	56	132	188
5,080	6,184	2,858	2,982	2,152	3,367	47,102	56,692	103,794	1,461	1,554	3,015
-	-	-	-	-	-	643	204	847	40	8	48
5,080	6,184	2,858	2,982	2,312	3,693	51,983	61,981	113,964	1,557	1,694	3,251

(a) Decrease, 3. (b) Decrease, 2.  
(c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year).  
(d) Decrease, 1.



TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879,

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).		In Provincial Licensed Houses (including Idiot Establish- ments).		In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.*	Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor (opened in 1863) and Parkhurst (opened in 1906).	
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	M.	F.
1904	Private -	873	1,320	1,860	1,832	659	948	506	837	211	-	-
	Pauper -	37,801	44,436	371	208	179	178	126	168	-	1	-
	Criminal	95	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566	192
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>38,769</b>	<b>45,780</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>192</b>
1905	Private -	961	1,425	1,807	1,768	645	952	494	855	212	-	-
	Pauper -	39,061	45,490	394	228	110	137	188	300	-	1	-
	Criminal	133	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	561	197
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>40,155</b>	<b>46,936</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>197</b>
1906	Private -	1,012	1,511	1,843	1,784	628	942	489	854	211	-	-
	Pauper -	40,170	46,503	409	244	44	76	182	267	-	1	-
	Criminal	124	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	569	206
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>41,306</b>	<b>48,036</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>206</b>
1907	Private -	1,039	1,589	1,854	1,842	621	952	479	855	164	-	-
	Pauper -	40,936	47,449	399	228	26	86	219	293	-	1	-
	Criminal	126	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610	206
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>42,101</b>	<b>49,059</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>206</b>
1908	Private -	1,112	1,689	1,877	1,861	623	954	479	839	173	-	-
	Pauper -	42,189	48,449	404	237	22	86	4	1	-	1	-
	Criminal	115	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	627	212
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>43,416</b>	<b>50,166</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>212</b>
1909	Private -	1,189	1,827	1,868	1,901	615	926	486	857	167	-	-
	Pauper -	43,217	49,524	413	234	28	75	3	-	-	1	-
	Criminal	137	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	622	224
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>44,543</b>	<b>51,384</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>224</b>
1910	Private -	1,293	1,895	1,882	1,893	616	968	475	838	163	-	-
	Pauper -	43,997	50,217	431	233	29	83	3	-	-	1	-
	Criminal	147	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	637	220
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>45,437</b>	<b>52,143</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>220</b>
1911	Private -	1,335	2,030	1,919	1,962	621	951	464	830	167	-	-
	Pauper -	44,808	51,369	456	247	21	76	4	4	-	1	-
	Criminal	168	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	231
	<b>Total -</b>	<b>46,311</b>	<b>53,431</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>231</b>

\* The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was registered as a hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
The average Annual Increase in the Ten years from 1901 to 1911.					-	-	-
					60	134	194
					1,164	1,131	2,295
					25	7	32
					<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>2,521</b>



Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in England and Wales, on the 1st January in 1889, 1899, and 1902—1911, inclusive.

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Annual Increase.		
In ordinary Workhouses.		In Metropolitan District Asylums (first two were opened in 1870).									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
-	-	-	-	175	330	4,284	5,267	9,551	46	182	228
5,039	6,220	3,172	3,356	2,091	3,425	48,780	57,991	106,771	1,678	1,299	2,977
-	-	-	-	-	-	661	216	877	18	12	30
5,039	6,220	3,172	3,356	2,266	3,755	53,725	63,474	117,199	1,742	1,493	3,235
-	-	-	-	176	345	4,295	5,345	9,640	11	78	89
5,033	6,131	3,254	3,388	2,139	3,423	50,180	59,097	109,277	1,400	1,106	2,506
-	-	-	-	-	-	694	218	912	33	2	35
5,033	6,131	3,254	3,388	2,315	3,768	55,169	64,660	119,829	1,444	1,186	2,630
-	-	-	-	172	356	4,355	5,447	9,802	60	102	162
4,996	6,155	3,231	3,360	2,183	3,435	51,216	60,040	111,256	1,036	943	1,979
-	-	-	-	-	-	693	228	921	(a)	10	9
4,996	6,155	3,231	3,360	2,355	3,791	56,264	65,715	121,979	1,095	1,055	2,150
-	-	-	-	165	329	4,322	5,567	9,889	(b)	120	87
5,108	6,117	3,250	3,429	2,179	3,416	52,118	61,018	113,136	902	978	1,880
-	-	-	-	-	-	736	227	963	43	(a)	42
5,108	6,117	3,250	3,429	2,344	3,745	57,176	66,812	123,988	912	1,097	2,009
-	-	-	-	163	342	4,427	5,685	10,112	105	118	223
5,101	6,248	3,281	3,433	2,164	3,369	53,166	61,823	114,989	1,048	805	1,853
-	-	-	-	-	-	742	241	983	6	14	20
5,101	6,248	3,281	3,433	2,327	3,711	58,335	67,749	126,084	1,159	937	2,096
-	-	-	-	181	376	4,506	5,887	10,393	79	202	281
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,154	3,332	54,370	63,007	117,377	1,204	1,184	2,388
-	-	-	-	-	-	760	257	1,017	18	16	34
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,335	3,708	59,636	69,151	128,787	1,301	1,402	2,703
-	-	-	-	193	400	4,622	5,994	10,616	116	107	223
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,181	3,458	55,121	63,780	118,901	751	773	1,524
-	-	-	-	-	-	785	251	1,036	25	(c)	19
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,374	3,858	60,528	70,025	130,553	892	874	1,766
-	-	-	-	203	408	4,709	6,181	10,890	87	187	274
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,137	3,321	56,142	65,030	121,172	1,021	1,250	2,271
-	-	-	-	-	-	832	263	1,095	47	12	59
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,340	3,729	61,683	71,474	133,157	1,155	1,449	2,604

(a) Decrease, 1.

(b) Decrease, 33.

(c) Decrease, 6.



TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and  
1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “ Private,” and some were “ Pauper,”  
chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are, therefore, technically “ Private.”  
comparison of any year or

YEAR.	POPULATION			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.								
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		CRIMINAL.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	13,768	17,633	532	150	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	20,741	25,991	501 (a)	133 (a)	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,998	3,541	27,144	34,483	541	178	31,683	38,202	69,885
1889	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	4,052	3,918	33,836	41,796	567 (b)	171 (b)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	4,147	4,526	43,085	52,543	599	186	47,831	57,255	105,086
1902	15,952,154	17,045,472	32,997,626	4,182	4,953	45,641	55,138	603	196	50,426	60,287	110,713
1903	16,133,344	17,244,994	33,378,338	4,238	5,085	47,102	56,692	643	204	51,983	61,981	113,964
1904	16,316,647	17,446,787	33,763,434	4,284	5,267	48,780	57,991	661	216	53,725	63,474	117,199
1905	16,502,094	17,650,883	34,152,977	4,295	5,345	50,180	59,097	694	218	55,169	64,660	119,829
1906	16,689,707	17,857,309	34,547,016	4,355	5,447	51,216	60,040	693	228	56,264	65,715	121,979
1907	16,879,509	18,066,091	34,945,600	4,322	5,567	52,118	61,018	736	227	57,176	66,812	123,988
1908	17,071,524	18,277,256	35,348,780	4,427	5,685	53,166	61,823	742	241	58,335	67,749	126,084
1909	17,265,780	18,490,835	35,756,615	4,506	5,887	54,370	63,007	760	257	59,636	69,151	128,787
1910	17,462,296	18,706,854	36,169,150	4,622	5,994	55,121	63,780	785	251	60,528	70,025	130,553
1911	17,661,107	18,925,347	36,586,454	4,709	6,181	56,142	65,030	832	263	61,683	71,474	133,157

(a) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be “ Criminal,” and became ordinary  
“ Pauper ” Lunatics by the operation of the “ Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867,” during that year.  
(b) In 1880 a number of insane convicts, not previously included in these Tables, were removed from  
Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum.

Persons of Unsound Mind to the Population, in England and Wales, on the **1889, 1899, and 1902—1911**, inclusive.

and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to uniformity and series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).									Number of Persons in the whole Population to each Lunatic.		
Private Lunatics to Population.		Pauper Lunatics to Population.		Criminal Lunatics to Population.		Total Lunatics to Population.					
Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
2·56	2·21	14·33	17·49	·55	·15	17·44	19·85	18·67	573	504	536
2·88	2·36	19·17	22·79	·46	·12	22·51	25·27	23·93	444	396	418
3·23	2·72	21·98	26·48	·44	·13	25·65	29·34	27·54	390	341	363
2·94	2·67	24·53	28·52	·41	·12	27·88	31·31	29·65	359	319	337
2·69	2·75	27·94	31·92	·39	·11	31·02	34·78	32·96	322	287	303
2·62	2·91	28·61	32·35	·38	·11	31·61	35·37	33·55	316	283	298
2·63	2·95	29·19	32·87	·40	·12	32·22	35·94	34·14	310	278	293
2·63	3·02	29·90	33·24	·40	·12	32·93	36·38	34·71	304	275	288
2·60	3·03	30·41	33·48	·42	·12	33·43	36·63	35·09	299	273	285
2·61	3·05	30·69	33·62	·41	·13	33·71	36·80	35·31	297	272	283
2·56	3·08	30·88	33·77	·43	·13	33·87	36·98	35·48	295	270	282
2·59	3·11	31·14	33·83	·44	·13	34·17	37·07	35·67	293	270	280
2·61	3·18	31·49	34·08	·44	·14	34·54	37·40	36·02	290	267	278
2·65	3·20	31·56	34·10	·45	·13	34·66	37·43	36·10	288	267	277
2·67	3·27	31·79	34·36	·47	·14	34·93	37·77	36·40	286	265	275



TABLE III.— Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patients** Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charges Years **1869, 1879, 1889, 1899, and 1901 to 1910**, inclusive. (Excluding Patients rendered necessary by previous Reception Order having expired under the

YEAR.	P O P U L A T I O N			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c. as shown in heading).								
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.						5,283	5,189	10,472
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489							6,342	6,759	13,101
1889	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	960	1,027	6,081	6,798	141	40	7,182	7,865	15,047
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	969	1,181	8,261	8,713	130	35	9,360	9,929	19,289
1901	15,773,062	16,848,201	32,621,263	1,250	1,181	8,752	9,375	156	55	10,158	10,611	20,769
1902	15,952,154	17,045,472	32,997,626	1,309	1,184	9,725	10,400	183	50	11,217	11,634	22,851
1903	16,133,344	17,244,994	33,378,338	1,124	1,318	9,726	9,817	165	67	11,015	11,202	22,217
1904	16,316,647	17,446,787	33,763,434	1,149	1,306	9,489	9,961	185	52	10,823	11,319	22,142
1905	16,502,094	17,650,883	34,152,977	1,040	1,288	9,307	9,786	146	55	10,493	11,129	21,622
1906	16,689,707	17,857,309	34,547,016	928	1,320	9,250	10,066	212	36	10,390	11,422	21,812
1907	16,879,509	18,066,091	34,945,600	1,001	1,358	9,401	9,840	197	63	10,599	11,261	21,860
1908	17,071,524	18,277,256	35,348,780	1,095	1,435	9,351	10,115	184	64	10,630	11,614	22,244
1909	17,265,780	18,490,835	35,756,615	1,039	1,400	9,208	9,889	190	38	10,437	11,327	21,764
1910	17,462,296	18,706,854	36,169,150	1,037	1,414	9,044	10,103	223	40	10,304	11,557	21,861

Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and to the Number of the whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the transferred, Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Order Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, and Patients admitted into Idiot Establishments.)

Number of <i>first</i> Admissions since 1899, inclusive, <i>i.e.</i> excluding Re-admissions of Patients who had been in an institution before.		Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.									Ratio [per 10,000] of <i>first</i> Admissions to Population.	
		Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·88	4·55	4·71	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·14	5·19	5·16	-	-
-	-	·70	·70	4·41	4·64	·10	·03	5·21	5·37	5·29	-	-
7,835	7,917	·63	·72	5·36	5·29	·08	·02	6·07	6·03	6·05	5·08	4·81
8,663	8,573	·79	·70	5·55	5·57	·10	·03	6·44	6·30	6·37	5·49	5·09
9,578	9,414	·82	·70	6·10	6·10	·11	·03	7·03	6·83	6·93	6·00	5·52
9,340	9,023	·70	·77	6·03	5·69	·10	·04	6·83	6·50	6·66	5·79	5·23
9,232	9,000	·70	·75	5·82	5·71	·11	·03	6·63	6·49	6·56	5·66	5·16
8,878	8,918	·63	·73	5·64	5·54	·09	·03	6·36	6·30	6·33	5·38	5·05
8,705	9,123	·56	·74	5·54	5·64	·13	·02	6·23	6·40	6·31	5·22	5·11
9,044	9,072	·59	·75	5·57	5·45	·12	·03	6·28	6·23	6·26	5·36	5·02
9,022	9,324	·64	·79	5·48	5·53	·11	·03	6·23	6·35	6·29	5·28	5·10
8,862	9,000	·60	·76	5·33	5·35	·11	·02	6·04	6·13	6·09	5·13	4·87
9,755	9,206	·59	·76	5·18	5·40	·13	·02	5·90	6·18	6·04	5·01	4·92



TABLE IV.—Statistics of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered  
Idiot Establishments, and Single Patients in

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1901	34,270	41,645	1,062	1,470	818	1,056	712	944	242
1902	35,427	42,833	1,091	1,444	899	1,238	732	1,056	254
1903	37,226	44,783	1,098	1,443	774	1,078	642	968	230
1904	38,769	45,780	1,080	1,442	754	1,075	633	1,001	211
1905	40,155	46,936	1,053	1,411	672	1,036	682	1,151	214
1906	41,306	48,036	1,083	1,432	593	967	671	1,117	211
1907	42,101	49,059	1,049	1,445	562	988	699	1,143	164
1908	43,415	50,167	1,058	1,469	560	990	483	837	173
1909	44,542	51,384	1,057	1,505	558	949	489	853	167
1910	45,437	52,143	1,037	1,506	563	1,000	478	834	163

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh  
under the Lunacy

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums: Broadmoor and Park- hurst. (a)	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	M.	F..
1901	8,771	9,188	363	423	335	542	211	369	419	25	24
1902	9,682	10,292	368	458	415	526	177	272	458	91	190
1903	9,819	9,996	318	420	335	391	167	314	285	57	188
1904	9,727	10,055	256	381	237	349	236	455	269	33	188
1905	9,558	9,997	322	442	178	312	154	293	216	31	188
1906	9,554	10,354	278	456	152	287	127	257	166	81	122
1907	9,750	10,203	320	482	179	294	124	204	140	66	188
1908	9,734	10,521	315	492	205	256	127	241	142	47	193
1909	9,593	10,255	301	459	189	317	127	210	114	67	88
1910	9,452	10,490	301	517	175	273	140	208	121	74	222

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

Hospitals, Licensed Houses, Naval and Military Hospitals, Criminal Asylums and each of the Years 1901 to 1910, inclusive.

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)		Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
482	170	157	294	37,743	45,579	83,322	1,214	652	38,957	46,231	85,188
486	179	162	302	39,051	47,052	86,103	1,193	666	40,244	47,718	87,962
550	188	160	326	40,680	48,786	89,466	1,213	660	41,893	49,446	91,339
567	192	175	330	42,189	49,820	92,009	1,235	652	43,424	50,472	93,896
562	197	176	345	43,514	51,076	94,590	1,231	642	44,745	51,718	96,463
570	206	172	356	44,606	52,114	96,720	1,248	651	45,854	52,765	98,619
611	206	165	329	45,351	53,170	98,521	1,289	679	46,640	53,849	100,489
628	212	163	342	46,480	54,017	100,497	1,308	684	47,788	54,701	102,489
623	224	181	376	47,617	55,291	102,908	1,310	686	48,927	55,977	104,904
638	220	193	400	48,509	56,103	104,612	1,361	678	49,870	56,781	106,651

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

Reception Order rendered necessary by Previous Reception Order having expired Act, 1890, section 38).

Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.			Number of first Admissions (see Table III.) excluding Idiot Establishments.		
M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
34	65	10,158	10,611	20,769	115	89	10,273	10,700	20,973	8,663	8,573	17,236
26	67	11,217	11,634	22,851	151	82	11,368	11,716	23,084	9,578	9,414	18,992
34	63	11,015	11,202	22,217	159	94	11,174	11,296	22,470	9,340	9,023	18,363
35	61	10,823	11,319	22,142	164	89	10,987	11,408	22,395	9,232	9,000	18,232
4	67	10,493	11,129	21,622	158	80	10,651	11,209	21,860	8,878	8,918	17,796
2	56	10,390	11,422	21,812	179	105	10,569	11,527	22,096	8,705	9,123	17,828
0	60	10,599	11,261	21,860	166	93	10,765	11,354	22,119	9,044	9,072	18,116
0	85	10,630	11,614	22,244	127	76	10,757	11,690	22,447	9,022	9,324	18,346
6	78	10,437	11,327	21,764	160	68	10,597	11,395	21,992	8,862	9,000	17,862
1	47	10,304	11,557	21,861	180	100	10,484	11,657	22,141	8,755	9,206	17,961



TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (*i.e.*, the Number at the beginning of the Year, plus the

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1901 - -	44,577	53,105	1,473	1,952	1,180	1,638	941	1,387	661
1902 - -	47,199	55,588	1,514	1,951	1,347	1,859	935	1,392	712
1903 - -	49,295	57,358	1,461	1,916	1,163	1,565	927	1,451	515
1904 - -	50,095	57,614	1,435	1,891	1,042	1,611	918	1,514	480
1905 - -	51,633	58,798	1,430	1,907	867	1,413	868	1,488	432
1906 - -	52,255	59,803	1,420	1,987	850	1,346	850	1,445	379
1907 - -	53,710	61,181	1,426	1,993	794	1,363	841	1,394	304
1908 - -	54,585	62,319	1,420	2,018	791	1,309	639	1,117	315
1909 - -	55,858	63,281	1,393	2,031	777	1,336	631	1,096	281
1910 - -	55,822	63,717	1,398	2,115	768	1,326	639	1,076	284

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1901 - -	3,020	3,650	142	230	87	160	58	122	230
1902 - -	3,193	3,859	154	219	130	205	53	147	265
1903 - -	3,167	4,095	139	232	124	153	70	101	176
1904 - -	3,140	4,030	113	175	87	158	70	161	146
1905 - -	3,176	4,063	132	222	53	114	69	166	136
1906 - -	3,216	4,086	121	221	53	127	52	116	101
1907 - -	3,192	4,087	126	228	50	81	37	115	57
1908 - -	3,160	3,944	119	219	70	108	41	85	84
1909 - -	3,073	4,035	118	227	47	97	47	89	47
1910 - -	2,900	3,885	120	235	43	71	44	90	43

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1901 to 1910, inclusive.

Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Re-admissions under Section 38) in each Year.

Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)		Private Single Patients.		T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		G R A N D T O T A L.		
Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
511	194	211	417	49,554	58,693	108,247	1,329	741	50,883	59,434	110,317
582	199	209	430	52,498	61,419	113,917	1,344	749	53,842	62,168	116,010
609	208	229	451	54,199	62,949	117,148	1,372	754	55,571	63,703	119,274
601	211	256	456	54,827	63,297	118,124	1,399	741	56,226	64,038	120,264
597	217	244	496	56,071	64,319	120,390	1,391	722	57,462	65,041	122,503
653	218	238	499	56,645	65,298	121,943	1,427	756	58,072	66,054	124,126
682	224	209	480	57,966	66,635	124,601	1,455	772	59,421	67,407	126,828
677	232	261	521	58,688	67,516	126,204	1,435	760	60,123	68,276	128,399
691	232	268	572	59,899	68,548	128,447	1,470	754	61,369	69,302	130,671
721	242	282	566	59,914	69,042	128,956	1,541	778	61,455	69,820	131,275

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)		Private Single Patients.		T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		G R A N D T O T A L.		
Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
7	8	9	18	3,553	4,188	7,741	2	1	3,555	4,189	7,744
3	5	8	16	3,806	4,451	8,257	—	—	3,806	4,451	8,257
9	4	8	21	3,693	4,606	8,299	—	—	3,693	4,606	8,299
5	7	13	14	3,574	4,545	8,119	—	—	3,574	4,545	8,119
4	4	17	14	3,587	4,583	8,170	—	—	3,587	4,583	8,170
6	7	9	25	3,558	4,582	8,140	—	—	3,558	4,582	8,140
7	8	11	21	3,480	4,540	8,020	—	—	3,480	4,540	8,020
5	7	9	20	3,488	4,383	7,871	—	—	3,488	4,383	7,871
7	9	14	21	3,353	4,478	7,831	—	—	3,353	4,478	7,831
12	7	16	35	3,178	4,323	7,501	1	—	3,179	4,323	7,502

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.



TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred and those

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	M.	F.
1901	2,136	2,999	151	209	80	127	82	142	157	8	—
1902	2,346	2,857	162	219	305	455	190	227	190	11	1
1903	2,923	3,359	146	163	153	221	178	306	109	18	5
1904	2,223	2,549	209	246	157	314	114	152	98	19	6
1905	2,519	2,490	113	173	133	245	73	158	71	7	2
1906	2,178	2,325	187	265	172	155	66	123	90	18	—
1907	2,316	2,432	134	225	102	206	262	378	61	33	—
1908	2,170	2,593	153	232	90	165	77	125	39	23	—
1909	2,393	2,472	152	241	89	185	57	126	48	24	1
1910	1,716	2,054	142	250	99	190	72	117	61	29	—

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1901 to 1910, inclusive.

whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establish- ments.		GRAND TOTAL.			(Of the Number Discharged not Recovered.) Transferred to other Institutions.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
30	80	2,644	3,557	6,201	105	45	2,749	3,602	6,351	1,653	2,503	4,156
30	84	3,234	3,843	7,077	93	57	3,327	3,900	7,227	2,230	2,734	4,964
36	87	3,563	4,141	7,704	96	64	3,659	4,205	7,864	2,504	2,961	5,465
55	78	2,875	3,345	6,220	118	69	2,993	3,414	6,407	1,815	2,158	3,973
45	102	2,961	3,170	6,131	106	47	3,067	3,217	6,284	2,066	2,114	4,180
41	116	2,752	2,984	5,736	111	53	2,863	3,037	5,900	1,649	1,762	3,411
23	104	2,931	3,345	6,276	117	66	3,048	3,411	6,459	2,016	2,204	4,220
53	104	2,605	3,219	5,824	91	65	2,696	3,284	5,980	1,578	1,885	3,463
43	130	2,806	3,155	5,961	83	51	2,889	3,206	6,095	1,845	1,930	3,775
52	100	2,171	2,711	4,882	110	46	2,281	2,757	5,038	1,101	1,382	2,483



TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year.									
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1901 -	4,030	3,642	92	75	116	119	72	72	20
1902 -	4,474	4,145	104	79	140	134	58	61	27
1903 -	4,471	4,149	102	85	134	125	49	52	19
1904 -	4,597	4,127	66	65	130	107	54	68	24
1905 -	4,656	4,236	106	81	89	91	59	61	14
1906 -	4,795	4,364	67	61	64	81	41	74	24
1907 -	4,808	4,521	108	78	84	96	61	75	13
1908 -	4,735	4,432	97	68	75	94	34	66	25
1909 -	4,980	4,659	91	68	84	61	52	57	23
1910 -	4,920	4,375	71	84	69	90	58	43	13

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

1901 -	34,900	42,270	1,075	1,459	855	1,158	717	979	238
1902 -	36,497	43,874	1,105	1,442	782	1,109	660	1,000	229
1903 -	37,823	45,172	1,110	1,448	791	1,071	668	993	202
1904 -	39,543	46,400	1,040	1,374	728	1,081	648	1,060	198
1905 -	40,729	47,478	1,079	1,427	631	1,014	669	1,124	195
1906 -	41,843	48,714	1,073	1,454	568	974	696	1,119	175
1907 -	42,680	49,508	1,052	1,465	565	945	577	960	165
1908 -	43,934	50,778	1,067	1,502	568	965	456	865	171
1909 -	44,960	51,728	1,052	1,487	560	976	476	848	159
1910 -	45,740	52,765	1,060	1,531	570	970	471	833	164

Hospitals, &c., &c. in each of the Years 1901 to 1910, inclusive.

DIED each Year.											
Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)		Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10	7	10	19	4,350	3,934	8,284	29	29	4,379	3,963	8,342
18	5	12	9	4,833	4,433	9,266	38	31	4,871	4,464	9,335
15	7	10	15	4,800	4,433	9,233	41	38	4,841	4,471	9,312
15	1	12	19	4,898	4,387	9,285	50	30	4,948	4,417	9,365
16	5	12	24	4,952	4,498	9,450	37	24	4,989	4,522	9,511
18	5	24	30	5,033	4,615	9,648	27	24	5,060	4,639	9,699
14	4	13	15	5,101	4,789	9,890	30	22	5,131	4,811	9,942
26	1	18	21	5,010	4,682	9,692	34	9	5,044	4,691	9,735
22	2	18	21	5,270	4,868	10,138	26	25	5,296	4,893	10,189
16	4	11	23	5,158	4,619	9,777	40	23	5,198	4,642	9,840

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

485	174	159	298	38,429	46,338	84,767	1,185	648	39,614	46,986	86,600
509	184	161	314	39,943	47,923	87,866	1,193	658	41,136	48,581	89,717
556	188	167	328	41,317	49,200	90,517	1,215	650	42,532	49,850	92,382
561	194	176	337	42,894	50,446	93,340	1,229	645	44,123	51,091	95,214
565	198	174	350	44,042	51,591	95,633	1,233	644	45,275	52,235	97,510
586	205	169	342	45,110	52,808	97,918	1,260	655	46,370	53,463	99,833
622	207	164	335	45,825	53,420	99,245	1,287	666	47,112	54,086	101,198
622	219	172	359	46,990	54,688	101,678	1,311	682	48,301	55,370	103,671
630	220	187	388	48,024	55,647	103,671	1,328	688	49,352	56,335	105,687
651	223	198	404	48,854	56,726	105,580	1,379	687	50,233	57,413	107,646

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.



TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders having Establishments) in the following 10-Year Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1901 to 1910, inclusive, together with the proportion (per Cent.)

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.							
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	35·58	44·33	39·61	51·62	26·79	32·17	31·26	37·76
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	35·82	44·27	39·53	53·26	29·36	40·26	31·09	40·43
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	35·07	41·94	41·59	53·54	30·98	39·01	31·87	41·15
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	33·38	39·97	42·30	49·61	32·32	36·97	35·46	44·15
1901 - -	34·43	39·73	39·12	54·37	25·97	29·52	27·49	33·06
1902 - -	32·98	37·50	41·85	47·82	31·33	38·97	29·94	54·04
1903 - -	32·25	40·97	43·71	55·24	37·01	39·13	41·92	32·17
1904 - -	32·28	40·08	44·14	45·93	36·71	45·27	29·66	35·38
1905 - -	33·23	40·64	40·99	50·23	29·78	36·54	44·81	56·66
1906 - -	33·66	39·46	43·53	48·46	34·87	44·25	40·94	45·14
1907 - -	32·74	40·06	39·38	47·30	27·93	27·55	29·84	56·37
1908 - -	32·46	37·49	37·78	44·51	34·15	42·19	32·28	35·27
1909 - -	32·03	39·35	39·20	49·46	24·87	30·60	37·01	42·38
1910 - -	30·68	37·04	39·87	45·45	24·57	26·01	31·43	43·27
Averages of the 10 years, 1901 to 1910, inclusive.	32·67	39·23	40·96	48·88	30·72	36·00	34·53	43·37

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

Admissions (excluding Transfers, Re-Admissions [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, and Admissions into Idiot 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1893, 1899 to 1908, and also in each of the Years of stated Recoveries to the Total Number under Treatment.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.								Number of Stated Recoveries to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment (excluding Idiot Establishments).		
Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)	Criminal Asylums, Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (b)		Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).					
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
43·36	23·34	42·07	12·11	16·00	34·81	42·84	38·84	8·17	9·13	8·67
57·82	8·77	20·73	12·92	16·70	35·64	43·99	39·91	7·63	8·57	8·14
48·76	27·40	44·49	13·45	20·33	35·22	42·17	38·81	7·47	8·12	7·82
54·85	16·24	34·70	26·53	27·06	34·06	40·22	37·22	6·67	7·14	6·92
54·89	28·00	33·33	26·47	27·69	34·98	39·47	37·27	7·17	7·14	7·15
57·86	3·30	26·32	30·77	23·88	33·93	38·26	36·13	7·25	7·25	7·25
61·75	15·79	22·22	23·53	33·33	33·53	41·12	37·35	6·81	7·32	7·08
51·28	15·15	38·89	20·00	22·95	33·02	40·15	36·67	6·52	7·18	6·87
62·96	12·90	22·22	50·00	20·90	34·18	41·18	37·79	6·40	7·13	6·79
60·84	7·41	58·33	28·13	44·64	34·24	40·12	37·32	6·28	7·02	6·68
40·71	10·61	44·44	55·00	35·00	32·83	40·32	36·69	6·00	6·81	6·44
59·15	10·64	36·84	15·00	23·53	32·81	37·74	35·38	5·94	6·49	6·24
41·23	10·45	112·50	30·43	26·92	32·13	39·53	35·98	5·60	6·53	6·10
35·54	16·22	31·82	39·02	74·47	30·84	37·41	34·31	5·30	6·26	5·82
52·92	13·05	42·69	31·84	33·33	33·25	39·53	36·49	6·33	6·91	6·64

(b) Parkhurst opened in 1906.



TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average  
1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908 ;

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.								
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	13·00	8·61	10·73	6·36	12·55	9·07	10·79	7·40	9·38*
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	12·09	8·19	8·69	4·87	13·31	8·64	9·64	7·45	6·97†
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	12·01	8·37	9·19	4·59	15·01	9·86	10·78	6·60	6·76‡
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	11·62	8·98	9·05	4·99	14·80	9·76	8·44	6·60	10·60
1901 - -	11·55	8·62	8·56	5·14	13·57	10·28	10·04	7·35	8·40
1902 - -	12·26	9·45	9·41	5·48	17·90	12·08	8·79	6·10	11·79
1903 - -	11·82	9·18	9·19	5·87	16·94	11·67	7·34	5·24	9·41
1904 - -	11·63	8·89	6·35	4·73	17·86	9·90	8·33	6·42	12·12
1905 - -	11·43	8·92	9·82	5·68	14·10	8·97	8·82	5·33	7·18
1906 - -	11·46	8·96	6·24	4·20	11·27	8·32	5·89	6·61	13·71
1907 - -	11·27	9·13	10·27	5·32	14·87	10·16	10·57	7·81	7·88
1908 - -	10·78	8·73	9·09	4·53	13·20	9·74	7·40	7·63	14·62
1909 - -	11·08	9·01	8·65	4·57	15·00	6·25	10·92	6·72	14·47
1910 - -	10·76	8·29	6·70	5·49	12·11	9·28	12·31	5·16	7·93
Averages of the 10 years, 1901 to 1910, inclusive.	11·40	8·92	8·43	5·10	14·68	9·67	9·05	6·45	10·75

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.  
\* Females, ·66. † Females, 1·58. ‡ Females, 2·61.

Number Resident in the following 10-Year Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to and also in each of the 10 Years 1901 to 1910.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.

Criminal Asylums, Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (b)		Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2·73	3·30	7·54	4·93	12·43	8·40	10·28	5·10	5·16	12·19	8·35	10·17
3·58	2·60	6·73	6·00	11·70	8·01	9·70	3·86	5·16	11·40	7·96	9·55
3·37	1·50	7·12	5·41	11·79	8·29	9·82	3·35	4·33	11·47	8·13	9·66
2·81	2·25	8·29	5·92	11·42	8·78	9·99	2·90	3·87	11·18	8·72	9·85
2·06	4·02	6·29	6·38	11·32	8·49	9·77	2·45	4·48	11·05	8·43	9·63
3·54	2·72	7·45	2·87	12·10	9·25	10·55	3·19	4·71	11·84	9·19	10·40
2·72	3·72	5·99	4·57	11·62	9·01	10·20	3·37	5·85	11·38	8·97	10·08
2·67	·52	6·82	5·64	11·42	8·70	9·95	4·07	4·65	11·21	8·65	9·84
2·83	2·53	6·90	6·86	11·24	8·72	9·88	3·00	3·73	11·02	8·66	9·75
3·07	2·44	14·20	8·77	11·16	8·74	9·85	2·14	3·66	10·91	8·68	9·72
2·25	1·93	7·93	4·48	11·13	8·96	9·97	2·33	3·30	10·89	8·90	9·82
4·18	·46	10·47	5·85	10·66	8·56	9·53	2·59	1·32	10·44	8·47	9·39
3·49	·91	9·63	5·41	10·97	8·75	9·78	1·96	3·63	10·73	8·69	9·64
2·46	1·79	5·56	5·69	10·56	8·14	9·26	2·90	3·35	10·35	8·09	9·14
2·93	2·10	8·12	5·65	11·22	8·73	9·87	2·80	3·87	10·98	8·67	9·74

(b) Parkhurst opened in 1906.



TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of RECOVERIES TO Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders into Idiot Establishments ; of DEATHS TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT (excluding Idiot Establishments) in 1910, relating to Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals,

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.				Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.	
	In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	32·46	41·34	34·78	42·75	12·27	8·26
1874 - - -	35·85	45·21			12·25	8·51
1875 - - -	36·10	42·77			13·15	8·80
1876 - - -	36·12	43·18			12·05	8·32
1877 - - -	33·39	41·25			12·03	8·01
1878 - - -	36·02	43·85	36·11	43·68	12·17	8·08
1879 - - -	37·25	43·54			12·30	8·88
1880 - - -	37·06	43·28			10·80	7·58
1881 - - -	34·85	44·46			11·33	7·43
1882 - - -	35·39	43·27			11·11	7·37
1883 - - -	34·79	42·00	35·55	44·47	11·67	7·60
1884 - - -	35·34	45·17			11·45	7·86
1885 - - -	38·14	45·56			10·70	8·24
1886 - - -	35·55	46·55			11·90	8·43
1887 - - -	33·93	43·05			11·14	8·20
1888 - - -	34·10	43·04	35·36	42·82	11·62	8·03
1889 - - -	35·57	41·78			11·59	8·00
1890 - - -	34·77	42·08			12·03	8·54
1891 - - -	37·49	44·36			12·03	8·33
1892 - - -	34·89	42·85			11·40	8·46
1893 - - -	35·04	41·63	35·23	42·09	11·33	8·34
1894 - - -	35·06	45·23			11·19	7·72
1895 - - -	34·36	41·80			11·99	8·33
1896 - - -	36·47	40·47			10·70	7·65
1897 - - -	35·24	41·31			11·36	7·81
1898 - - -	33·34	40·21	34·67	40·35	11·09	8·08
1899 - - -	36·16	42·17			11·58	8·43
1900 - - -	34·96	41·62			11·43	8·80
1901 - - -	34·98	39·47			11·05	8·43
1902 - - -	33·93	38·26			11·84	9·19
1903 - - -	33·53	41·12	33·56	40·58	11·38	8·97
1904 - - -	33·02	40·15			11·21	8·65
1905 - - -	34·18	41·18			11·02	8·66
1906 - - -	34·24	40·12			10·91	8·68
1907 - - -	32·83	40·32			10·89	8·90
1908 - - -	32·81	37·74	—	—	10·44	8·47
1909 - - -	32·13	39·53	—	—	10·73	8·69
1910 - - -	30·84	37·41	—	—	10·35	8·09

ADMISSIONS, excluding Transfers, Re-admissions (from 1891) on fresh having expired under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and Admissions RESIDENT (including Idiot Establishments) ; and of RECOVERIES TO DAILY Five-Year Periods, from 1873 to 1907 inclusive, and in 1908, 1909, and Licensed Houses, State Asylums, and Private Single Patients.

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.		Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident.			
	Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	12·35	8·38	9·90	11·44	11·03	11·99
1874 - - -			11·40	12·70		
1875 - - -			11·62	12·14		
1876 - - -			11·60	12·33		
1877 - - -			10·63	11·32		
1878 - - -	11·54	7·87	11·28	11·90	10·63	11·41
1879 - - -			10·91	11·59		
1880 - - -			10·66	11·41		
1881 - - -			10·20	11·31		
1882 - - -			10·09	10·84		
1883 - - -	11·37	8·07	10·18	10·88	9·70	10·61
1884 - - -			10·04	11·03		
1885 - - -			9·76	10·49		
1886 - - -			9·32	10·58		
1887 - - -			9·19	10·08		
1888 - - -	11·73	8·27	9·19	10·33	9·78	10·52
1889 - - -			9·34	10·02		
1890 - - -			9·65	10·57		
1891 - - -			10·66	11·06		
1892 - - -			10·08	10·60		
1893 - - -	11·31	7·97	9·90	10·49	9·71	10·22
1894 - - -			9·65	11·01		
1895 - - -			9·67	10·32		
1896 - - -			9·91	9·67		
1897 - - -			9·42	9·63		
1898 - - -	11·40	8·59	8·80	9·28	9·19	9·29
1899 - - -			9·25	9·46		
1900 - - -			9·12	9·37		
1901 - - -			9·25	9·04		
1902 - - -			9·53	9·29		
1903 - - -	11·08	8·77	8·94	9·36	8·18	8·89
1904 - - -			8·33	9·01		
1905 - - -			8·14	8·88		
1906 - - -			7·89	8·68		
1907 - - -			7·59	8·50		
1908 - - -	—	—	7·42	8·01	—	—
1909 - - -	—	—	6·98	8·05	—	—
1910 - - -	—	—	6·51	7·62	—	—



TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act,

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (excluding LONDON COUNTY) :</b>									
Anglesey - - -	62	49	111	1	-	1	11	27	38
Beds - - -	211	247	458	-	-	-	8	10	18
Berks - - -	222	265	487	-	-	-	20	25	45
Brecknock - - -	57	88	145	1	-	1	2	5	7
Bucks - - -	266	346	612	2	-	2	12	32	44
Cambridge - - -	100	160	260	1	-	1	4	11	15
Isle of Ely - - -	71	127	198	1	-	1	4	7	11
Cardigan - - -	63	74	137	-	-	-	13	21	34
Carmarthen - - -	165	147	312	-	-	-	11	15	26
Carnarvon - - -	110	118	228	-	-	-	13	23	36
Chester - - -	746	752	1,498	4	5	9	82	103	185
Cornwall - - -	430	479	909	3	3	6	30	68	98
Isles of Scilly - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cumberland - - -	315	260	575	5	2	7	65	30	95
Denbigh - - -	133	120	253	-	-	-	16	20	36
Derby - - -	378	422	800	-	1	1	84	95	179
Devon - - -	516	680	1,196	23	14	37	88	90	178
Dorset - - -	298	336	634	3	2	5	25	47	72
Durham - - -	678	641	1,319	9	3	12	90	130	220
Essex - - -	912	1,362	2,274	23	62	85	79	90	169
Flint - - -	94	92	186	-	-	-	8	12	20
Glamorgan - - -	788	542	1,330	1	2	3	32	31	63
Gloucester - - -	439	580	1,019	-	-	-	51	59	110
Hereford - - -	208	224	432	-	1	1	20	39	59
Herts - - -	450	578	1,028	3	-	3	16	17	33
Hunts - - -	62	96	158	-	-	-	6	4	10
Kent - - -	1,154	1,314	2,468	15	5	20	123	152	275
Lancaster - - -	1,410	1,483	2,893	28	17	45	363	395	758
Leicester - - -	254	293	547	-	-	-	25	44	69
Lincoln :									
Holland Division -	69	83	152	-	-	-	14	8	22
Kesteven Division -	115	137	252	-	-	-	18	13	31
Lindsey Division -	211	230	441	-	-	-	32	26	58
Merioneth - - -	45	49	94	-	-	-	14	16	30
Middlesex - - -	1,122	1,458	2,580	15	9	24	81	136	217
Monmouth - - -	458	306	764	3	-	3	19	24	43
Montgomery - - -	83	84	167	-	2	2	12	17	29
Norfolk - - -	373	516	889	1	-	1	32	45	77
Northampton - - -	256	329	585	1	-	1	19	35	54
Soke of Peterborough -	61	60	121	-	-	-	12	22	34
Northumberland - -	335	253	588	4	-	4	23	21	44
Notts - - -	243	248	491	2	1	3	32	52	84
Oxford - - -	209	285	494	1	-	1	20	35	55
Pembroke - - -	108	83	191	-	-	-	3	15	18
Radnor - - -	36	50	86	-	-	-	3	5	8
Rutland - - -	26	29	55	-	-	-	2	1	3
Salop - - -	260	286	546	-	-	-	27	42	69
Somerset - - -	521	702	1,223	14	13	27	51	85	136
Southampton - - -	587	603	1,190	1	1	2	33	49	82
Isle of Wight - - -	99	162	261	3	1	4	21	22	43

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st of January 1911.

shown by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendix B. This is caused by the fact that the compiled from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
14	28	42	88	104	192	—	—	—	88	104	192	Anglesey.
10	26	36	229	283	512	1	—	1	230	283	513	Beds.
16	11	27	258	301	559	6	—	6	264	301	565	Berks.
6	8	14	66	101	167	8	1	9	74	102	176	Brecknock.
18	23	41	298	401	699	3	2	5	301	403	704	Bucks.
11	18	29	116	189	305	2	—	2	118	189	307	Cambridge.
5	8	13	81	142	223	1	—	1	82	142	224	Isle of Ely.
29	39	68	105	134	239	—	1	1	105	135	240	Cardigan.
49	73	122	225	235	460	7	—	7	232	235	467	Carmarthen.
29	58	87	152	199	351	1	—	1	153	199	352	Carnarvon.
41	52	93	873	912	1,785	1	1	2	874	913	1,787	Chester.
12	16	28	475	566	1,041	5	2	7	480	568	1,048	Cornwall.
—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	Isles of Scilly.
7	9	16	392	301	693	13	2	15	405	303	708	Cumberland.
26	31	57	175	171	346	1	—	1	176	171	347	Denbigh.
33	48	81	495	566	1,061	—	2	2	495	568	1,063	Derby
81	91	172	708	875	1,583	5	4	9	713	879	1,592	Devon.
16	34	50	342	419	761	3	—	3	345	419	764	Dorset.
25	35	60	802	809	1,611	6	2	8	808	811	1,619	Durham.
65	102	167	1,079	1,616	2,695	18	8	26	1,097	1,624	2,721	Essex.
11	10	21	113	114	227	—	1	1	113	115	228	Flint.
53	97	150	874	672	1,546	18	5	23	892	677	1,569	Glamorgan.
43	74	117	533	713	1,246	3	—	3	536	713	1,249	Gloucester.
20	19	39	248	283	531	1	—	1	249	283	532	Hereford.
8	31	39	477	626	1,103	7	2	9	484	628	1,112	Herts.
1	2	3	69	102	171	—	—	—	69	102	171	Hunts.
49	47	96	1,341	1,518	2,859	30	12	42	1,371	1,530	2,901	Kent.
24	44	68	1,825	1,939	3,764	100	53	153	1,925	1,992	3,917	Lancaster.
36	40	76	315	377	692	—	—	—	315	377	692	Leicester.
18	10	28	101	101	202	1	—	1	102	101	203	Lincoln :
8	19	27	141	169	310	3	—	3	144	169	313	Holland Div.
45	57	102	288	313	601	4	—	4	292	313	605	Kesteven Div.
8	13	21	67	78	145	2	—	2	69	78	147	Lindsey Div.
12	15	27	1,230	1,618	2,848	23	19	42	1,253	1,637	2,890	Merioneth.
20	29	49	500	359	859	6	2	8	506	361	867	Middlesex.
7	10	17	102	113	215	1	—	1	103	113	216	Monmouth.
34	64	98	440	625	1,065	2	1	3	442	626	1,068	Montgomery.
14	12	26	290	376	666	4	—	4	294	376	670	Norfolk.
1	2	3	74	84	158	—	—	—	74	84	158	Northampton.
18	14	32	380	288	668	8	3	11	388	291	679	Soke of Peter- borough.
39	37	76	316	338	654	2	—	2	318	338	656	Northumberl'd.
24	30	54	254	350	604	—	1	1	254	351	605	Notts.
24	34	58	135	132	267	2	—	2	137	132	269	Oxford.
8	5	13	47	60	107	—	—	—	47	60	107	Pembroke.
3	1	4	31	31	62	—	—	—	31	31	62	Radnor.
10	16	26	297	344	641	—	1	1	297	345	642	Rutland.
55	91	146	641	891	1,532	2	2	4	643	893	1,536	Salop.
33	35	68	654	688	1,342	27	6	33	681	694	1,375	Somerset
7	16	23	130	201	331	—	—	—	130	201	331	Southampton.
												Isle of Wight.



TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>									
Stafford - - -	591	632	1,223	3	3	6	115	156	271
Suffolk, East - -	251	289	540	4	2	6	25	33	58
„ West - - -	116	147	263	2	-	2	10	17	27
Surrey - - -	642	895	1,537	15	4	19	82	106	188
Sussex, East - -	374	456	830	1	-	1	18	30	48
„ West - - -	262	367	629	-	-	-	17	31	48
Warwick - - -	357	449	806	16	5	21	30	53	83
Westmorland - -	60	66	126	2	1	3	26	26	52
Wilts - - -	431	521	952	1	4	5	70	93	163
Worcester - - -	481	636	1,117	3	3	6	35	61	96
York (East Riding) -	203	220	423	-	1	1	7	18	25
„ (North Riding)	313	331	644	6	2	8	13	18	31
„ (West Riding) -	1,293	1,248	2,541	13	5	18	132	186	318
TOTAL of Administrative Counties (excluding London County) - }	21,184	24,085	45,269	235	174	409	2,349	3,099	5,448
II.—LONDON COUNTY - -	8,129	10,852	18,981	1	6	7	3,432	3,698	7,130
GRAND TOTAL (of Ad- ministrative Counties) }	29,313	34,937	64,250	236	180	416	5,781	6,797	12,578
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS :									
Barrow-in-Furness -	64	52	116	-	-	-	7	6	13
Bath - - -	96	120	216	-	-	-	21	38	59
Birkenhead - - -	155	164	319	2	-	2	20	37	57
Birmingham - - -	851	844	1,695	2	4	6	74	79	153
Blackburn - - -	140	152	292	-	2	2	61	54	115
Blackpool - - -	47	57	104	1	-	1	1	-	1
Bolton - - -	296	296	592	5	5	10	2	2	4
Bootle-cum-Linacre -	89	110	199	-	-	-	15	7	22
Bournemouth - -	60	79	139	1	4	5	-	1	1
Bradford - - -	288	280	568	4	3	7	113	94	207
Brighton - - -	277	401	678	-	-	-	38	35	73
Bristol - - -	413	460	873	13	6	19	204	311	515
Burnley - - -	113	139	252	-	-	-	38	44	82
Burton-on-Trent -	42	52	94	5	3	8	21	17	38
Bury - - -	58	50	108	-	-	-	20	21	41
Canterbury - - -	61	51	112	-	-	-	4	4	8
Cardiff - - -	280	303	583	5	3	8	15	17	32
Chester - - -	25	42	67	2	1	3	32	38	70
Coventry - - -	84	95	179	-	-	-	9	25	34
Croydon - - -	171	277	448	-	-	-	17	16	33
Derby - - -	164	179	343	-	-	-	13	16	29
Devonport - - -	81	91	172	-	-	-	15	13	28
Dudley - - -	57	61	118	1	-	1	21	44	65
Exeter - - -	85	122	207	3	1	4	10	10	20
Gateshead - - -	138	122	260	4	1	5	18	25	43
Gloucester - - -	50	67	117	-	-	-	3	3	6
Great Yarmouth -	47	59	106	6	2	8	36	45	81

## Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &amp;c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGH.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
58	105	163	767	896	1,663	5	3	8	772	899	1,671	Stafford.
36	47	83	316	371	687	2	—	2	318	371	689	Suffolk, East.
21	25	46	149	189	338	1	—	1	150	189	339	„ West.
10	22	32	749	1,027	1,776	23	13	36	772	1,040	1,812	Surrey.
5	14	19	398	500	898	8	2	10	406	502	908	Sussex, East.
4	11	15	283	409	692	—	1	1	283	410	693	„ West.
15	33	48	418	540	958	8	2	10	426	542	968	Warwick.
2	7	9	90	100	190	1	—	1	91	100	191	Westmorland.
25	43	68	527	661	1,188	7	1	8	534	662	1,196	Wilts.
14	30	44	533	730	1,263	1	—	1	534	730	1,264	Worcester.
12	19	31	222	258	480	3	1	4	225	259	484	York, E. Rid.
28	20	48	360	371	731	9	1	10	369	372	741	„ N. Rid.
58	80	138	1,496	1,519	3,015	23	4	27	1,519	1,523	3,042	„ W. Rid.
1,414	2,040	3,454	25,182	29,398	54,580	418	161	579	25,600	29,559	55,159	
56	137	193	11,618	14,693	26,311	317	232	549	11,935	14,925	26,860	{ London County.
1,470	2,177	3,647	36,800	44,091	80,891	735	393	1,128	37,535	44,484	82,019	TOTAL.
2	7	9	73	65	138	—	—	—	73	65	138	Barrow-in-Furness.
3	7	10	120	165	285	1	—	1	121	165	286	Bath.
14	18	32	191	219	410	—	—	—	191	219	410	Birkenhead.
6	9	15	933	936	1,869	2	—	2	935	936	1,871	Birmingham.
—	—	—	201	208	409	—	—	—	201	208	409	Blackburn.
—	—	—	49	57	106	1	1	2	50	58	108	Blackpool.
2	7	9	305	310	615	—	—	—	305	310	615	Bolton.
—	—	—	104	117	221	12	2	14	116	119	235	Bootle-cum-Linacre.
6	7	13	67	91	158	—	—	—	67	91	158	Bournemouth.
5	2	7	410	379	789	—	—	—	410	379	789	Bradford.
26	70	96	341	506	847	4	3	7	345	509	854	Brighton.
35	67	102	665	844	1,509	—	—	—	665	844	1,509	Bristol.
1	2	3	152	185	337	—	—	—	152	185	337	Burnley.
6	10	16	74	82	156	—	—	—	74	82	156	Burton-on Trent.
2	1	3	80	72	152	—	—	—	80	72	152	Bury.
6	5	11	71	60	131	2	1	3	73	61	134	Canterbury.
36	70	106	336	393	729	57	10	67	393	403	796	Cardiff.
4	1	5	63	82	145	—	—	—	63	82	145	Chester.
—	—	—	93	120	213	—	—	—	93	120	213	Coventry.
—	1	1	188	294	482	6	5	11	194	299	493	Croydon.
2	3	5	179	198	377	—	—	—	179	198	377	Derby.
—	—	—	96	104	200	—	—	—	96	104	200	Devonport.
10	27	37	89	132	221	—	—	—	89	132	221	Dudley.
17	18	35	115	151	266	—	—	—	115	151	266	Exeter.
3	1	4	163	149	312	—	—	—	163	149	312	Gateshead.
1	1	2	54	71	125	—	—	—	54	71	125	Gloucester.
8	10	18	97	116	213	—	—	—	97	116	213	Great Yarmouth.



TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>cont.</i>									
Grimsby - - -	91	78	169	-	-	-	2	7	9
Halifax - - -	137	112	249	-	2	2	3	1	4
*Hanley - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hastings - - -	64	141	205	-	-	-	4	7	11
Huddersfield - - -	129	130	259	-	-	-	14	22	36
Ipswich - - -	83	102	185	4	-	4	14	19	33
Kingston-upon-Hull -	260	295	555	3	5	8	24	25	49
Leeds - - -	572	555	1,127	8	8	16	104	93	197
Leicester - - -	318	374	692	-	-	-	31	36	67
Lincoln - - -	67	80	147	-	-	-	15	15	30
Liverpool - - -	1,123	1,507	2,630	8	6	14	220	190	410
Manchester - - -	818	859	1,677	8	2	10	301	302	603
Merthyr Tydfil - - -	99	69	168	-	-	-	10	5	15
Middlesbrough - - -	127	121	248	-	-	-	2	5	7
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	452	378	830	8	1	9	5	3	8
Newport (Mon.) - - -	130	132	262	1	-	1	2	3	5
Northampton - - -	148	135	283	-	-	-	9	15	24
Norwich - - -	185	222	407	6	2	8	35	42	77
Nottingham - - -	374	449	823	2	-	2	120	84	204
Oldham - - -	120	126	246	2	7	9	86	88	174
Oxford - - -	71	100	171	1	-	1	9	9	18
Plymouth - - -	182	201	383	12	3	15	44	64	108
Portsmouth - - -	275	272	547	10	7	17	83	74	157
Preston - - -	154	195	349	-	-	-	74	71	145
Reading - - -	87	98	185	-	-	-	21	26	47
Rochdale - - -	81	98	179	2	2	4	30	32	62
Rotherham - - -	92	84	176	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helens - - -	91	81	172	-	-	-	26	27	53
Salford - - -	350	301	651	9	8	17	126	142	268
Sheffield - - -	495	539	1,034	6	1	7	113	120	233
Smethwick - - -	89	71	160	-	-	-	2	5	7
Southampton - - -	165	154	319	-	1	1	68	69	137
Southport - - -	30	56	86	-	-	-	4	6	10
South Shields - - -	92	75	167	-	-	-	46	45	91
Stockport - - -	149	148	297	2	1	3	39	86	125
Stoke-on-Trent - - -	242	260	502	-	-	-	44	62	106
Sunderland - - -	208	150	358	1	3	4	38	45	83
Swansea - - -	121	129	250	-	-	-	12	21	33
Tynemouth - - -	81	71	152	-	-	-	2	7	9
Walsall - - -	148	112	260	-	-	-	4	11	15
Warrington - - -	68	76	144	1	1	2	35	24	59
West Bromwich - - -	89	89	178	-	-	-	37	25	62
West Ham - - -	448	572	1,020	-	-	-	14	17	31
West Hartlepool - - -	38	41	79	-	-	-	17	22	39
Wigan - - -	101	97	198	-	-	-	17	12	29
Wolverhampton - - -	136	129	265	-	-	-	27	42	69
Worcester - - -	80	104	184	-	-	-	1	9	10
York - - -	108	118	226	-	-	-	19	28	47
TOTAL (of County Boroughs) - }	13,800	15,011	28,811	148	95	243	2,781	3,065	5,846

\* Hanley C.B. was transferred in 1910 to the new County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent, *q.v.*

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGH.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
9	14	23	102	99	201	—	—	—	102	99	201	Grimsby
4	2	6	144	117	261	1	—	1	145	117	262	Halifax.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hanley.
—	—	—	68	148	216	1	2	3	69	150	219	Hastings.
—	—	—	143	152	295	—	—	—	143	152	295	Huddersfield.
5	5	10	106	126	232	—	—	—	106	126	232	Ipswich.
12	20	32	299	345	644	16	4	20	315	349	664	Kingston-upon- Hull.
15	19	34	699	675	1,374	8	3	11	707	678	1,385	Leeds.
6	17	23	355	427	782	—	—	—	355	427	782	Leicester.
6	7	13	88	102	190	—	—	—	88	102	190	Lincoln.
2	16	18	1,353	1,719	3,072	115	65	180	1,468	1,784	3,252	Liverpool.
2	5	7	1,129	1,168	2,297	28	33	61	1,157	1,201	2,358	Manchester.
6	23	29	115	97	212	—	—	—	115	97	212	Merthyr Tydfil.
1	2	3	130	128	258	5	—	5	135	128	263	Middlesbrough.
6	10	16	471	392	863	—	—	—	471	392	863	Newcastle- upon-Tyne.
5	10	15	138	145	283	8	1	9	146	146	292	Newport(Mon.).
8	19	27	165	169	334	—	—	—	165	169	334	Northampton.
34	89	123	260	355	615	—	—	—	260	355	615	Norwich.
36	63	99	532	596	1,128	—	—	—	532	596	1,128	Nottingham.
3	3	6	211	224	435	—	—	—	211	224	435	Oldham.
—	—	—	81	109	190	—	—	—	81	109	190	Oxford.
60	103	163	298	371	669	—	—	—	298	371	669	Plymouth.
21	58	79	389	411	800	—	—	—	389	411	800	Portsmouth.
—	1	1	228	267	495	4	2	6	232	269	501	Preston.
—	1	1	108	125	233	1	1	2	109	126	235	Reading.
1	—	1	114	132	246	—	—	—	114	132	246	Rochdale.
1	7	8	93	91	184	—	—	—	93	91	184	Rotherham.
8	11	19	125	119	244	—	—	—	125	119	244	St. Helens.
2	1	3	487	452	939	—	—	—	487	452	939	Salford.
28	35	63	642	695	1,337	5	—	5	647	695	1,342	Sheffield.
4	4	8	95	80	175	—	—	—	95	80	175	Smethwick.
52	53	105	285	277	562	—	—	—	285	277	562	Southampton.
—	—	—	34	62	96	—	—	—	34	62	96	Southport.
4	4	8	142	124	266	1	—	1	143	124	267	South Shields.
9	22	31	199	257	456	—	1	1	199	258	457	Stockport.
17	24	41	303	346	649	1	—	1	304	346	650	Stoke-on-Trent.
3	2	5	250	200	450	—	1	1	250	201	451	Sunderland.
17	30	47	150	180	330	—	—	—	150	180	330	Swansea.
—	1	1	83	79	162	11	3	14	94	82	176	Tynemouth.
30	33	63	182	156	338	—	—	—	182	156	338	Walsall.
5	1	6	109	102	211	—	—	—	109	102	211	Warrington.
4	17	21	130	131	261	—	—	—	130	131	261	W. Bromwich.
13	13	26	475	602	1,077	6	—	6	481	602	1,083	West Ham.
—	—	—	55	63	118	—	—	—	55	63	118	W. Hartlepool.
1	9	10	119	118	237	1	—	1	120	118	238	Wigan.
—	—	—	163	171	334	—	—	—	163	171	334	Wolverhampton.
1	—	1	82	113	195	—	—	—	82	113	195	Worcester.
1	4	5	128	150	278	—	—	—	128	150	278	York.
637	1,102	1,739	17,366	19,273	36,639	297	138	435	17,663	19,411	37,074	TOTAL.



TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
IV.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF LUNACY ACT, 1890 :									
Barnstaple - -	9	29	38	-	-	-	1	8	9
Bedford - -	35	63	98	-	-	-	1	7	8
Bury St. Edmunds -	23	33	56	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cambridge - -	51	88	139	3	-	3	-	-	-
Colchester - -	45	65	110	6	1	7	4	2	6
Doncaster - -	20	25	45	1	-	1	7	13	20
Grantham - -	23	19	42	-	-	-	9	6	15
Gravesend - -	41	40	81	-	-	-	6	7	13
Guildford - -	31	48	79	-	-	-	2	3	5
Hereford - -	35	47	82	-	-	-	3	5	8
King's Lynn - -	24	25	49	-	-	-	10	8	18
London, City of -	83	117	200	-	-	-	99	71	170
Newbury - -	22	29	51	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newcastle - under Lyme.	20	29	49	-	-	-	2	5	7
New Windsor - -	17	22	39	-	-	-	3	7	10
Shrewsbury - -	43	48	91	-	-	-	4	9	13
Tiverton - -	20	21	41	1	3	4	-	-	-
Warwick - -	17	29	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wenlock - -	27	22	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (of Scheduled Boroughs) - - }	586	799	1,385	11	4	15	153	151	304
GRAND TOTAL -	43,699	50,747	94,446	395	279	674	8,715	10,013	18,728

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			BOROUGHES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	10	37	47	-	-	-	10	37	47	Barnstaple.
-	-	-	36	70	106	-	2	2	36	72	108	Bedford.
2	3	5	26	36	62	-	-	-	26	36	62	Bury St. Ed- munds.
4	2	6	58	90	148	-	-	-	58	90	148	Cambridge.
10	7	17	65	75	140	-	-	-	65	75	140	Colchester.
3	1	4	31	39	70	-	-	-	31	39	70	Doncaster.
2	2	4	34	27	61	1	-	1	35	27	62	Grantham.
-	-	-	47	47	94	-	-	-	47	47	94	Gravesend.
-	2	2	33	53	86	-	-	-	33	53	86	Guildford.
6	8	14	44	60	104	-	-	-	44	60	104	Hereford.
3	8	11	37	41	78	-	-	-	37	41	78	King's Lynn.
-	-	-	182	188	370	70	26	96	252	214	466	London, City of.
-	1	1	23	30	53	-	-	-	23	30	53	Newbury.
-	-	-	22	34	56	-	-	-	22	34	56	Newcastle- under-Lyme.
-	-	-	20	29	49	-	-	-	20	29	49	New Windsor.
-	-	-	47	57	104	-	-	-	47	57	104	Shrewsbury.
-	5	5	21	29	50	-	-	-	21	29	50	Tiverton.
-	-	-	17	29	46	-	-	-	17	29	46	Warwick.
-	3	3	27	25	52	-	-	-	27	25	52	Wenlock.
30	42	72	780	996	1,776	71	28	99	851	1,024	1,875	TOTAL.
2,137	3,321	5,458	54,946	64,360	119,306	1,103	559	1,662	56,049	64,919	120,968	GRAND TOTAL.



TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, and 1902—1911**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses (including, since 1870, Metropolitan District Asylums).	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66·47	24·84	8·69
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69·01	23·15	7·84
1894	83,025	60,457	16,869	5,699	72·82	20·32	6·86
1899	95,628	72,215	17,453	5,960	75·52	18·25	6·23
1902	100,779	78,028	17,182	5,569	77·42	17·05	5·53
1903	103,794	81,171	17,104	5,519	78·20	16·48	5·32
1904	106,771	83,468	17,787	5,516	78·17	16·66	5·17
1905	109,277	85,909	17,806	5,562	78·62	16·29	5·09
1906	111,256	87,896	17,742	5,618	79·00	15·95	5·05
1907	113,136	89,637	17,904	5,595	79·23	15·82	4·95
1908	114,989	91,393	18,063	5,533	79·48	15·71	4·81
1909	117,377	93,495	18,396	5,486	79·65	15·67	4·68
1910	118,901	94,994	18,268	5,639	79·89	15·37	4·74
1911	121,172	96,986	18,728	5,458	80·04	15·46	4·50

TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1910, and 1st January 1911; together with the Increase or Decrease in the Numbers on 1st January 1911, as compared with 1st January 1910.

(Increase or decrease is in some cases due to changes in area.)

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1910.			1st January 1911.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (excluding LONDON COUNTY):													
Anglesey . . . . .	89	97	186	88	104	192	—	7	1	—	6	—	
Beds . . . . .	240	286	526	230	283	513	—	—	10	3	—	13	
Berks . . . . .	276	303	579	264	301	565	—	—	12	2	—	14	
Brecknock . . . . .	81	100	181	74	102	176	—	2	7	—	—	5	
Bucks . . . . .	302	384	686	301	403	704	—	19	1	—	18	—	
Cambridge . . . . .	119	194	313	118	189	307	—	—	1	5	—	6	
Isle of Ely . . . . .	77	125	202	82	142	224	5	17	—	—	22	—	
Cardigan . . . . .	104	127	231	105	135	240	1	8	—	—	9	—	
Carmarthen . . . . .	222	240	462	232	235	467	10	—	—	5	5	—	
Carnarvon . . . . .	150	198	348	153	199	352	3	1	—	—	4	—	
Chester . . . . .	848	935	1,783	874	913	1,787	26	—	—	22	4	—	
Cornwall . . . . .	490	577	1,067	480	568	1,048	—	—	10	9	—	19	
Isles of Scilly . . . . .	3	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Cumberland . . . . .	412	305	717	405	303	708	—	—	7	2	—	9	
Denbigh . . . . .	173	167	340	176	171	347	3	4	—	—	7	—	
Derby . . . . .	470	543	1,013	495	568	1,063	25	25	—	—	50	—	
Devon . . . . .	701	865	1,566	713	879	1,592	12	14	—	—	26	—	
Dorset . . . . .	343	427	770	345	419	764	2	—	—	8	—	6	
Durham . . . . .	797	777	1,574	808	811	1,619	11	34	—	—	45	—	
Essex . . . . .	1,051	1,537	2,588	1,097	1,624	2,721	46	87	—	—	133	—	
Flint . . . . .	112	109	221	113	115	228	1	6	—	—	7	—	
Glamorgan . . . . .	827	660	1,487	892	677	1,569	65	17	—	—	82	—	
Gloucester . . . . .	534	708	1,242	536	713	1,249	2	5	—	—	7	—	
Hereford . . . . .	246	286	532	249	283	532	3	—	—	3	—	—	
Herts . . . . .	460	594	1,054	484	628	1,112	24	34	—	—	58	—	
Hunts . . . . .	66	89	155	69	102	171	3	13	—	—	16	—	
Kent . . . . .	1,398	1,541	2,939	1,371	1,530	2,901	—	—	27	11	—	38	
Lancaster . . . . .	1,902	1,925	3,827	1,925	1,992	3,917	23	67	—	—	90	—	
Leicester . . . . .	300	370	670	315	377	692	15	7	—	—	22	—	
Lincoln :													
Holland Division . . . . .	92	103	195	102	101	203	10	—	—	2	8	—	
Kesteven Division . . . . .	135	160	295	144	169	313	9	9	—	—	18	—	
Lindsey Division . . . . .	261	303	564	292	313	605	31	10	—	—	41	—	
Merioneth . . . . .	71	75	146	69	78	147	—	3	2	—	1	—	
Middlesex . . . . .	1,208	1,551	2,759	1,253	1,637	2,890	45	86	—	—	131	—	
Monmouth . . . . .	487	364	851	506	361	867	19	—	—	3	16	—	
Montgomery . . . . .	108	111	219	103	113	216	—	2	5	—	—	3	
Norfolk . . . . .	433	629	1,062	442	626	1,068	9	—	—	3	6	—	
Northampton . . . . .	279	376	655	294	376	670	15	—	—	—	15	—	
Soke of Peterborough . . . . .	71	80	151	74	84	158	3	4	—	—	7	—	



TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—continued..

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	1st January 1910.			1st January 1911.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.												
Northumberland - - -	359	286	645	388	291	679	29	5	-	-	34	-
Notts - - - - -	334	332	666	318	338	656	-	6	16	-	-	10
Oxford - - - - -	237	332	569	254	351	605	17	19	-	-	36	-
Pembroke - - - - -	132	137	269	137	132	269	5	-	-	5	-	-
Radnor - - - - -	49	58	107	47	60	107	-	2	2	-	-	-
Rutland - - - - -	31	29	60	31	31	62	-	2	-	-	2	-
Salop - - - - -	298	359	657	297	345	642	-	-	1	14	-	11
Somerset - - - - -	637	906	1,543	643	893	1,536	6	-	-	13	-	7
Southampton - - -	656	666	1,322	681	694	1,375	25	28	-	-	53	-
Isle of Wight - - -	137	193	330	130	201	331	-	8	7	-	1	-
Stafford - - - - -	950	1,065	2,015	772	899	1,671	-	-	178	166	-	344
Part of Stafford Co. was transferred to the new County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent in 1910. Population transferred was 152,486.												
Suffolk, East - - -	309	367	676	318	371	689	9	4	-	-	13	-
„ West - - - - -	151	192	343	150	189	339	-	-	1	3	-	4
Surrey - - - - -	724	961	1,685	772	1,040	1,812	48	79	-	-	127	-
Sussex, East - - -	403	469	872	406	502	908	3	33	-	-	36	-
„ West - - - - -	294	400	694	283	410	693	-	10	11	-	-	11
Warwick - - - - -	413	565	978	426	542	968	13	-	-	23	-	10
Westmorland - - -	84	98	182	91	100	191	7	2	-	-	9	-
Wilts - - - - -	535	658	1,193	534	662	1,196	-	4	1	-	3	-
Worcester - - - - -	523	694	1,217	534	730	1,264	11	36	-	-	47	-
York (East Riding) -	229	250	479	225	259	484	-	9	4	-	5	-
„ (North Riding) -	372	393	765	369	372	741	-	-	3	21	-	24
„ (West Riding) -	1,479	1,523	3,002	1,519	1,523	3,042	40	-	-	-	40	-
II.—LONDON COUNTY -												
	11,749	14,646	26,395	11,935	14,925	26,860	186	279	-	-	465	-
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHs:												
Barrow-in-Furness - -	77	71	148	73	65	138	-	-	4	6	-	10
Bath - - - - -	121	165	286	121	165	286	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birkenhead - - - -	188	226	414	191	219	410	3	-	-	7	-	4
Birmingham - - - -	930	902	1,832	935	936	1,871	5	34	-	-	39	-
Blackburn - - - - -	195	203	398	201	208	409	6	5	-	-	11	-
Blackpool - - - - -	53	53	106	50	58	108	-	5	3	-	2	-
Bolton - - - - -	307	317	624	305	310	615	-	-	2	7	-	9
Bootle-cum-Linacre -	105	113	218	116	119	235	11	6	-	-	17	-
Bournemouth - - - -	60	86	146	67	91	158	7	5	-	-	12	-
Bradford - - - - -	400	377	777	410	379	789	10	2	-	-	12	-
Brighton - - - - -	342	488	830	345	509	854	3	21	-	-	24	-
Bristol - - - - -	673	862	1,535	665	844	1,509	-	-	8	18	-	20
Burnley - - - - -	159	184	343	152	185	337	-	1	7	-	-	6
Burton-on-Trent - - -	78	81	159	74	82	156	-	1	4	-	-	3
Bury - - - - -	76	66	142	80	72	152	4	6	-	-	10	-
Canterbury - - - - -	65	63	128	73	61	134	8	-	-	2	6	-
Cardiff - - - - -	390	405	795	393	403	796	3	-	-	2	1	-
Chester - - - - -	64	86	150	63	82	145	-	-	1	4	-	5
Coventry - - - - -	85	110	195	93	120	213	8	10	-	-	18	-
Croydon - - - - -	193	281	474	194	299	493	1	18	-	-	19	-

TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—continued.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1910.			1st January 1911.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS—continued.													
Derby . . . . .	176	189	365	179	198	377	3	9	—	—	12	—	
Devonport - - - - .	85	98	183	96	104	200	11	6	—	—	17	—	
Dudley - - - - -	91	125	216	89	132	221	—	7	2	—	5	—	
Exeter - - - - -	100	141	241	115	151	266	15	10	—	—	25	—	
Gateshead - - - - .	156	140	296	163	149	312	7	9	—	—	16	—	
Gloucester - . - - .	56	70	126	54	71	125	—	1	2	—	—	1	
Great Yarmouth - - -	92	109	201	97	116	213	5	7	—	—	12	—	
Grimsby - - - - -	102	92	194	102	99	201	—	7	—	—	7	—	
Halifax - - - - -	139	123	262	145	117	262	6	—	—	6	—	—	
Hanley - - - - -	112	126	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
The whole of Hanley C.B. was transferred to the new County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent in 1910. Population transferred was 62,226.													
Hastings - - - - .	61	139	200	69	150	219	8	11	—	—	19	—	
Huddersfield - - - -	144	146	290	143	152	295	—	6	1	—	5	—	
Ipswich - - - - -	114	126	240	106	126	232	—	—	8	—	—	8	
Kingston-upon-Hull - -	297	357	654	315	349	664	18	—	—	8	10	—	
Leeds - - - - -	669	654	1,323	707	678	1,385	38	24	—	—	62	—	
Leicester - - - - -	356	408	764	355	427	782	—	19	1	—	18	—	
Lincoln - - - - -	80	98	178	88	102	190	8	4	—	—	12	—	
Liverpool - - - - -	1,410	1,782	3,192	1,468	1,784	3,252	58	2	—	—	60	—	
Manchester - - - - -	1,137	1,199	2,336	1,157	1,201	2,358	20	2	—	—	22	—	
Merthyr Tydfil - - - -	117	107	224	115	97	212	—	—	2	10	—	12	
Middlesbrough - - - -	142	136	278	135	128	263	—	—	7	8	—	15	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - -	488	363	851	471	392	863	—	29	17	—	12	—	
Newport (Mon.) - - - -	147	138	285	146	146	292	—	8	1	—	7	—	
Northampton - - - - -	162	157	319	165	169	334	3	12	—	—	15	—	
Norwich - - - - -	256	343	599	260	355	615	4	12	—	—	16	—	
Nottingham - - - - -	519	598	1,117	532	596	1,128	13	—	—	2	11	—	
Oldham - - - - -	210	233	443	211	224	435	1	—	—	9	—	8	
Oxford - - - - -	81	103	184	81	109	190	—	6	—	—	6	—	
Plymouth - - - - -	266	353	619	298	371	669	32	18	—	—	50	—	
Portsmouth - - - - -	415	505	920	389	411	800	—	—	26	94	—	120	
Preston - - - - -	231	263	494	232	269	501	1	6	—	—	7	—	
Reading - - - - -	96	128	224	109	126	235	13	—	—	2	11	—	
Rochdale - - - - -	115	130	245	114	132	246	—	2	1	—	1	—	
Rotherham - - - - -	91	89	180	93	91	184	2	2	—	—	4	—	
St. Helens - - - - -	131	124	255	125	119	244	—	—	6	5	—	11	
Salford - - - - -	501	424	925	487	452	939	—	28	14	—	14	—	
Sheffield - - - - -	650	686	1,336	647	695	1,342	—	9	3	—	6	—	
Smethwick - - - - -	86	72	158	95	80	175	9	8	—	—	17	—	
Southampton - - - - -	277	270	547	285	277	562	8	7	—	—	15	—	
Southport - - - - -	34	61	95	34	62	96	—	1	—	—	1	—	
South Shields - - - -	139	106	245	143	124	267	4	18	—	—	22	—	
Stockport - - - - -	204	261	465	199	258	457	—	—	5	3	—	8	
Stoke-on-Trent - - - -	—	—	—	304	346	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Made a County Borough in 1910.													
Sunderland - - - - -	249	195	444	250	201	451	1	6	—	—	7	—	
Swansea - - - - -	159	181	340	150	180	330	—	—	9	1	—	10	
Tynemouth - - - - -	92	74	166	94	82	176	2	8	—	—	10	—	



TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued.*

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	1st January 1910.			1st January 1911.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>continued.</i>												
Walsall - - - - -	172	160	332	182	156	338	10	-	-	4	6	-
Warrington - - - -	107	99	206	109	102	211	2	3	-	-	5	-
West Bromwich - - -	128	132	260	130	131	261	2	-	-	1	1	-
West Ham - - - - -	475	580	1,055	481	602	1,083	6	22	-	-	28	-
West Hartlepool - - -	59	65	124	55	63	118	-	-	4	2	-	-
Wigan - - - - -	119	124	243	120	118	238	1	-	-	6	-	-
Wolverhampton - - -	160	168	328	163	171	334	3	3	-	-	6	-
Worcester - - - - -	78	108	186	82	113	195	4	5	-	-	9	-
York - - - - -	129	139	268	128	150	278	-	11	1	-	10	-
IV.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890:												
Barnstaple - - - - -	11	38	49	10	37	47	-	-	1	1	-	2
Bedford - - - - -	41	70	111	36	72	108	-	2	5	-	-	3
Bury St. Edmunds - - -	25	34	59	26	36	62	1	2	-	-	3	-
Cambridge - - - - -	50	76	126	58	90	148	8	14	-	-	22	-
Colchester - - - - -	54	73	127	65	75	140	11	2	-	-	13	-
Doncaster - - - - -	35	36	71	31	39	70	-	3	4	-	-	1
Grantham - - - - -	33	31	64	35	27	62	2	-	-	4	-	2
Gravesend - - - - -	46	45	91	47	47	94	1	2	-	-	3	-
Guildford - - - - -	37	47	84	33	53	86	-	6	4	-	2	-
Hereford - - - - -	40	57	97	44	60	104	4	3	-	-	7	-
King's Lynn - - - - -	31	38	69	37	41	78	6	3	-	-	9	-
London, City of - - -	235	212	447	252	214	466	17	2	-	-	19	-
Newbury - - - - -	22	32	54	23	30	53	1	-	-	2	-	1
Newcastle-under-Lyme -	18	30	48	22	34	56	4	4	-	-	8	-
New Windsor - - - - -	20	28	48	20	29	49	-	1	-	-	1	-
Shrewsbury - - - - -	49	61	110	47	57	104	-	-	2	4	-	6
Tiverton - - - - -	21	29	50	21	29	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick - - - - -	19	24	43	17	29	46	-	5	2	-	3	-
Wenlock - - - - -	30	29	59	27	25	52	-	-	3	4	-	7

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TABLE XI.

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TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, the Increase in the numbers on 1st January 1911, as compared with

Note.—The increase or decrease shown in this Table for each area does not instances due to increase or decrease in

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1906.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1911.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (excluding LONDON COUNTY):						
Anglesey - - - - -	83	85	168	88	104	192
Beds - - - - -	245	277	522	230	283	513
Berks - - - - -	260	295	555	264	301	565
Brecknock - - - - -	82	106	188	74	102	176
Bucks - - - - -	295	362	657	301	403	704
Cambridge - - - - -	116	189	305	118	189	307
Isle of Ely - - - - -	84	131	215	82	142	224
Cardigan - - - - -	94	132	226	105	135	240
Carmarthen - - - - -	196	240	436	232	235	467
Carnarvon - - - - -	152	172	324	153	199	352
Chester - - - - -	739	828	1,567	874	913	1,787
Cornwall - - - - -	455	553	1,008	480	568	1,048
Isles of Scilly - - - - -	4	1	5	2	—	2
Cumberland - - - - -	371	321	692	405	303	708
Denbigh - - - - -	161	168	329	176	171	347
Derby - - - - -	463	510	973	495	568	1,063
Devon - - - - -	681	869	1,550	713	879	1,592
Dorset - - - - -	352	416	768	345	419	764
Durham - - - - -	707	700	1,407	808	811	1,619
Essex - - - - -	975	1,488	2,463	1,097	1,624	2,721
Flint - - - - -	104	112	216	113	115	228
Glamorgan* - - - - -	863	735	1,598	892	677	1,569
Gloucester - - - - -	515	670	1,185	536	713	1,249
Hereford - - - - -	241	273	514	249	283	532
Herts - - - - -	394	528	922	484	628	1,112
Hunts - - - - -	58	85	143	69	102	171
Kent - - - - -	1,274	1,489	2,763	1,371	1,530	2,901
Lancaster† - - - - -	1,850	1,988	3,838	1,925	1,992	3,917
Leicester - - - - -	290	341	631	315	377	692
Lincoln :—						
Holland Division - - - - -	85	107	192	102	101	203
Kesteven „ - - - - -	123	149	272	144	169	313
Lindsey „ - - - - -	237	284	521	292	313	605
Merioneth - - - - -	62	78	140	69	78	147
Middlesex - - - - -	963	1,274	2,237	1,253	1,637	2,890
Monmouth - - - - -	400	393	793	506	361	867
Montgomery - - - - -	98	120	218	103	113	216
Norfolk† - - - - -	445	589	1,034	442	626	1,068
Northampton - - - - -	268	346	614	294	376	670
Soke of Peterborough - - - - -	63	57	120	74	84	158
Northumberland - - - - -	330	273	603	388	291	679
Notts - - - - -	286	288	574	318	338	656
Oxford - - - - -	240	323	563	254	351	605

\* Part transferred to Merthyr Tydfil County Borough in 1908. Population transferred was 69,228.

† Part transferred to Manchester County Borough in 1909. Population transferred was 38,049 (Census 1901).

Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and and the Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1906 and 1st January 1911 ; together with 1st January 1906, and the Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.

necessarily indicate an increase or decrease in *Lunacy*, as it is in some the *Population* caused by changes in area.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
5	19	24	1	4	5	1·2	4·7	3·0	Anglesey.
(a)	6	(a)	—	1	—	—	·4	—	Beds.
4	6	10	1	1	2	·4	·3	·3	Berks.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Brecknock.
6	41	47	1	8	9	·3	2·2	1·4	Bucks.
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cambridge.
(a)	11	9	—	2	2	—	1·5	·9	Isle of Ely.
11	3	14	2	1	3	2·1	·8	1·3	Cardigan.
36	(a)	31	7	—	6	3·6	—	1·4	Carmarthen.
1	27	28	—	5	6	—	2·9	1·9	Carnarvon.
135	85	220	27	17	44	3·7	2·1	2·8	Chester.
25	15	40	5	3	8	1·1	·5	·8	Cornwall.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Isles of Scilly.
34	(a)	16	7	—	3	1·9	—	·4	Cumberland.
15	3	18	3	1	4	1·9	·6	1·2	Denbigh.
32	58	90	6	12	18	1·3	2·4	1·8	Derby.
32	10	42	6	2	8	·9	·2	·5	Devon.
(a)	3	(a)	—	1	—	—	·2	—	Dorset.
101	111	212	20	22	42	2·8	3·1	3·0	Durham.
122	136	258	24	27	52	2·5	1·8	2·1	Essex.
9	3	12	2	1	2	1·9	·9	·9	Flint.
29	(a)	(a)	6	—	—	(b)	—	—	Glamorgan.
21	43	64	4	9	13	·8	1·3	1·1	Gloucester.
8	10	18	2	2	4	·8	·7	·8	Hereford.
90	100	190	18	20	38	4·6	3·8	4·1	Herts.
11	17	28	2	3	6	3·4	3·5	4·2	Hunts.
97	41	138	19	8	28	1·5	·5	1·0	Kent.
75	4	79	15	1	16	(b)	(b)	(b)	Lancaster.
25	36	61	5	7	12	1·7	2·1	1·9	Leicester.
17	(a)	11	3	—	2	3·5	—	1·0	Lincoln :—
21	20	41	4	4	8	3·3	2·7	2·9	Holland Division.
55	29	84	11	6	17	4·6	2·1	3·3	Kesteven "
7	—	7	1	—	1	1·6	—	·7	Lindsey "
290	363	653	58	73	131	6·0	5·7	5·9	Merioneth.
106	(a)	74	21	—	15	5·3	—	1·9	Middlesex.
5	(a)	(a)	1	—	—	1·0	—	—	Monmouth.
(a)	37	34	—	7	7	—	(b)	(b)	Montgomery.
26	30	56	5	6	11	1·9	1·7	1·8	Norfolk.
11	27	38	2	5	8	3·2	8·8	6·7	Northampton.
58	18	76	12	4	15	3·6	1·5	2·5	Soke of Peterborough.
32	50	82	6	10	16	2·1	3·5	2·8	Northumberland.
14	28	42	3	6	8	1·3	1·9	1·4	Notts.
									Oxford.

† Part transferred to Norwich County Borough in 1907. Population transferred was 2,189 (Census 1901).

(a) Decrease.

(b) Percentage not given as it is affected by changes in area.



TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1906.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1911.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>cont.</i></b>						
Pembroke - - - - -	118	123	241	137	132	269
Radnor - - - - -	57	60	117	47	60	107
Rutland - - - - -	31	25	56	31	31	62
Salop - - - - -	300	364	664	297	345	642
Somerset - - - - -	619	865	1,484	643	893	1,536
Southampton - - - - -	591	598	1,189	681	694	1,375
Isle of Wight - - - - -	121	174	295	130	201	331
Stafford* - - - - -	993	1,133	2,126	772	899	1,671
Suffolk (East) - - - - -	287	361	648	318	371	689
„ (West) - - - - -	147	164	311	150	189	339
Surrey - - - - -	633	904	1,537	772	1,040	1,812
Sussex (East) - - - - -	326	435	761	406	502	908
„ (West) - - - - -	272	355	627	283	410	693
Warwick - - - - -	406	507	913	426	542	968
Westmorland - - - - -	96	89	185	91	100	191
Wilts - - - - -	521	646	1,167	534	662	1,196
Worcester - - - - -	475	632	1,107	534	730	1,264
York (East Riding) - - - - -	220	250	470	225	259	484
„ (North „) - - - - -	365	375	740	369	372	741
„ (West „) - - - - -	1,361	1,361	2,722	1,519	1,523	3,042
<b>II.—LONDON COUNTY - - - - -</b>	<b>11,085</b>	<b>13,838</b>	<b>24,923</b>	<b>11,935</b>	<b>14,925</b>	<b>26,860</b>
<b>III.—COUNTY BOROUGHs.</b>						
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	69	62	131	73	65	138
Bath - - - - -	123	163	286	121	165	286
Birkenhead - - - - -	183	242	425	191	219	410
Birmingham - - - - -	925	886	1,811	935	936	1,871
Blackburn - - - - -	204	195	399	201	208	409
Blackpool - - - - -	37	52	89	50	58	108
Bolton - - - - -	295	282	577	305	310	615
Bootle-cum-Linacre - - - - -	103	109	212	116	119	235
Bournemouth - - - - -	51	70	121	67	91	158
Bradford - - - - -	390	353	743	410	379	789
Brighton - - - - -	310	412	722	345	509	854
Bristol - - - - -	664	835	1,499	665	844	1,509
Burnley - - - - -	156	172	328	152	185	337
Burton-on-Trent - - - - -	76	71	147	74	82	156
Bury - - - - -	79	82	161	80	72	152
Canterbury - - - - -	53	48	101	73	61	134
Cardiff - - - - -	333	354	687	393	403	796
Chester - - - - -	51	85	136	63	82	145
Coventry - - - - -	80	105	185	93	120	213
Croydon - - - - -	143	253	396	194	299	493
Derby - - - - -	153	185	338	179	198	377
Devonport - - - - -	78	93	171	96	104	200
Dudley - - - - -	95	113	208	89	132	221
Exeter - - - - -	114	145	259	115	151	266
Gateshead - - - - -	122	130	252	163	149	312
Gloucester - - - - -	49	67	116	54	71	125
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	85	92	177	97	116	213
Grimsby - - - - -	92	84	176	102	99	201

\* Part transferred to Smethwick County Borough in 1907. Population transferred was 54,539 (Census 1901); and part was transferred to the new County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent in 1910. Population transferred was 152,486.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
19	9	28	4	2	6	3·4	1·6	2·5	Pembroke.
(a)	—	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Radnor.
—	6	6	—	1	1	—	4·0	1·8	Rutland.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Salop.
24	28	52	5	6	10	·8	·7	·7	Somerset.
90	96	186	18	19	37	3·0	3·2	3·1	Southampton.
9	27	36	2	5	7	1·7	2·9	2·4	Isle of Wight.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stafford.
31	10	41	6	2	8	2·1	·6	1·2	Suffolk (East).
3	25	28	1	5	6	·7	3·0	1·9	" (West).
139	136	275	28	27	55	4·4	3·0	3·6	Surrey.
80	67	147	16	13	29	4·9	3·0	3·8	Sussex (East).
11	55	66	2	11	13	·7	3·1	2·1	" (West).
20	35	55	4	7	11	1·0	1·4	1·2	Warwick.
(a)	11	6	—	2	1	—	2·2	·5	Westmorland.
13	16	29	3	3	6	·6	·5	·5	Wilts.
59	98	157	12	20	31	2·5	3·2	2·8	Worcester.
5	9	14	1	2	3	·5	·8	·6	York (E. Riding).
4	(a)	1	1	—	—	·3	—	—	" (N. " ).
158	162	320	32	32	64	2·4	2·4	2·4	" (W. " ).
850	1,087	1,937	170	217	387	1·5	1·6	1·6	
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all Counties.						1·6	1·4	1·5	
4	3	7	1	1	1	1·4	1·6	·8	Barrow-in-Furness.
(a)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bath.
8	(a)	(a)	2	—	—	1·1	—	—	Birkenhead.
10	50	60	2	10	12	·2	1·1	·7	Birmingham.
(a)	13	10	—	3	2	—	1·5	·5	Blackburn.
13	6	19	3	1	4	8·1	1·9	4·5	Blackpool.
10	28	38	2	6	8	·7	2·1	1·4	Bolton.
13	10	23	3	2	5	2·9	1·8	2·4	Bootle-cum-Linacre.
16	21	37	3	4	7	5·9	5·7	5·8	Bournemouth.
20	26	46	4	5	9	1·0	1·4	1·2	Bradford.
35	97	132	7	19	26	2·3	4·6	3·6	Brighton.
1	9	10	—	2	2	—	·2	·1	Bristol.
(a)	13	9	—	3	2	—	1·7	·6	Burnley.
(a)	11	9	—	2	2	—	2·8	1·4	Burton-on-Trent.
1	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bury.
20	13	33	4	3	7	7·5	6·3	6·9	Canterbury.
60	49	109	12	10	22	3·6	2·8	3·2	Cardiff.
12	(a)	9	2	—	2	3·9	—	1·5	Chester.
13	15	28	3	3	6	3·8	2·9	3·2	Coventry.
51	46	97	10	9	19	7·0	3·6	4·8	Croydon.
26	13	39	5	3	8	3·3	1·6	2·4	Derby.
18	11	29	4	2	6	5·1	2·2	3·5	Devonport.
(a)	19	13	—	4	3	—	3·5	1·4	Dudley.
1	6	7	—	1	1	—	·7	·4	Exeter.
41	19	60	8	4	12	6·6	3·1	4·8	Gateshead.
5	4	9	1	1	2	2·0	1·5	1·7	Gloucester.
12	24	36	2	5	7	2·4	5·4	4·0	Great Yarmouth.
10	15	25	2	3	5	2·2	3·6	2·8	Grimsby.

(a) Decrease.

(b) Percentage not given as it is affected by changes in area.



TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1906.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1911.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHs— <i>cont.</i>						
Halifax - - - - -	143	119	262	145	117	262
Hanley* - - - - -	106	101	207	—	—	—
Hastings - - - - -	53	101	154	69	150	219
Huddersfield - - - - -	102	135	237	143	152	295
Ipswich - - - - -	106	127	233	106	126	232
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	291	314	605	315	349	664
Leeds - - - - -	562	582	1,144	707	678	1,385
Leicester - - - - -	341	350	691	355	427	782
Lincoln - - - - -	84	83	167	88	102	190
Liverpool - - - - -	1,320	1,715	3,035	1,468	1,784	3,252
Manchester† - - - - -	962	1,070	2,032	1,157	1,201	2,358
Merthyr Tydfil‡ - - - - -	—	—	—	115	97	212
Middlesbrough - - - - -	125	122	247	135	128	263
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	434	365	799	471	392	863
Newport (Mon.) - - - - -	118	121	239	146	146	292
Northampton - - - - -	154	140	294	165	169	334
Norwich§ - - - - -	226	306	532	260	355	615
Nottingham - - - - -	477	586	1,063	532	596	1,128
Oldham - - - - -	193	220	413	211	224	435
Oxford - - - - -	66	114	180	81	109	190
Plymouth - - - - -	233	305	538	298	371	669
Portsmouth - - - - -	365	470	835	389	411	800
Preston - - - - -	195	231	426	232	269	501
Reading - - - - -	89	101	190	109	126	235
Rochdale - - - - -	114	132	246	114	132	246
Rotherham - - - - -	100	77	177	93	91	184
St. Helens - - - - -	144	119	263	125	119	244
Salford - - - - -	442	407	849	487	452	939
Sheffield - - - - -	560	602	1,162	647	695	1,342
Smethwick   - - - - -	—	—	—	95	80	175
Southampton - - - - -	230	232	462	285	277	562
Southport - - - - -	30	56	86	34	62	96
South Shields - - - - -	108	96	204	143	124	267
Stockport - - - - -	190	244	434	199	258	457
Stoke-on-Trent¶ - - - - -	—	—	—	304	346	650
Sunderland - - - - -	227	196	423	250	201	451
Swansea - - - - -	169	190	359	150	180	330
Tynemouth - - - - -	89	69	158	94	82	176
Walsall - - - - -	157	124	281	182	156	338
Warrington - - - - -	85	91	176	109	102	211
West Bromwich - - - - -	113	132	245	130	131	261
West Ham - - - - -	429	537	966	481	602	1,083
West Hartlepool - - - - -	39	44	83	55	63	118
Wigan - - - - -	123	106	229	120	118	238
Wolverhampton - - - - -	194	176	370	163	171	334
Worcester - - - - -	86	95	181	82	113	195
York - - - - -	105	123	228	128	150	278

\* The whole of Hanley County Borough was transferred to the new County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent in 1910. Population transferred was 62,226.  
† Part of Lancaster County transferred to Manchester County Borough in 1909. Population transferred was 38,049 (Census 1901).  
‡ Made a County Borough in 1908.

## Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &amp;c.--continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
2	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Halifax.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hanley.
16	49	65	3	10	13	5.7	9.9	8.4	Hastings.
41	17	58	8	3	12	7.8	2.2	5.1	Huddersfield.
—	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ipswich.
24	35	59	5	7	12	1.7	2.2	2.0	Kingston-upon-Hull.
145	96	241	29	19	48	5.2	3.3	4.2	Leeds.
14	77	91	3	15	18	.9	4.3	2.6	Leicester.
4	19	23	1	4	5	1.2	4.8	3.0	Lincoln.
148	69	217	30	14	43	2.3	.8	1.4	Liverpool.
195	131	326	39	26	65	(b)	(b)	(b)	Manchester.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Merthyr Tydfil.
10	6	16	2	1	3	1.6	.8	1.2	Middlesbrough.
37	27	64	7	5	13	1.6	1.4	1.6	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
28	25	53	6	5	11	5.1	4.1	4.6	Newport (Mon.).
11	29	40	2	6	8	1.3	4.3	2.7	Northampton.
34	49	83	7	10	17	(b)	(b)	(b)	Norwich.
55	10	65	11	2	13	2.3	.3	1.2	Nottingham.
18	4	22	4	1	4	2.1	.5	1.0	Oldham.
15	(a)	10	3	—	2	4.5	—	1.1	Oxford.
65	66	131	13	13	26	5.6	4.3	4.8	Plymouth.
24	(a)	(a)	5	—	—	1.4	—	—	Portsmouth.
37	38	75	7	8	15	3.6	3.5	3.5	Preston.
20	25	45	4	5	9	4.5	5.0	4.7	Reading.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rochdale.
(a)	14	7	—	3	1	—	3.9	.6	Rotherham.
(a)	—	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Helens.
45	45	90	9	9	18	2.0	2.2	2.1	Salford.
87	93	180	17	19	36	3.0	3.2	3.1	Sheffield.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smethwick.
55	45	100	11	9	20	4.8	3.9	4.3	Southampton.
4	6	10	1	1	2	3.3	1.8	2.3	Southport.
35	28	63	7	6	13	6.5	6.3	6.4	South Shields.
9	14	23	2	3	5	1.1	1.2	1.2	Stockport.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stoke-on-Trent.
23	5	28	5	1	6	2.2	.5	1.4	Sunderland.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Swansea.
5	13	18	1	3	4	1.1	4.3	2.5	Tynemouth.
25	32	57	5	6	11	3.2	4.8	3.9	Walsall.
24	11	35	5	2	7	5.9	2.2	4.0	Warrington.
17	(a)	16	3	—	3	2.7	—	1.2	West Bromwich.
52	65	117	10	13	23	2.3	2.4	2.4	West Ham.
16	19	35	3	4	7	7.7	9.1	8.4	West Hartlepool.
(a)	12	9	—	2	2	—	1.9	.9	Wigan.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wolverhampton.
(a)	18	14	—	4	3	—	4.2	1.7	Worcester.
23	27	50	5	5	10	4.8	4.1	4.4	York.
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all County Boroughs.						2.7	2.4	2.5	

§ Part of Norfolk transferred to Norwich County Borough in 1907. Population transferred was 2,189 (Census 1901).

|| Made a County Borough in 1907.

¶ Made a County Borough in 1910.

(a) Decrease.

(b) Percentage not given as it is affected by changes in area.



TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1906.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1911.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
IV.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.						
Barnstaple - - - - -	14	36	50	10	37	47
Bedford - - - - -	28	53	81	36	72	108
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	17	27	44	26	36	62
Cambridge - - - - -	60	83	143	58	90	148
Colchester - - - - -	51	68	119	65	75	140
Doncaster - - - - -	44	39	83	31	39	70
Grantham - - - - -	32	38	70	35	27	62
Gravesend - - - - -	35	47	82	47	47	94
Guildford - - - - -	39	37	76	33	53	86
Hereford - - - - -	51	65	116	44	60	104
King's Lynn - - - - -	25	27	52	37	41	78
London, City of - - - - -	242	234	476	252	214	466
Newbury - - - - -	26	28	54	23	30	53
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - - -	22	26	48	22	34	56
New Windsor - - - - -	17	28	45	20	29	49
Shrewsbury - - - - -	50	54	104	47	57	104
Tiverton - - - - -	21	27	48	21	29	50
Warwick - - - - -	15	30	45	17	29	46
Wenlock - - - - -	25	28	53	27	25	52

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average <i>Annual</i> Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
(a)	1	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barnstaple.
8	19	27	2	4	5	7·1	7·5	6·2	Bedford.
9	9	18	2	2	4	11·8	7·4	9·1	Bury St. Edmunds.
(a)	7	5	—	1	1	—	1·2	·7	Cambridge.
14	7	21	3	1	4	5·9	1·5	3·4	Colchester.
(a)	—	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Doncaster.
3	(a)	(a)	1	—	—	3·1	—	—	Grantham.
12	—	12	2	—	2	5·7	—	2·4	Gravesend.
(a)	16	10	—	3	2	—	8·1	2·6	Guildford.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hereford.
12	14	26	2	3	5	8·0	11·1	9·6	King's Lynn.
10	(a)	(a)	2	—	—	·8	—	—	London, City of.
(a)	2	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Newbury.
—	8	8	—	2	2	—	7·7	4·2	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
3	1	4	1	—	1	5·9	—	2·2	New Windsor.
(a)	3	—	—	1	—	—	1·9	—	Shrewsbury.
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tiverton.
2	(a)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Warwick.
2	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wenlock.
Average <i>Annual</i> increase (per cent.) for all scheduled Boroughs.						·9	1·0	1·0	
Average <i>Annual</i> increase (per cent.) for all Counties, County Boroughs, and scheduled Boroughs.						1·9	1·7	1·8	

(a) Decrease.



TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES, any ASYLUM, REGISTERED HOSPITAL, or LICENSED

NOTE.—The Patients in this Table are confined to those of the Local Authorities not own an Asylum, and whose Patients are in the various Asylums, mostly under accommodation column shown in this Table may, consequently, be much in excess of vacancies are shown in Appendix B., Table IX.

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS  to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS.								
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	631	775	634	800	677	801	676	830
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	330	374	323	377	337	384	341	395
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	114	139	118	136	116	135	114	136
Bucks - - - - -	261	302	257	310	258	311	267	325
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely - -	237	351	239	364	241	352	232	349
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C. - - -	294	286	302	305	308	293	320	307
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport C.B. (part).	871	991	872	1,011	949	1,030	964	1,061
Cornwall - - - - -	411	446	402	450	427	459	416	468
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	361	324	364	318	370	316	389	324
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	419	377	429	386	422	388	440	390
Derby C. - - - - -	351	382	350	380	356	394	345	379
Devon - - - - -	515	659	520	677	504	679	523	687
Dorset - - - - -	300	330	304	332	291	326	293	347
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., South Shields C.B., and West Hartlepool C.B. (the Asylum ceased to belong to these boroughs in 1907).	828	772	863	780	649	567	653	591
Essex, and Colchester B. - - - - -	875	1,338	919	1,347	953	1,387	958	1,409

(a) Decrease.  
(b) i.e., Accommodation at both Three Counties Asylum and at Herts Asylum.

to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, who were resident in HOUSE on 1st January 1906 to 1911 inclusive.

*which own the Asylums: there are many other Patients of Local Authorities which do Reception Contracts, and most of the Asylums have Private Patients. The surplus the actual vacancies at the Asylums of the several Local Authorities: these actual*

Local Authorities.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Accommodation, 1st January 1911.					
Years.						Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occu- pied by beds, or not) was pro- vided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).	Surplus Accommo- dation.		Deficiency of Accommo- dation.		
1910.		1911.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
716	886	734	923	21	30	(b)869	(b)1,051	135	128	—	—
356	414	355	415	5	8	370	432	15	17	—	—
108	136	102	139	(a)	—	192	182	90	43	—	—
271	331	271	348	2	9	320	365	49	17	—	—
220	346	230	375	(a)	5	281	427	(c)51	(c)52	—	—
330	302	345	305	10	4	287	313	—	8	58	—
981	1,075	1,026	1,052	31	12	1,046	1,157	20	105	—	—
440	480	438	484	5	8	517	583	79	99	—	—
393	328	396	331	7	1	443	436	47	105	—	—
442	405	449	429	6	10	433	506	—	77	16	—
356	400	378	425	5	9	372	370	—	—	6	55
539	680	544	698	6	8	568	785	24	87	—	—
300	343	304	338	1	2	441	481	137	143	—	—
688	611	693	646	(a)	(a)	840	754	147	108	—	—
969	1,439	1,004	1,498	26	32	735	1,137	—	—	269	361

(c) In addition, there was accommodation to a maximum number of 8 beds, provided at the Mildenhall Union Workhouse under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 : (not at present used).



TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES:

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>								
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B. - - -	765	597	777	597	794	593	801	5900
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. - - -	467	573	464	617	467	616	495	6499
Hants - - - - -	527	509	548	514	589	521	575	5433
Hereford C., and Hereford B. - - - -	240	255	238	253	246	251	239	2711
Herts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	See Beds, Herts,	
Kent, and Gravesend B. - - - - -	1,144	1,347	1,147	1,353	1,168	1,383	1,237	1,4455
Lancaster C., all its County Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part).	5,132	5,731	5,226	5,838	5,329	5,893	5,451	5,9300
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	248	275	240	278	247	295	266	3100
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	377	409	401	433	418	438	423	4400
Lincoln (Kesteven Division) - - - - -	101	118	100	116	105	117	104	1170
London C. - - - - -	7,771	10,325	7,851	10,502	8,104	10,659	8,330	10,8299
Middlesex - - - - -	898	1,168	972	1,221	1,025	1,300	1,063	1,3460
Monmouth C. - - - - -	354	311	401	317	422	309	443	313
Norfolk - - - - -	363	460	358	460	344	474	359	499
Part of Norfolk was transferred to Norwich County Borough in 1907. Population transferred was 2,189 (Census 1901).								
Northampton C. - - - - -	240	292	234	296	237	302	253	311
Northumberland, and Tynemouth C.B. - - -	384	293	390	290	394	297	409	312
Nottingham C.- - - - -	229	210	236	234	233	229	244	242

(a) At one of the Lancaster County Asylums much of the bed space (allowing 50 feet superficial per bed) cannot for sanitary reasons be used; consequently, the real vacant accommodation is much less than that shown.

to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, &c.—*continued.*

Local Authorities.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Accommodation, 1st January 1911.					
Years.						Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occu- pied by beds, or not) was pro- vided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).	Surplus Accommo- dation.		Deficiency of Accommo- dation.		
1910.		1911.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
846	615	906	618	28	4	858	835	—	217	48	—
493	641	492	647	5	15	507	761	15	114	—	—
595	583	615	610	18	20	584	606	—	—	31	4
235	273	244	272	1	3	233	313	—	41	11	—
and Hunts				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,269	1,378	1,240	1,371	19	5	1,255	1,605	15	234	—	—
5,472	5,918	5,511	5,961	76	46	(a)5,515	(a)5,984	4 (a) (b)	23 (a) (b)	—	—
264	306	280	322	6	9	308	380	28	58	—	—
414	463	443	471	13	12	453	453	10	—	—	18
109	129	118	137	3	4	215	215	97	78	—	—
8,353	10,942	8,447	11,090	135	153	8,511	11,311	64	221	—	—
1,124	1,417	1,160	1,486	52	64	1,078	1,377	—	—	82	109
448	310	467	308	23	(c)	560	442	93	134	—	—
371	512	376	517	3	11	450	610	74	93	—	—
257	328	261	329	4	7	430	530	169	201	—	—
410	314	439	330	11	7	460	343	21	13	—	—
260	242	247	249	4	8	226	226	—	—	21	23

(b) In addition, there was accommodation for 80 of both sexes provided at the Rochdale Union Workhouse under the provisions of sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(c) Decrease.



TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>								
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	247	355	249	350	254	350	261	364
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B.	400	448	388	463	399	455	416	448
Somerset, and Bath C.B. - - - - -	600	791	609	781	607	802	628	822
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.	853	865	868	880	884	910	911	893
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	333	384	324	409	340	430	369	421
Surrey, and Guildford B. - - - - -	598	805	608	849	637	850	638	871
Sussex, E. - - - - -	296	378	316	401	350	405	369	411
Sussex, W. - - - - -	240	303	236	327	245	325	265	338
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. - -	443	535	444	537	448	548	470	569
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	96	151	92	139	100	147	100	145
Wilts - - - - -	430	520	417	513	427	521	432	516
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. -	555	681	568	692	581	684	585	735
York, North Riding - - - - -	328	325	329	344	327	327	329	338
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield C.B., and Doncaster B.	2,662	2,634	2,737	2,712	2,766	2,744	2,913	2,826
York, East Riding - - - - -	201	211	208	203	191	207	203	202
COUNTY BOROUGHES AND CITY OF LONDON.								
Birmingham - - - - -	834	774	828	776	860	811	847	821
Brighton - - - - -	243	334	251	357	249	371	263	388
Bristol - - - - -	430	461	437	473	430	471	409	448

(a) In addition, there was accommodation for 25 males provided at the Forden Union Workhouse under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(b) The actual accommodation is much less than that shown, owing to the deficient height of many of the dormitories at one of the Somerset Asylums.

to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, &amp;c.—continued.

Local Authorities.				Accommodation, 1st January 1911.							
Years.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).		Surplus Accommodation.		Deficiency of Accommodation.	
1910.		1911.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
263	361	282	386	7	6	318	411	36	25	--	—
423	457	414	443	3	(d)	330	421	—	—	(a)84	22
622	839	634	837	7	9	(b)760	(b)958	(b)126	(b)121	—	—
897	902	908	963	11	20	1,416	1,384	508	421	—	—
363	443	376	438	9	11	427	473	51	(c)35	—	—
680	882	711	960	23	31	935	1,392	224	432	—	—
373	419	383	458	17	16	506	633	123	175	—	—
271	359	262	368	4	13	336	476	74	108	—	—
461	584	482	580	8	9	468	602	—	22	14	—
108	154	102	163	1	2	111	207	9	44	—	—
450	519	439	526	2	1	440	564	1	38	—	—
607	756	623	804	14	25	787	949	164	145	—	—
333	351	328	334	—	2	445	495	117	161	—	—
3,016	2,954	3,095	2,999	87	73	3,741	3,631	646	632	—	—
210	214	206	222	1	2	321	305	115	83	—	—
856	813	855	848	4	15	1,060	1,065	205	217	—	—
274	390	281	404	8	14	361	503	80	99	—	—
419	456	426	466	(d)	1	495	550	69	84	—	—

(c) In addition, there was accommodation for 12 females provided at the Mildenhall Union Workhouse under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 : (not at present used).

(d) Decrease.



TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1906.		1907.		1908		1909.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act 1890.								
COUNTY BOROUGHS AND CITY OF LONDON— <i>cont.</i>								
Canterbury - - - - -	46	39	44	36	50	42	53	43
Cardiff - - - - -	302	306	320	300	309	316	344	329
Croydon - - - - -	134	238	147	256	154	264	161	267
Derby - - - - -	141	165	150	160	153	170	157	175
Exeter - - - - -	80	112	85	111	80	117	81	118
Hull - - - - -	263	280	273	281	269	286	266	284
Ipswich - - - - -	85	103	92	111	91	99	93	103
Leicester - - - - -	305	307	310	335	313	342	311	365
London (City of) - - - - -	138	154	121	153	123	152	134	144
Middlesbrough - - - - -	122	115	120	110	121	114	115	130
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	422	348	440	351	449	357	444	358
Newport - - - - -	110	112	118	123	131	130	133	130
Norwich - - - - -	157	187	156	205	168	218	166	219
Part of Norfolk was transferred to Norwich County Borough in 1907. Population transferred was 2,189 (Census 1901).								
Nottingham - - - - -	324	396	340	405	367	426	362	441
Plymouth - - - - -	136	162	153	177	161	175	161	194
Portsmouth - - - - -	255	260	256	270	256	269	266	273
Sunderland - - - - -	189	156	188	160	189	156	196	148
West Ham - - - - -	400	508	443	514	418	534	409	556
York - - - - -	60	75	75	83	86	94	97	102

to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, &c.—*continued.*

Local Authorities.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Accommodation, 1st January 1911.					
Years.						Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occu- pied by beds, or not) was pro- vided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmaries Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).	Surplus Accommo- dation.		Deficiency of Accommo- dation.		
1910.		1911.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
57	52	63	52	3	3	72	90	9	38	—	—
334	318	342	316	8	2	365	414	23	98	—	—
173	266	177	282	9	9	194	456	17	174	—	—
161	170	164	179	5	3	166	230	2	51	—	—
73	114	88	123	2	2	178	200	90	77	—	—
275	314	279	304	3	5	353	353	74	49	—	—
94	99	87	102	—	(a)	146	176	59	74	—	—
317	361	318	374	3	13	348	508	30	134	—	—
137	140	153	143	3	(a)	253	335	100	192	—	—
139	128	132	121	2	1	212	218	80	97	—	—
482	354	460	379	8	6	485	430	25	51	—	—
138	125	139	133	6	4	191	196	52	63	—	—
184	211	191	224	7	7	214	263	23	39	—	—
368	440	376	449	10	11	356	415	—	—	20	34
178	201	194	204	12	8	218	259	24	55	—	—
279	275	285	279	6	4	505	417	220	138	—	—
210	148	209	154	4	(a)	227	194	18	40	—	—
447	551	454	572	11	13	350	450	—	—	104	122
108	105	108	118	10	9	160	219	52	101	—	—

(a) Decrease.



TABLE XIII.—Showing for *England and Wales* :—

- (a) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Licensed Houses who were living in those Institutions on 31st December
- (b) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1909.
- (c) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1909 to the Number
- (d) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population General).

Arranged

	AGES.			
	Under 15.		15-19.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1909, in—				
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	604	347	973	826
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	—	—	1	8
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	3	2
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments) -	—	—	1	2
Naval and Military Hospitals - - - - -	—	—	1	—
Criminal Asylums - - - - -	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	604	347	979	838
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	396	218	361	163
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	1,000	565	1,340	1,001
(b) Number of Patients who died during the year 1909 in—				
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	28	20	89	49
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	—	—
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments) -	—	—	—	—
Naval and Military Hospitals - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Criminal Asylums - - - - -	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	28	20	89	49
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	5	11	6	4
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	33	31	95	53
(c) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1909, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1909, in—				
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	46·4	57·6	91·5	59·3
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	—	—
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments) -	—	—	—	—
Naval and Military Hospitals - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Criminal Asylums - - - - -	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	46·4	57·6	90·9	58·5
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	12·6	50·5	16·6	24·5
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	33·0	54·9	70·9	53·0
(d) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the year 1909 - - - - -	15·9	13·5	2·8	2·6

\* The number of patients in these divisions being so few, the

Hospitals, Idiot Establishments, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and 1909.

of Patients living, on 31st December 1909, in the same Institutions.  
to the whole Population during the Year 1909 (kindly furnished by the Registrar  
according to AGES.

AGES.												TOTAL.	
20-24.		25-34.		35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2,336	2,062	8,248	7,881	10,807	11,424	10,083	12,350	7,481	9,742	4,905	7,511	45,437	52,143
36	40	131	170	219	264	252	381	238	316	158	323	1,035	1,502
14	15	59	84	105	170	133	212	124	249	125	269	563	1,001
16	14	57	72	90	133	115	211	96	198	103	204	478	834
9	—	25	—	48	—	18	—	29	—	33	—	163	—
19	4	94	39	140	52	158	54	129	46	98	25	638	220
2,430	2,135	8,614	8,246	11,409	12,043	10,759	13,208	8,097	10,551	5,422	8,332	48,314	55,700
198	86	189	95	101	47	68	40	34	22	14	7	1,361	678
2,628	2,221	8,803	8,341	11,510	12,090	10,827	13,248	8,131	10,573	5,436	8,339	49,675	56,378
153	148	570	514	981	694	950	866	930	859	1,279	1,509	4,980	4,659
3	2	6	5	9	4	18	8	17	13	38	36	91	68
—	—	4	6	15	7	15	6	17	12	33	30	84	61
1	—	3	3	11	3	14	6	9	12	14	33	52	57
—	—	5	—	9	—	3	—	1	—	5	—	23	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	1	13	1	22	2
157	150	588	528	1,025	708	1,004	886	979	897	1,382	1,609	5,252	4,847
1	2	5	2	4	1	2	2	3	1	—	2	26	25
158	152	593	530	1,029	709	1,006	888	982	898	1,382	1,611	5,278	4,872
65·5	71·8	69·1	65·2	90·8	60·7	94·2	70·1	124·3	88·2	260·8	200·9	109·6	89·4
*	50·0	45·8	29·4	41·1	15·2	71·4	21·0	71·4	41·1	240·5	111·5	87·9	45·3
—	—	67·8	71·4	142·9	41·2	112·8	28·3	137·1	48·2	264·0	111·5	149·2	61·0
*	—	52·6	41·7	122·2	22·6	121·7	28·4	93·8	60·6	135·9	161·8	108·8	68·3
—	—	*	—	187·5	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	141·1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	25·3	—	38·8	21·7	132·7	*	34·5	9·1
64·6	70·3	68·3	64·0	89·8	58·8	93·3	67·1	120·9	85·0	254·9	193·1	108·7	87·0
5·1	23·3	26·5	21·1	39·6	21·3	29·4	50·0	*	*	—	*	19·1	36·9
60·1	68·4	67·4	63·5	89·4	58·6	92·9	67·0	120·8	84·9	254·2	193·2	106·3	86·4
3·7	3·1	5·3	4·4	9·1	7·4	16·7	13·0	32·8	25·7	97·3	88·2	15·4	13·7

ratios are not given, as they would be likely to mislead.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole POPULATION of England and Wales (Census 1901) ; the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients into all Institutions for Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England and Wales during the three Years **1907, 1908, and 1909**, with their Ratio to the Population [per 10,000] ; arranged according to OCCUPATIONS.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907–1909.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.						
<i>National Government.</i>						
Civil Service (Officers and Clerks)	42,475	14,312	41	9	9·7	6·3
Civil Service (Messengers, &c.) -	57,864	1,762	34	1	5·9	*
<i>Local Government.</i>						
Police - - - - -	44,904	-	29	-	6·5	-
Municipal, Parish, and other Local or County Officers.	26,444	10,426	13	1	4·9	1·0
DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.						
<i>Army (at Home).</i>						
Army Officers (Effective and Retired).	13,115	-	23	-	†	-
Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers.	99,707	-	188	-	†	-
<i>Navy and Marines (Ashore and in Port).</i>						
Officers of the Navy and Marines (Effective and Retired).	4,797	-	15	-	*	-
Men of the Navy and Marines -	50,619	-	57	-	†	-
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR SUBORDINATE SERVICES.						
<i>Clerical.</i>						
Clergymen (Established Church)	25,235	-	31	-	12·3	-
Roman Catholic Priests - -	2,849	-	2	-	*	-
Ministers, Priests, of other religious bodies.	11,572	-	10	-	8·6	-
Missionaries, Scripture Readers, Itinerant Preachers.	5,293	4,803	3	3	*	*
Monks, Nuns, Sisters of Charity	239	6,219	1	6	*	*
Church, Chapel, Cemetery—Officers, &c.	5,721	485	4	1	*	*

\* This percentage is not given, as the number in the "Population" column, being under 10,000, is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.  
† This percentage is not given, as it is unreliable.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Legal.</i>						
Barristers, Solicitors - - -	20,998	—	31	—	14·8	—
Law Clerks - - - -	34,066	367	32	—	9·4	—
<i>Medical.</i>						
Physicians, Surgeons, General Practitioners.	22,486	212	29	1	12·9	*
Dentists (including Assistants) -	5,169	140	11	1	*	*
Veterinary Surgeons - - -	2,938	3	5	—	*	—
Midwives - - - -	—	3,055	—	12	—	*
Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants	1,092	64,214	4	66	*	10·3
Subordinate Medical Service -	3,358	1,360	2	4	*	*
<i>Teaching.</i>						
Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers.	58,675	171,670	43	125	7·3	7·3
Others concerned in Teaching -	3,224	1,203	7	54	*	*
<i>Literary and Scientific.</i>						
Authors, Editors, Journalists, Reporters, Shorthand Writers.	9,811	1,249	16	6	*	*
Persons engaged in Scientific Pursuits.	3,176	66	2	—	*	—
Others connected with Literature, &c.	1,441	636	3	2	*	*
<i>Engineers and Surveyors.</i>						
Civil and Mining Engineers -	11,052	—	54	—	48·9	—
Land, House, Ship—Surveyors -	6,414	—	9	—	*	—
<i>Art, Music, Drama.</i>						
Painters, Engravers, Sculptors (Artists).	10,250	3,699	28	7	27·3	*
Architects - - - -	10,775	6	19	—	17·6	—
Photographers - - - -	11,148	3,851	14	2	12·6	*
Musicians, Music Masters, Singers	20,605	22,644	34	19	16·5	8·4
Actors - - - -	6,044	6,443	10	8	*	*
Art, Music, Theatre—Service, &c.	5,471	1,369	12	5	*	*
<i>Exhibitions, Games, &amp;c.</i>						
Performers, Showmen; Exhibition, Games—Service.	12,516	948	7	—	5·6	—
DOMESTIC OFFICES OR SERVICES.						
<i>Domestic Indoor Service.</i>						
Domestic Indoor Servants in Hotels, Lodging, and Eating Houses.	16,253	45,711	29	107	17·8	23·4
Other Domestic Indoor Servants	47,893	1,285,072	36	1,865	7·5	14·5

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Domestic Outdoor Service.</i>						
Domestic Coachmen, Grooms -	75,355	—	59	—	7·8	—
Domestic Gardeners - - -	87,900	36	103	1	11·7	*
Gamekeepers - - - -	16,677	—	11	—	6·6	—
<i>Other Service.</i>						
College, Club—Service - -	6,765	1,680	5	1	*	*
Hospital and Institution Service	10,653	26,341	8	25	7·5	9·5
Caretakers ; Office, Park, Lodge, Gate, &c., Keepers (not Government).	17,290	13,314	17	13	9·8	9·8
Cooks (not Domestic) - -	6,900	8,615	20	13	*	*
Charwomen - - - -	—	111,841	—	330	—	29·5
Laundry and Washing Service -	8,874	196,141	10	143	*	7·3
Others engaged in Service -	9,635	1,971	11	75	*	*
COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.						
<i>Merchants, Agents, and Accountants.</i>						
Merchants (commodity undefined)	5,133	18	19	—	*	—
Brokers, Agents, Factors - -	41,108	1,279	52	1	12·6	*
Salesmen, Buyers (not otherwise described).	1,913	549	17	4	*	*
Commercial Travellers - -	63,940	382	99	1	15·5	*
Accountants - - - -	9,026	2	20	—	*	—
Auctioneers, Appraisers, Valuers, House Agents.	13,934	86	9	—	6·5	—
Officers of Commercial Company, Guild, Society, &c.	1,680	190	3	—	*	—
<i>Commercial or Business Clerks.</i>						
Commercial or Business Clerks -	307,889	55,784	275	32	8·9	5·7
<i>Dealers in Money.</i>						
Bankers ; Bank—Officials, Clerks	30,069	223	29	—	9·6	—
Bill Discounters, Brokers, Finance Agents.	980	56	6	—	*	—
<i>Insurance.</i>						
Life, House, Ship, &c., Insurance —Officials, Clerks, &c.	21,030	931	16	1	7·6	*
Insurance Agents - - - -	33,983	444	29	—	8·5	—
CONVEYANCE OF MEN, GOODS AND MESSAGES.						
<i>On Railways.</i>						
Railway Officials or Clerks -	68,110	431	35	1	5·1	*
Railway Engine Drivers, Stokers	66,135	—	32	—	4·8	—

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Conveyance of Men, &c.—On Railways— <i>cont.</i>						
Railway Guards - - -	20,828	-	12	-	5·8	-
Signalmen - - -	24,996	-	9	-	3·6	-
Pointsmen, Level Crossing Men -	13,954	265	2	-	1·4	-
Platelayers, Gangers, Packers -	46,860	-	29	-	6·2	-
Railway Labourers (not Railway Contractors' Labourers).	29,562	-	28	-	9·5	-
Railway Porters and Servants -	81,466	745	43	1	5·3	*
<i>On Roads.</i>						
Livery Stable Keepers; Coach, Cab—Proprietors.	12,479	397	25	-	20·0	-
Coachmen, Grooms (not Domes- tic); Cabmen.	113,465	-	87	-	7·7	-
Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Wag- goners (not Farm).	272,300	660	144	-	5·3	-
Omnibus Service - - -	11,974	8	6	-	5·0	-
Tramway Service - - -	18,172	72	13	-	7·2	-
Motor Car Drivers - - -	623	-	5	-	*	-
Others on Roads - - -	1,452	49	4	-	*	-
<i>On Seas, Rivers, and Canals.</i>						
Merchant Service; Seamen, Pilots; Boatmen on Seas.	97,461	420	161	1	16·5	*
Bargemen, Lightermen, Water- men.	29,818	362	30	-	10·1	-
Navigation Service (on shore) -	4,150	60	6	-	*	-
<i>In Docks, Harbours, and Lighthouses.</i>						
Dock Labourers, Wharf Labourers	88,631	-	57	-	6·4	-
Harbour, Dock, Wharf, Light- house—Officials and Servants.	11,510	8	6	-	5·2	-
<i>In Storage, Portage, and Messages.</i>						
Warehousemen - - -	14,872	1,101	64	5	43·0	-
Coalheavers; Coal — Porters, Labourers.	26,123	-	37	-	14·2	-
Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government).	180,496	4,991	115	-	6·4	-
Telcgraph, Telephone—Service -	13,563	9,256	12	5	8·8	*

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
AGRICULTURE.						
<i>On Farms, Woods, and Gardens.</i>						
Farmers, Graziers - - - -	202,751	21,548	137	4	6·8	1·9
Farmers', Graziers' — Sons, Daughters, or other Relatives assisting in the work of the Farm (so returned).	89,165	18,618	26	13	2·9	7·0
Farm Bailiffs, Foremen -	22,623	39	12	—	5·3	—
Shepherds - - - -	25,354	12	7	—	2·8	—
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of Cattle.	81,302	3,797	43	—	5·3	—
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of Horses.	154,377	5	25	—	1·6	—
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—not otherwise dis- tinguished.	348,072	8,149	419	13	12·0	*
Woodmen - - - -	12,034	1	7	—	5·8	—
Gardeners (not Domestic); Nur- serymen, Seedsmen, Florists.	123,125	5,104	75	2	6·1	*
Agricultural Machines—Pro- prietors, Attendants.	6,480	65	1	—	*	—
Others engaged in or connected with Agriculture.	5,757	226	5	3	*	*
FISHING.						
<i>In Fishing.</i>						
Fishermen - - - -	23,725	166	23	—	9·7	—
IN AND ABOUT, AND DEALING IN THE PRODUCTS OF, MINES AND QUARRIES.						
<i>Mines,</i>						
Coal and Shale Mine—Hewers -	409,529	—	228	—	5·6	—
Coal and Shale Mine—Other Workers below ground.	178,915	—	109	—	6·1	—
Coal and Shale Mine—Workers above ground.	52,545	2,665	32	—	6·1	—
Coke Burners, Patent Fuel Makers.	7,903	291	1	—	*	—
Ironstone Miners - - - -	17,008	—	6	—	3·5	—
Copper Miners - - - -	789	—	—	—	—	—
Tin Miners - - - -	6,577	381	6	—	*	—
Lead Miners - - - -	4,375	—	2	—	*	—
Miners in other Minerals - -	2,457	19	3	1	*	*
Mine—Owners, Agents, Managers	4,789	13	1	—	*	—
Other Mine Service - - -	2,680	—	5	—	*	—
Coal, Coke—Merchants, Dealers	23,613	1,040	17	—	7·2	—

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Quarries.</i>						
Stone — Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers.	55,756	—	33	—	5·9	—
Slate—Quarriers, Workers -	16,064	—	7	—	4·4	—
Limeburners - - -	2,917	—	2	—	*	—
Clay Sand, Gravel, Chalk— Labourers.	10,258	—	7	—	6·8	—
Other Workers in Products of Quarries.	1,625	516	3	—	*	—
Dealers in Stone, Slate, &c. -	2,379	81	—	—	—	—
<b>METALS, MACHINES, IMPLE- MENTS, AND CONVEYANCES.</b>						
<i>Iron and Steel Manufacture.</i>						
Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces).	12,742	(a)	3	—	2·4	—
Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills.	42,422	(a)	17	—	4·0	—
Steel Smelting and Founding -	30,738	(a)	10	—	3·3	—
<i>Manufacture of Other, Mixed, or Unspecified Metals.</i>						
Tinplate Manufacture - -	13,048	1,967	8	2	6·1	*
Copper Manufacture - - -	4,437	(a)	—	—	—	—
Lead Manufacture - - -	1,363	(a)	2	1	*	—
Zinc Manufacture - - -	667	(a)	—	1	—	—
Brass, Bronze—Manufacture -	98	(a)	2	—	*	—
Manufacture of other or un- specified Metals.	586	(a)	12	—	*	—
<i>Engineering, and Machine Making.</i>						
Patternmakers - - - -	12,092	—	13	—	10·8	—
Millwrights - - - -	5,285	—	6	—	*	—
Ironfounders - - - -	100,217	339	23	—	2·3	—
Brassfounders - - - -	16,639	440	5	—	3·0	—
Blacksmiths, Strikers - -	136,752	316	99	—	7·2	—
Erectors, Fitters, Turners -	159,173	—	85	—	5·3	—
Brass Finishers - - - -	16,268	145	21	1	12·9	*
Coppersmiths - - - -	4,743	—	4	—	*	—
Metal Machinists - - - -	28,877	211	7	—	2·4	—
Boiler Makers - - - -	46,432	—	25	—	5·4	—
Other or undefined Engine and Machine Makers.	99,785	1,312	29	—	2·9	—
<i>Tools.</i>						
Tool Makers - - - -	16,395	481	12	—	7·3	—
File Makers - - - -	6,450	1,718	7	1	*	*
Saw Makers - - - -	2,297	155	1	—	*	—

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

(a) Very few, and not separately distinguished in Census Tables.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Engineering, &amp;c.—Tools—cont.</i>						
Cutlers and Scissors—Makers -	15,226	2,527	13	1	8·5	*
Needle, Pin—Makers - -	2,095	2,506	1	1	*	*
Steel Pen Makers - - -	429	3,626	1	2	*	*
<i>Types, Dies, Medals, Coins.</i>						
Type—Cutters, Founders - -	1,287	183	1	—	*	—
Die, Seal, Coin, Medal—Makers	2,274	137	2	—	*	—
<i>Arms.</i>						
Gunsmiths, Gun Manufacturers -	10,001	188	9	—	9·0	—
Sword, Bayonet — Makers, Cutlers.	402	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous Metal Trades.</i>						
Nail Manufacture - - -	3,163	2,604	5	1	*	*
Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple —Makers.	7,727	4,454	4	—	*	—
Anchor, Chain—Manufacture -	4,757	1,911	4	2	*	*
Stove, Grate, Range, Fire Iron— Makers.	5,989	222	1	—	*	—
Bedstead Makers (Iron or Brass)	3,178	1,042	2	—	*	—
Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable.	19,128	—	84	—	43·9	—
Wire — Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers.	13,631	1,802	8	1	5·9	*
Lock, Key—Makers - - -	4,927	593	1	—	*	—
Gas Fittings Makers - - -	1,982	1,190	2	1	*	*
Lamp, Lantern, Candlestick— Makers.	2,244	987	1	—	*	—
White Metal and Electro-Plate Ware Manufacturers; Pew- terers.	11,378	5,152	5	1	4·4	*
Tinplate Goods Makers - -	22,100	5,376	12	3	5·4	*
Copper Workers - - -	1,297	44	2	—	*	—
Leaden Goods Makers - -	1,316	249	1	—	*	—
Zinc Workers - - -	1,441	8	1	—	*	—
Brass, Bronze—Workers - -	11,450	4,298	11	—	9·6	—
Other Metal Workers - -	36,360	10,100	19	4	5·2	4·0
<i>Ships and Boats.</i>						
Ship—Platers, Rivetters, &c. -	22,616	(a)	10	—	4·4	—
Other Workers in Iron - -	2,301	(a)	2	—	*	—
Shipwrights - - -	27,363	(a)	19	—	6·9	—
Other Workers in Wood - -	2,657	(a)	2	—	*	—
Others in Ship and Boat Building	31,587	(a)	9	—	2·8	—

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

(a) See note (a), sixth page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Vehicles.</i>						
Cycle and Motor Manufacture -	28,537	2,929	17	1	6·0	*
Railway—Coach, Wagon Makers	23,278	21	5	—	2·1	—
Coach, Carriage—Makers -	30,117	112	11	—	3·7	—
Wheelwrights -	28,844	79	15	—	5·2	—
Others in Construction of Vehicles	4,307	254	5	—	*	—
<i>Dealers.</i>						
Ironmongers; Hardware — Dealers, Merchants	26,096	2,110	16	—	6·1	—
Other Dealers in Metals, Machines, &c.	5,189	1,075	1	—	*	—
PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELS, WATCHES, INSTRUMENTS, AND GAMES.						
<i>Precious Metals and Jewellery.</i>						
Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewel- lers.	23,730	5,170	24	6	10·1	*
Lapidaries and other Workers -	2,330	1,579	1	1	*	*
<i>Watches and Scientific Instruments.</i>						
Watchmakers, Clockmakers -	20,248	1,746	20	—	9·9	—
Scientific Instrument Makers; Opticians.	5,420	534	5	1	*	*
Electrical Apparatus Makers -	47,028	2,490	6	—	1·3	—
Weighing and Measuring Appa- ratus Makers.	4,199	462	2	—	*	—
Surgical Instrument Makers -	3,267	1,222	1	1	*	*
<i>Musical Instruments.</i>						
Musical Instrument Makers -	13,747	342	12	—	8·7	—
<i>Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>						
Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game Apparatus—Makers.	4,026	2,411	3	1	*	*
<i>Dealers.</i>						
Dealers in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Watches.	3,855	908	2	—	*	—
Dealers in Instruments, Toys, &c.	2,881	1,843	—	—	—	—

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>BUILDING AND WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.</b>						
<i>House Building, &amp;c.</i>						
Builders - - - - -	40,187	177	29	—	7·2	—
Builders' Labourers - - - -	27,436	—	25	—	9·1	—
Carpenters, Joiners - - - -	270,660	53	196	—	7·2	—
Bricklayers - - - - -	115,995	—	86	—	7·4	—
Bricklayers' Labourers - - -	97,779	—	24	—	2·5	—
Masons - - - - -	73,012	42	41	—	5·6	—
Masons' Labourers - - - - -	23,019	—	7	—	3·0	—
Slaters, Tilers - - - - -	9,796	—	5	—	*	—
Plasterers - - - - -	31,301	—	21	—	6·7	—
Plasterers' Labourers - - -	6,853	—	2	—	*	—
Paperhangers, Whitewashers -	6,437	99	9	—	*	—
Painters, Decorators, Glaziers -	160,201	186	194	—	12·1	—
Plumbers - - - - -	64,924	115	36	—	5·5	—
Gasfitters - - - - -	16,328	—	10	—	6·1	—
Locksmiths, Bellhangers - -	1,256	—	2	—	*	—
Others in House Building, &c. -	—	19	—	—	—	—
<i>Other Works of Construction, and Roads.</i>						
Railway, Canal, Harbour, &c., Contractors.	573	(a)	2	—	—	—
Navvies, Railway Contractors' Labourers.	41,645	(a)	14	—	3·4	—
Well, Mine—Sinkers, Borers -	2,918	(a)	2	—	*	—
Road—Contractors, Surveyors, Inspectors.	2,174	(a)	4	—	*	—
Paviours, Road Labourers -	50,370	(a)	17	—	3·4	—
<b>WOOD, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND DECORATIONS.</b>						
<i>Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations.</i>						
Cabinet Makers - - - - -	51,903	757	38	—	7·3	—
French Polishers - - - - -	16,607	4,325	20	3	12·0	*
Upholsterers - - - - -	16,944	8,877	12	5	7·1	*
House and Shop Fittings Makers	6,930	449	1	—	*	—
Undertakers ; Funeral Furniture Makers.	2,891	279	3	—	*	—
Wood Carvers : Carvers and Gilders.	13,969	770	10	—	7·2	—
Willow, Cane, Rush—Workers ; Basket Makers.	9,626	1,894	11	1	*	*
Dealers in Works of Art - - -	2,169	464	3	—	*	—
Furniture, &c., Dealers - - -	17,543	2,223	13	1	7·4	*

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

(a) See note (a), sixth page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Wood and Bark.</i>						
Sawyers - - - - -	32,315	—	13	—	4·0	—
Lath, Wooden Fence, Hurdle— Makers.	2,228	—	2	—	*	—
Wood Turners - - - - -	9,683	525	10	—	*	—
Wooden Box, Packing Case— Makers.	9,521	1,702	12	2	*	*
Coopers ; Hoop—Makers, Benders	15,749	—	13	—	8·3	—
Cork, Bark—Cutters, Workers -	1,586	503	1	—	*	—
Other Workers in Wood - -	14,918	1,579	15	1	10·1	*
Timber, Wood, Cork, Bark— Merchants, Dealers.	8,418	245	9	—	*	—
 BRICK, CEMENT, POTTERY, AND GLASS.						
<i>Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass.</i>						
Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-cotta— Makers.	60,856	3,071	14	—	2·3	—
Plaster, Cement—Manufacture -	9,646	15	5	—	*	—
Earthenware, China, Porcelain —Manufacture.	37,998	24,477	19	10	5·0	4·1
Sheet, Plate—Glass Manufacture	5,257	320	3	—	*	—
Glass Bottle Manufacture - -	10,591	748	5	—	4·7	—
Other Workers in Glass Manu- facture.	11,870	1,295	9	—	7·6	—
Brick, Cement, Pottery, Glass— Dealers.	6,147	3,222	4	1	*	*
 CHEMICALS, OIL, GREASE, SOAP, RESIN, &C.						
<i>Colouring Matter.</i>						
Dye, Paint, Ink, Blacking— Manufacture.	5,613	1,290	2	1	*	*
 <i>Explosives and Matches.</i>						
Gunpowder, Guncotton, Explosive Substance—Manufacture.	3,084	506	—	—	—	—
Cartridge, Fireworks, Explosive Article—Manufacture.	3,613	3,766	1	1	*	*
Lucifer Match Manufacture -	541	1,865	—	1	—	*
 <i>Salt, Drugs, and other Chemicals and Compounds.</i>						
Salt Makers - - - - -	2,728	280	2	—	*	—
Manufacturing Chemists - -	13,608	3,907	3	—	2·2	—
Alkali Manufacture - - -	9,685	20	1	—	*	—
Chemists, Druggists - - -	25,343	3,105	24	1	9·5	*

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &amp;c.</i>						
Oil Millers, Oil Cake Makers -	5,400	77	1	—	*	—
Candle, Grease—Manufacture -	2,211	235	2	—	*	—
Soap—Boilers, Makers - -	4,534	2,403	1	—	*	—
Manure Manufacture - -	1,635	43	1	—	*	—
India Rubber, Gutta Percha— Workers.	7,673	4,591	5	1	*	*
Waterproof Goods Makers - -	3,474	2,778	3	—	*	—
Glue, Size, Varnish, &c.—Makers	2,269	806	—	—	—	—
Oil and Colourmen - - -	8,089	610	5	—	*	—
Other Dealers in Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.	2,438	420	2	—	*	—
SKINS, LEATHER, HAIR, AND FEATHERS.						
<i>Skins and Leather.</i>						
Furriers, Skinners - - -	5,876	3,855	6	4	*	*
Tanners - - - - -	9,537	71	5	—	*	—
Curriers ; Leather Goods Makers	23,620	5,743	19	2	8·0	*
<i>Saddlery and Harness.</i>						
Saddlers ; Harness, Whip— Makers.	25,954	4,730	16	2	6·2	*
<i>Hair and Feathers.</i>						
Brush, Broom—Makers ; Hair, Bristle—Workers.	9,259	7,005	8	6	*	*
Quill, Feather—Dressers - -	458	3,372	1	2	*	*
<i>Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.</i>						
Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.	5,367	494	4	1	*	*
PAPER, PRINTS, BOOKS, AND STATIONERY.						
<i>Paper and Stationery.</i>						
Paper Manufacture - - -	15,359	8,851	5	1	3·3	*
Paper Stainers - - - -	2,032	287	—	—	—	—
Stationery Manufacture - -	4,381	4,698	2	—	*	—
Envelope Makers - - -	370	3,143	—	1	—	*
Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers -	3,310	25,209	3	11	*	4·4
Other Workers in Paper, &c. -	4,528	2,799	2	3	*	*
Stationers, Law Stationers -	12,652	9,683	6	3	4·7	*

\* See note (\*) first page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Prints and Books.</i>						
Printers - - - - -	96,488	9,693	74	2	7·7	*
Lithographers; Copper and Steel Plate Printers.	10,682	1,043	9	-	8·4	-
Bookbinders - - - - -	12,664	19,223	15	14	11·8	7·3
Publishers, Booksellers - -	12,235	2,553	6	1	4·9	*
Newspaper Agents, News Room Keepers.	13,356	3,718	20	1	15·0	*
<b>TEXTILE FABRICS.</b>						
<i>Cotton and Flax.</i>						
Cotton—Card and Blowing Room Processes.	13,840	46,135	4	7	2·9	1·5
Cotton—Spinning Processes -	64,127	34,553	19	6	3·0	1·7
Cotton—Winding, Warping, &c. Processes.	18,279	64,742	8	17	4·4	2·6
Cotton—Weaving Processes -	66,130	175,158	25	36	3·8	2·1
Cotton—Workers in other pro- cesses, or undefined.	34,522	11,645	13	9	3·8	7·7
Fustian Manufacture - -	2,060	3,552	1	2	*	*
Flax, Linen, Manufacture - -	1,146	3,347	1	-	*	-
<i>Wool and Worsted.</i>						
Wool—Sorting Processes - -	4,495	483	3	-	*	-
Wool—Combing Processes - -	8,507	5,542	5	1	*	*
Wool and Worsted—Spinning Processes.	19,129	35,782	2	5	1·0	1·4
Wool and Worsted—Weaving Processes.	21,319	67,067	10	19	4·7	2·8
Wool and Worsted—Workers in other processes, or undefined.	34,221	13,195	24	18	7·0	13·6
<i>Silk.</i>						
Silk—Spinning Processes - -	1,859	8,381	-	4	-	*
Silk—Weaving Processes - -	4,751	13,165	3	4	*	3·0
Silk—Workers in other pro- cesses, or undefined.	3,770	2,921	2	4	*	*
<i>Hemp and Other Fibrous Materials.</i>						
Hemp, Jute, Cocoa Fibre— Manufacture.	905	1,845	2	-	*	-
Rope, Twine, Cord—Makers -	6,881	3,239	4	2	*	*
Mat Makers - - - - -	2,241	848	2	-	*	-
Canvas, Sailcloth, Sacking, Net, &c.—Manufacture.	2,325	6,052	5	3	*	*

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Mixed or Unspecified Materials.</i>						
Hosiery Manufacture - - -	13,893	34,481	7	12	5·0	3·5
Lace Manufacture - - -	12,632	23,807	14	28	11·1	11·8
Other Weavers of Mixed Cotton, Wool, &c.	869	849	3	2	*	*
Other Workers of Mixed Cotton, Wool, &c.	148	150	3	5	*	*
Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	7,150	7,652	5	2	*	*
Fancy Goods (Textile), Small Ware, &c.—Manufacture.	3,521	17,115	2	7	*	4·1
Weavers (undefined) - - -	483	908	12	74	*	*
Factory Hands (Textile), unde- fined.	1,264	1,558	12	37	*	*
<i>Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, &amp;c.</i>						
Textile Bleachers - - -	10,229	2,791	3	1	2·9	*
Textile Printers - - -	11,826	1,266	2	—	1·7	—
Textile Dyers - - -	24,236	2,596	8	1	3·3	*
Textile Calenderers, Finishers, &c.	5,178	1,907	2	1	*	*
<i>Dealers.</i>						
Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers	67,220	68,437	56	30	8·3	4·4
Other Dealers in Textile Fabrics	23,019	2,053	1	—	·4	—
<i>DRESS.</i>						
<i>Dress.</i>						
Straw Plait Manufacture - - -	493	1,354	1	—	*	—
Straw Hat, Bonnet, Manufacture	3,378	9,520	3	4	*	*
Felt Hat Manufacture - - -	6,634	4,716	7	1	*	*
Makers of other Hats, Caps, &c.	5,434	7,205	2	3	*	*
Milliners - - -	472	48,759	1	40	*	8·2
Hat, Bonnet, Straw Plait, &c., Dealers.	3,815	1,936	1	1	*	*
Tailors - - -	119,545	117,640	143	63	12·0	5·4
Clothiers, Outfitters (Dealers) -	17,701	4,406	11	2	6·2	*
Dressmakers - - -	1,017	340,582	—	216	—	6·3
Staymakers - - -	1,321	12,273	—	4	—	3·3
Shirt Makers, Seamstresses -	4,039	83,627	1	77	*	9·2
Button Makers - - -	1,240	2,964	3	2	*	*
Glove Makers - - -	2,433	7,753	2	7	*	*
Hosiers, Haberdashers - - -	6,786	1,841	4	2	*	*
Boot, Shoe—Makers - - -	174,806	43,775	182	19	10·4	4·3
Slipper Makers - - -	2,999	1,349	3	—	*	—
Patten, Clog—Makers - - -	6,276	52	4	—	*	—
Boot, Shoe, Patten, Clog—Dealers	14,223	7,663	3	2	2·1	*
Artificial Flower Makers - -	474	2,664	1	5	*	*
Wig Makers, Hairdressers - -	33,911	1,745	34	2	10·0	*
Umbrella, Parasol, Stick— Makers.	4,935	4,607	5	2	*	*
Other Workers in Dress - - -	690	1,116	4	37	*	*
Other Dealers in Dress - - -	2,015	3,414	1	2	*	*

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>FOOD, TOBACCO, DRINK AND LODGING.</b>						
<i>Food.</i>						
Creamery Workers - - -	568	364	—	—	—	—
Milksellers, Dairymen - -	35,338	5,563	28	7	7·9	*
Provision Curers - - -	3,523	849	3	—	*	—
Cheesemongers, Buttermen, Provision Dealers.	16,510	4,372	10	1	6·1	*
Slaughterers - - - -	3,577	3	3	—	*	—
Butchers, Meat Salesmen - -	105,165	3,850	83	1	7·9	*
Fish Curers - - - -	2,255	608	3	—	*	—
Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game Dealers.	28,746	3,521	28	1	9·7	*
Millers; Cereal Food Manufacture.	22,830	775	9	—	3·9	—
Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchants, Dealers.	15,486	971	13	—	8·4	—
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.—Makers.	71,775	4,974	53	2	7·4	*
Bakers, Confectioners (Dealers)	30,402	41,795	30	13	9·9	3·1
Sugar Refiners - - - -	2,378	38	2	—	*	—
Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers -	6,232	15,899	—	4	—	2·5
Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers -	2,381	5,220	1	2	*	*
Grocers; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers.	151,184	42,385	88	6	5·8	1·4
Greengrocers, Fruiterers - -	40,700	11,927	36	3	8·8	2·5
Ginger Beer, Mineral Water—Manufacture.	9,199	2,169	5	—	*	—
Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, Pickle, &c.—Makers.	2,006	2,184	1	1	*	*
Other Dealers in Food - -	3,618	266	4	2	*	*
<i>Tobacco.</i>						
Tobacco Manufacture - - -	7,524	19,972	5	8	*	4·0
Tobacconists - - - -	10,200	6,670	7	2	6·9	*
<i>Maker of Spirituous Drinks.</i>						
Maltsters - - - - -	9,595	12	5	—	*	—
Brewers - - - - -	27,822	97	15	—	5·4	—
Distillers; Spirit Manufacture -	706	6	1	—	*	—
<i>Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks.</i>						
Coffee, Eating House—Keepers	11,870	7,243	6	2	5·1	*
Lodging, Boarding House—Keepers.	6,543	43,527	7	39	*	9·0
Inn, Hotel—Keepers; Publicans, Beer-sellers, Cider Dealers.	76,210	23,705	80	10	10·5	4·2
Cellarmen - - - - -	14,078	1,316	7	—	5·0	—

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Food, Tobacco, &amp;c.—Board, Lodging, &amp;c.—cont.</i>						
Barmen - - - - -	28,625	27,707	35	9	12·2	3·2
Others in Inn, Hotel, Eating House—Service.	18,849	21,106	27	12	14·3	5·7
Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents.	8,396	424	6	—	*	—
<i>GAS, WATER, AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, AND SANITARY SERVICE.</i>						
<i>Gas, Water, Electricity.</i>						
Gas Works Service - - -	47,028	3	21	—	4·5	—
Waterworks Service - - -	5,701	1	2	—	*	—
Electricity Supply - - -	2,888	27	10	—	*	—
<i>Sanitary Service.</i>						
Drainage and Sanitary Service -	7,189	—	4	—	*	—
Scavengers, Crossing Sweepers -	8,478	110	9	—	*	—
<i>OTHER, GENERAL, AND UNDEFINED WORKERS AND DEALERS.</i>						
<i>About Animals.</i>						
Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealers, Salesmen.	5,342	19	16	—	*	—
Drovers - - - - -	2,838	—	8	—	*	—
Dog, Bird, Animal — Keepers, Dealers.	1,065	102	4	1	*	*
Knackers ; Catsmeat Dealers -	944	136	1	1	*	*
<i>Sundry Specified Industries.</i>						
Tobacco-Pipe, Snuff-Box, &c., Makers.	1,347	670	2	1	*	*
Bone, Horn, Ivory, Tortoise-shell —Workers.	1,697	375	6	—	*	—
Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth—Manu- facture.	3,397	94	1	—	*	—
Japanners - - - - -	964	1,632	—	3	—	*
Chimney Sweepers - - -	6,801	54	12	—	*	—
Rag—Gatherers, Dealers - -	2,572	1,831	9	5	*	*
Other Workers in Sundry Indus- tries.	2,910	554	14	3	*	*
Other Dealers in Sundry Indus- tries.	1,116	68	2	—	*	—

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-09.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Makers and Dealers (General or Undefined).</i>						
General Shopkeepers, Dealers -	23,539	28,037	45	43	19·1	15·3
Pawnbrokers - - - -	10,769	1,761	8	1	7·4	*
Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers.	46,941	14,398	133	49	28·3	34·0
Contractors, Manufacturers, Managers, Superintendents (undefined).	6,646	594	17	1	*	*
<i>Mechanics and Labourers (General or Undefined).</i>						
General Labourers - - - -	409,773	305	1,619	4	39·5	*
Engine Drivers, Stokers, Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural).	106,320	-	102	-	9·6	-
Artizans, Mechanics, Apprentices (undefined).	17,330	899	28	-	16·2	-
Factory Labourers (undefined) -	23,663	9,149	28	3	11·8	*
Machinists, Machine Workers (undefined).	5,042	825	16	24	*	*
<b>WITHOUT SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS OR UNOCCUPIED.</b>						
Retired from Business (not Army, Navy, Church, Medicine).	262,175	81,635	42	5	1·6	·6
Pensioners - - - -	25,567	1,142	95	3	37·2	*
Living on Own Means - - -	93,381	361,996	63	219	6·7	6·0
Others aged 10 years and upwards (including Students and Housewives).	1,596,160	8,573,061	870	6,781	5·5	7·9
Children under 10 years of age -	3,594,354	3,609,645	84	51	·2	·1
<b>TOTAL - - - -</b>	<b>15,728,613</b>	<b>16,799,230</b>	<b>10,449</b>	<b>11,270</b>	<b>6·6</b>	<b>6·7</b>

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.



TABLE XV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the ASSIGNED CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS of Insanity in the Cases of all DIRECT Admissions of Patients into all Institutions for Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England and Wales during the Three Years **1907, 1908, and 1909**, with the Total Number of Instances in which the Assigned Cause or Factor was stated to be PRINCIPAL.

(The yearly average number of these admissions during the three years was 10,449 of the male and 11,270 of the female sex.)

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of Instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.				Of the Yearly Average Number of Instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, Number of Instances in which the Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Number.		Percentage to Yearly Average Number of Direct Admissions during the three Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
HEREDITY (EXCLUDING COUSINS, NEPHEWS, NIECES, AND OFF- SPRING)—						
Insane Heredity - - - -	2,180	2,892	20·9	25·7	1,042	1,457
Epileptic Heredity - - - -	147	207	1·4	1·8	38	48
Neurotic Heredity (including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (idiopathic) Asthma, and Chorea).	108	196	1·0	1·7	28	77
Eccentricity (in marked degree) -	40	71	·4	·6	13	25
Alcoholism - - - -	525	609	5·0	5·4	102	112
MENTAL INSTABILITY AS REVEALED BY—						
Moral Deficiency - - - -	79	69	·8	·6	49	38
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility.	370	389	3·5	3·5	195	193
Eccentricity - - - -	30	63	·3	·6	12	30
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—						
Smell and Taste (either or both) -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearing - - - -	25	41	·2	·4	6	15
Sight - - - -	31	24	·3	·2	13	11
CRITICAL PERIODS—						
Puberty and Adolescence - - -	348	430	3·3	3·8	172	227
Climacteric - - - -	20	929	·2	8·2	14	546
Senility - - - -	820	956	7·8	8·5	513	628
CHILD BEARING—						
Pregnancy - - - -	—	129	—	1·1	—	93
Puerperal state (not septic) - -	—	493	—	4·4	—	400
Lactation - - - -	—	178	—	1·6	—	122
MENTAL STRESS—						
Sudden Mental Stress - - -	331	619	3·2	5·5	236	445
Prolonged Mental Stress - - -	1,692	2,015	16·2	17·9	1,094	1,341
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—						
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.).	27	30	·3	·3	9	11
Privation and Starvation - - -	227	214	2·2	1·9	99	100
Over-exertion (physical) - - -	62	89	·6	·8	34	57
Masturbation - - - -	238	36	2·3	·3	88	14
Sexual Excess - - - -	58	20	·5	·2	25	8

TABLE XV.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of  
Insanity, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of Instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.				Of the Yearly Average Number of Instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, Number of Instances in which the Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Number.		Percentage to Yearly Average Number of Direct Admissions during the three Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
TOXIC—						
Alcohol - - - - -	2,312	977	22·1	8·7	1,527	682
Drug Habit (Morphia, Cocaine, &c.) -	21	24	·2	·2	10	11
Lead and other such Poisons - -	31	11	·3	·1	14	5
Tuberculosis - - - - -	95	100	·9	·9	35	35
Influenza - - - - -	302	300	2·9	2·7 <sup>a</sup>	187	206
Puerperal Sepsis - - - - -	—	26	—	·2	—	24
Other Specific Fevers - - - - -	59	47	·6	·4	28	26
* Syphilis, acquired - - - - -	860	145	8·2	1·2	460	71
* „ congenital - - - - -	27	32	·3	·3	14	16
Other Toxins - - - - -	49	58	·5	·5	18	20
TRAUMATIC—						
Injuries - - - - -	440	111	4·2	1·0	241	59
Operations - - - - -	35	70	·3	·6	16	38
Sunstroke - - - - -	97	14	·9	·1	45	7
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—						
Lesions of the Brain - - - - -	219	164	2·1	1·5	175	127
„ Spinal Cord and Nerves - -	72	40	·7	·4	30	17
Epilepsy - - - - -	705	567	6·7	5·0	506	404
Other defined Neuroses (limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea).	51	145	·5	1·3	24	56
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night-terrors).	23	23	·2	·2	10	4
OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—						
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.) -	31	174	·3	1·5	11	43
Cardio-Vascular Degeneration - -	360	320	3·4	2·8	66	53
Valvular Heart Disease - - - -	105	199	1·0	1·8	27	47
Respiratory System (excluding Tuber- culosis).	60	68	·6	·6	21	19
Gastro-intestinal System - - - -	47	67	·4	·6	19	28
Renal and Vesical System - - - -	53	101	·5	·9	16	28
Generative System (excluding Syphilis)	15	57	·1	·5	4	25
Other General Affections not above included ( <i>i.e.</i> , Diabetes, Myxœ- dema, &c.).	56	97	·5	·9	26	40
Instances in which no Principal Factor could, with certainty, be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascertained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated.	1,351	1,311	12·9	11·6	—	—
No Factor assignable, notwithstanding full history and observation.	767	934	7·3	8·3	—	—
No Factor ascertained, history defective	1,021	936	9·8	8·3	—	—

\* Including all patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from this disease.



TABLE XVI.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the ASSIGNED of all DIRECT Admissions of Patients into all Institutions for during the three Years **1907, 1908, and 1909**;

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of			
	PRIVATE.			
	The Yearly Average Number of Private Patients admitted during the three Years was 1,183 Males and 1,350 Females.			
	Number.		Percentage to Yearly Average Number of Direct Private Admissions during the three Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
HEREDITY (EXCLUDING COUSINS, NEPHEWS, NIECES, AND OFFSPRING)—				
Insane Heredity - - - - -	213	368	18·0	27·3
Epileptic Heredity - - - - -	5	13	·4	1·0
Neurotic Heredity [including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (Idiopathic) Asthma, and Chorea].	16	53	1·3	3·9
Eccentricity (in marked degree) - -	7	13	·6	1·0
Alcoholism - - - - -	26	29	2·2	2·1
MENTAL INSTABILITY AS REVEALED BY—				
Moral Deficiency - - - - -	15	7	1·3	·5
Congenital Mental Deficiency not amount- ing to Imbecility.	46	40	3·9	3·0
Eccentricity - - - - -	10	12	·8	·9
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—				
Smell and Taste (either or both) - -	—	—	—	—
Hearing - - - - -	3	3	·3	·2
Sight - - - - -	2	2	·2	·1
CRITICAL PERIODS—				
Puberty and Adolescence - - - - -	28	30	2·4	2·2
Climacteric - - - - -	3	151	·3	11·2
Senility - - - - -	71	85	6·0	6·3
CHILD BEARING—				
Pregnancy - - - - -	—	11	—	·8
Puerperal state (not Septic) - - - -	—	50	—	3·7
Lactation - - - - -	—	9	—	·7
MENTAL STRESS—				
Sudden Mental Stress - - - - -	52	118	4·4	8·7
Prolonged Mental Stress - - - - -	304	312	25·7	23·1
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—				
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.).	2	1	·2	·1
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	10	6	·8	·4
Over-exertion (Physical) - - - - -	8	8	·7	·6
Masturbation - - - - -	50	13	4·2	1·0
Sexual excess - - - - -	6	1	·5	·1

CAUSES and ASSOCIATED FACTORS of INSANITY in the Cases Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England and Wales arranged according to the CLASS of the PATIENTS.

instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.

PAUPER.			
The Yearly Average Number of Pauper Patients admitted during the three Years was 9,265 Males and 9,919 Females.			
Number.		Percentage to Yearly Average Number of Direct. Pauper Admissions during the three Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
1,967	2,525	21·2	25·5
142	194	1·5	2·0
91	143	1·0	1·4
33	58	·4	·6
499	579	5·4	5·8
64	62	·7	·6
324	349	3·5	3·5
20	51	·2	·5
—	—	—	—
22	37	·2	·4
28	22	·3	·2
320	400	3·5	4·0
17	778	·2	7·8
749	871	8·1	8·8
—	118	—	1·2
—	442	—	4·5
—	168	—	1·7
279	501	3·0	5·1
1,388	1,703	15·0	17·2
25	29	·3	·3
217	208	2·3	2·1
54	81	·6	·8
188	23	2·0	·2
51	18	·6	·2



TABLE XVI.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the ASSIGNED

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of			
	PRIVATE.			
	The Yearly Average Number of Private Patients admitted during the three Years was 1,183 Males and 1,350 Females.			
	Number.		Percentage to Yearly Average Number of Direct Private Admissions during the three Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>TOXIC—</b>				
Alcohol - - - - -	183	93	15·5	6·9
Drug Habit (Morphia, Cocaine, &c.) - -	8	9	·7	·7
Lead and other such Poisons - - - -	2	1	·2	·1
Tuberculosis - - - - -	8	6	·7	·4
Influenza - - - - -	33	60	2·8	4·4
Puerperal Sepsis - - - - -	—	3	—	·2
Other Specific Fevers - - - - -	9	9	·8	·7
* Syphilis, acquired - - - - -	132	8	11·2	·6
* „ congenital - - - - -	1	1	·1	·1
Other Toxins - - - - -	6	10	·5	·7
<b>TRAUMATIC—</b>				
Injuries - - - - -	29	7	2·5	·5
Operations - - - - -	5	12	·4	·9
Sunstroke - - - - -	12	3	1·0	·2
<b>DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—</b>				
Lesions of the Brain - - - - -	22	12	1·9	·9
„ Spinal Cord and Nerves - - -	7	1	·6	·1
Epilepsy - - - - -	24	18	2·0	1·3
Other defined Neuroses (limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea).	7	23	·6	1·7
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night Terrors).	2	1	·2	·1
<b>OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—</b>				
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.) -	3	22	·3	1·6
Cardio-Vascular Degeneration - - -	20	15	1·7	1·1
Valvular Heart Disease - - - - -	8	11	·7	·8
Respiratory System (excluding Tubercu- losis).	4	3	·3	·2
Gastro-intestinal System - - - - -	13	15	1·1	1·1
Renal and Vesical System - - - - -	7	9	·6	·7
Generative System (excluding Syphilis) -	2	14	·2	1·0
Other General Affections not above in- cluded ( <i>i.e.</i> , Diabetes, Myxœdema, &c.).	9	14	·8	1·0
Instances in which no Principal Factor could, with certainty, be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascer- tained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated	113	105	9·6	7·8
No Factor assignable, notwithstanding full history and observation.	113	115	9·6	8·5
No Factor ascertained, history defective -	80	45	6·8	3·3

\* Including all patients believed to have suffered at

CAUSES and ASSOCIATED FACTORS of INSANITY, &c.—cont.

instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.

PAUPER.			
The Yearly Average Number of Pauper Patients admitted during the three Years was 9,265 Males and 9,919 Females.			
Number.		Percentage to Yearly Average Number of Direct Pauper Admissions during the three Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
2,129	884	23·0	8·9
12	15	·1	·2
29	9	·3	·1
87	94	·9	·9
269	241	2·9	2·4
—	23	—	·2
50	39	·5	·4
728	137	7·9	1·4
27	32	·3	·3
42	48	·5	·5
411	104	4·4	1·0
30	58	·3	·6
85	11	·9	·1
198	152	2·1	1·5
65	39	·7	·4
680	549	7·3	5·5
43	122	·5	1·2
21	23	·2	·2
28	152	·3	1·5
340	305	3·7	3·1
97	188	1·0	1·9
56	65	·6	·7
34	52	·4	·5
46	92	·5	·9
13	44	·1	·4
47	83	·5	·8
1,238	1,205	13·4	12·1
654	819	7·1	8·3
941	890	10·2	9·0

any time in their lives from this disease.







MALES.

MALES.







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TABLE XIX.

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TABLE XIX.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS OF INSANITY  
**1907, 1908, and 1909** into all Institutions for  
and Wales ; arranged  
(Private and Pauper are given separately

FORMS OF INSANITY.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED :—								
Intellectual { With Epi-	83	44	54	37	45	31	44	40
{ lepsy.								
{ Without Epi-	93	48	88	72	94	65	107	93
{ lepsy.								
Moral - - - -	1	-	3	6	5	3	6	5
II. INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE :—								
Insanity with Epilepsy -	13	4	52	31	79	63	161	126
General Paralysis of the Insane.	2	-	3	5	9	6	226	48
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.	-	-	1	1	2	1	10	5
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).	-	1	-	2	1	6	9	15
Confusional Insanity -	1	-	8	11	19	24	57	75
Stupor - - - -	-	1	9	17	23	25	23	33
Primary Dementia - -	1	1	29	28	59	48	64	52
Mania { Recent -	6	4	127	171	263	357	579	760
{ Chronic -	-	-	4	5	17	17	48	64
{ Recurrent -	-	-	9	13	32	38	101	148
Melancholia { Recent -	2	1	53	74	174	213	419	685
{ Chronic -	-	-	4	4	14	14	31	55
{ Recurrent -	-	-	3	5	19	25	55	88
Alternating Insanity -	-	-	1	2	3	4	2	5
Delusional Insanity. { Systematised	-	-	3	1	25	9	101	58
{ Non - Sys -	-	-	8	5	35	13	117	89
{ tematised.								
{ Impulse -	1	-	1	1	2	4	4	8
Volitional Insanity. { Obsession -	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3
{ Doubt -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Moral Insanity - - -	-	-	5	1	1	3	6	4
Dementia { Senile - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Secondary or	-	-	3	2	11	4	37	25
{ Terminal.								
TOTAL - - - -	207	107	466	498	931	974	2,217	2,491

in the cases of all DIRECT Admissions during the three Years  
Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England  
according to Ages.

in the following four pages.)

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
21	23	7	9	3	—	1	1	257	185	442
57	51	25	25	10	13	4	2	479	367	846
5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	21	17	38
127	100	78	56	44	39	25	15	579	434	1,013
583	90	394	71	90	15	8	1	1,316	236	1,552
18	14	34	21	50	23	31	19	146	84	231
9	14	5	9	4	4	—	1	28	52	80
67	91	72	86	50	49	21	15	296	352	648
11	20	4	15	4	5	1	1	74	116	189
19	38	25	31	19	15	3	6	218	219	437
509	628	380	461	256	254	138	147	2,259	2,783	5,041
44	69	43	66	38	52	35	55	228	329	557
111	173	96	145	72	68	29	42	451	627	1,077
369	693	372	686	376	414	157	191	1,922	2,955	4,877
31	59	38	73	46	49	22	34	187	288	474
48	126	60	133	58	92	26	43	268	512	780
5	10	5	7	5	3	—	2	21	32	53
95	96	67	107	48	60	19	34	359	366	725
117	114	81	122	56	60	25	34	439	439	878
4	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	13	19	32
2	3	2	3	1	4	—	1	7	16	23
2	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	4	5	9
3	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	17	13	30
—	—	9	10	98	66	477	517	584	592	1,177
41	33	66	58	78	65	39	45	275	232	508
2,296	2,446	1,860	2,201	1,410	1,356	1,062	1,197	10,449	11,270	21,718



TABLE XIXA.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS OF INSANITY  
**1907, 1908, and 1909** into all Institutions for  
and Wales ; arranged

FORMS OF INSANITY.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED :—								
Intellectual { With Epi-	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	1
{ lepsy.								
{ Without Epi-	1	—	6	2	8	2	9	5
{ lepsy.								
Moral - - - -	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	1
II. INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE :—								
Insanity with Epilepsy -	—	—	2	—	2	2	5	4
General Paralysis of the Insane.	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	3
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
Confusional Insanity -	—	—	1	3	8	7	7	18
Stupor - - - -	—	—	1	1	5	3	4	4
Primary Dementia - -	—	—	4	4	15	11	18	10
Mania { Recent -	—	—	9	10	28	32	52	90
{ Chronic -	—	—	1	—	4	2	6	6
{ Recurrent -	—	—	1	1	3	3	12	19
Melancholia { Recent -	—	—	4	3	28	22	53	82
{ Chronic -	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	3
{ Recurrent -	—	—	—	—	6	2	10	7
Alternating Insanity -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Delusional { Systematised	—	—	1	—	12	2	30	12
Insanity. { Non - Sys -	—	—	1	1	8	2	22	12
{ tematised.								
{ Impulse -	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
Volitional { Obsession -	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Insanity. { Doubt -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Moral Insanity - - -	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2
Dementia { Senile - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Secondary or	—	—	1	—	4	1	8	4
{ Terminal.								
TOTAL - - - -	3	1	35	26	140	96	273	289

in the cases of all DIRECT Private Admissions during the three Years  
Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England  
according to Ages.

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	30	12	42
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	9
4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	17	13	30
64	4	48	6	14	2	2	-	153	14	166
2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	9	6	15
4	4	2	1	2	1	-	-	11	11	22
6	16	9	17	5	8	5	2	41	72	113
2	2	1	4	1	-	-	-	14	14	28
3	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	47	34	81
42	73	34	56	22	31	11	18	198	311	509
5	6	4	7	4	4	3	4	27	28	55
11	27	15	21	9	10	3	7	54	86	140
42	90	46	105	48	68	25	33	246	403	649
4	9	4	10	7	10	3	8	28	41	68
6	19	8	18	8	13	3	11	41	69	110
1	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	4	8	12
18	21	12	23	8	11	3	4	84	73	156
14	15	11	18	8	6	2	7	66	61	127
1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	4	4	9
1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	3
1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	5	10
-	-	1	1	8	4	47	43	56	48	103
4	7	6	7	5	4	4	4	32	26	57
242	309	217	304	156	178	117	147	1,183	1,350	2,534



TABLE XIXB.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS OF INSANITY  
1907, 1908, and 1909 into all Institutions for Lunatics  
according

FORMS OF INSANITY.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.—CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED—								
Intellectual { With Epilepsy.	83	43	53	37	43	30	43	39
{ Without Epilepsy.	92	48	82	70	86	63	97	87
Moral - - - -	1	-	2	5	3	3	4	4
II.—INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE—								
Insanity with Epilepsy -	13	4	50	31	77	61	156	122
General Paralysis of the Insane.	2	-	3	5	8	6	202	45
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.	-	-	1	1	2	1	10	5
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).	-	-	-	2	1	5	7	11
Confusional Insanity -	-	-	8	8	11	17	50	57
Stupor - - - -	-	1	8	16	17	22	19	29
Primary Dementia - -	1	1	25	25	44	37	46	42
Mania { Recent - -	5	4	119	162	235	325	527	669
{ Chronic - -	-	-	4	5	13	15	42	58
{ Recurrent - -	-	-	8	13	29	36	88	129
Melancholia { Recent -	2	1	49	70	146	191	366	604
{ Chronic -	-	-	3	3	10	14	26	51
{ Recurrent -	-	-	3	5	13	23	45	81
Alternating Insanity -	-	-	1	2	3	4	2	4
Delusional Insanity. { Systematised	-	-	3	1	13	7	72	46
{ Non - Sys - tematised.	-	-	7	5	27	12	95	77
Volitional Insanity. { Impulse -	1	-	1	1	2	2	3	7
{ Obsession -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
{ Doubt -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moral Insanity - - -	-	-	3	1	1	2	5	3
Dementia { Senile -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Secondary or Terminal.	-	-	3	2	7	4	29	21
TOTAL - - - -	204	105	431	471	791	878	1,943	2,202

in the cases of all DIRECT Pauper Admissions during the three Years (excluding Idiot Establishments) in England and Wales ; arranged to Ages.

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
21	22	6	9	3	—	1	1	253	181	434
54	50	23	24	10	12	4	2	448	356	804
3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	14	15	29
123	97	75	54	43	38	25	14	562	421	983
520	87	346	65	76	13	6	1	1,163	222	1,385
16	13	31	19	48	21	28	18	137	78	215
5	10	3	8	2	3	—	1	18	40	58
61	75	63	69	45	41	16	13	254	280	535
9	18	3	11	3	5	—	—	60	101	161
16	33	20	30	17	14	2	4	171	185	356
467	555	347	405	234	223	127	129	2,060	2,472	4,532
38	63	39	60	34	48	31	50	201	300	501
100	146	81	124	63	58	26	35	397	540	937
326	602	326	580	328	346	132	158	1,676	2,552	4,228
27	51	34	63	40	40	19	25	159	247	406
42	107	52	115	50	79	23	32	227	443	670
4	8	4	5	4	2	—	1	17	24	41
77	75	55	85	40	50	16	29	275	293	568
102	98	70	105	49	54	23	28	373	378	751
2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	15	24
1	2	—	2	—	3	—	1	3	12	15
2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	6
2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	9	21
—	—	8	9	90	62	431	474	529	545	1,073
38	26	60	52	73	61	35	41	244	207	450
2,053	2,137	1,644	1,897	1,254	1,179	945	1,050	9,265	9,919	19,185



TABLE XX.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Direct Admis-  
Institutions for Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England  
showing whether the ATTACK was stated to be the *First* or *Not the*  
CONGENITAL, or UNKNOWN

FORMS OF INSANITY.				AGES.					
				Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Insanity with Epilepsy	-	-	{ 1st Attack	10	3	43	28	66	49
			{ Not 1st Attack	2	-	6	4	10	10
General Paralysis of the Insane	-	-	{ 1st Attack	2	-	2	4	7	5
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	1	1	1
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.			{ 1st Attack	-	-	1	1	2	1
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).			{ 1st Attack	-	1	-	2	-	5
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confusional Insanity	-	-	{ 1st Attack	-	-	7	10	15	19
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	1	1	3	4
Stupor	-	-	{ 1st Attack	-	1	9	16	18	21
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	1	2	3	3
Primary Dementia	-	-	{ 1st Attack	1	1	23	22	45	36
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	4	4	11	12
Mania	{ Recent	-	{ 1st Attack	5	4	108	150	210	289
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	15	19	38	59
	{ Chronic	-	{ 1st Attack	-	-	3	5	13	15
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	1	-	3	2
	{ Recurrent	-	{ 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	9	13	32	38
Melancholia	{ Recent	-	{ 1st Attack	2	1	46	68	150	188
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	5	4	12	21
	{ Chronic	-	{ 1st Attack	-	-	3	3	13	12
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	1	1	1
	{ Recurrent	-	{ 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	3	5	19	25
Alternating Insanity	-	-	{ 1st Attack	-	-	1	1	1	2
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	1	1	2
Delusional Insanity.	{ Systematised	-	{ 1st Attack	-	-	3	2	21	6
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	1	-	3	2
	{ Non-systematised	-	{ 1st Attack	-	-	7	5	29	11
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	4	1
Volitional Insanity.	{ Impulse	-	{ 1st Attack	-	-	-	1	2	3
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	1	-	-
	{ Obsession	-	{ 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	2
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Doubt	-	{ 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moral Insanity	-	-	{ 1st Attack	-	-	5	-	1	2
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dementia	{ Senile	-	{ 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Secondary or Terminal.		{ 1st Attack	-	-	3	2	8	3
			{ Not 1st Attack	-	-	-	-	2	1
TOTAL	-	-	{ 1st Attack	23	11	264	321	601	671
			{ Not 1st Attack	4	-	47	58	143	183

sions of Patients during the three Years **1907, 1908,** and **1909** into all and Wales ; arranged according to AGES AND FORMS OF INSANITY, and *First*, but EXCLUDING all cases where the attack was stated to be whether First Attack or Not.

AGES.										TOTAL.		
25-34.		35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.		M.	F.	T.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
119	89	95	72	53	41	32	30	20	12	439	324	763
31	31	29	23	20	13	8	7	3	3	109	91	200
201	39	518	79	349	63	79	13	7	1	1,165	204	1,370
14	6	42	8	28	5	7	2	—	—	94	22	115
10	4	15	10	28	18	48	23	27	16	131	73	205
—	—	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	3	10	8	18
9	15	7	10	3	7	3	3	—	—	23	43	66
1	1	2	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	5	8	13
40	61	43	68	52	61	40	38	16	13	213	271	484
14	11	15	19	14	20	7	8	2	3	58	66	124
17	25	7	13	3	9	2	4	1	1	56	90	146
3	7	4	6	1	5	1	1	—	—	13	23	36
47	36	15	28	22	26	16	13	2	4	173	167	340
12	13	2	9	1	4	1	2	—	1	32	46	77
427	576	354	428	268	299	180	179	106	107	1,658	2,033	3,691
104	167	115	175	84	141	58	68	24	32	438	661	1,099
41	48	33	51	33	49	26	40	24	41	173	248	422
5	11	6	18	7	14	8	9	5	11	36	66	102
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101	148	111	173	96	145	72	68	29	42	451	627	1,077
339	572	296	545	294	520	301	315	125	139	1,553	2,347	3,900
58	103	60	135	67	146	64	94	29	43	295	545	840
26	45	23	48	30	52	37	37	16	25	149	222	372
4	9	6	11	7	20	7	12	6	7	31	61	92
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	88	48	126	60	133	58	92	26	43	268	512	780
1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	8	8	16
1	2	3	9	3	5	3	2	—	2	12	23	35
80	45	65	73	49	76	33	43	14	27	265	271	536
16	12	21	19	16	24	12	12	3	5	73	74	147
89	67	86	86	58	89	41	46	19	27	330	331	660
19	18	23	22	18	29	12	13	4	5	81	89	170
2	4	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	11	21
1	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	7	10
2	3	1	2	2	2	—	3	—	1	6	12	18
—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	5
—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	4	6
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
3	3	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	12	8	19
2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	5	9
—	—	—	—	8	6	87	55	436	444	531	505	1,037
—	—	—	—	—	1	7	9	30	63	36	72	109
26	17	31	26	53	43	60	52	27	33	207	176	383
7	8	8	6	9	14	10	11	9	10	45	50	95
1,480	1,652	1,597	1,543	1,307	1,367	989	894	843	892	7,103	7,351	14,454
449	640	501	766	440	724	338	415	174	273	2,096	3,059	5,155



TABLE XXI.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in  
CONDITION AS

(Taken from Table XXIX. of the Summary

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—19.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - - -	5,265,324	5,280,415	10,545,739	1,603,066	1,613,138	3,216,204
Married - - -	-	-	-	4,423	25,392	29,815
Widowed - - -	-	-	-	33	91	124
TOTAL -	5,265,324	5,280,415	10,545,739	1,607,522	1,638,621	3,246,143

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	45—54.			55—64.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - - -	154,118	205,176	359,294	80,494	121,038	201,532
Married - - -	1,143,059	1,061,938	2,204,997	693,550	589,380	1,282,930
Widowed - - -	99,032	238,868	337,900	133,901	324,887	458,788
TOTAL -	1,396,209	1,505,982	2,902,191	907,945	1,035,305	1,943,250

TABLE XXII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of DIRECT  
*Establishments*) in England and Wales during the three YEARS **1907**,  
MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - - -	207	107	314	463	487	950	885	798	1,683	1,524	1,336	2,860
Married - - -	-	-	-	2	10	12	40	173	213	647	1,101	1,748
Widowed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	26	48	74
Unknown - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	6	20	6	26
TOTAL -	207	107	314	466	498	963	931	974	1,905	2,217	2,491	4,708

England and Wales at the Time of the Census of **1901**, with their  
TO MARRIAGE.

Tables of the Census of April 1st, 1901.)

20—24.			25—34.			35—44.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1,216,628	1,196,555	2,413,183	892,226	941,161	1,833,387	306,001	382,468	688,469
254,169	447,885	702,054	1,569,094	1,781,022	3,350,116	1,567,616	1,549,643	3,117,259
1,847	3,838	5,685	24,634	47,703	72,337	58,326	131,951	190,277
1,472,644	1,648,278	3,120,922	2,485,954	2,769,886	5,255,840	1,931,943	2,064,062	3,996,005

65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
49,045	95,335	144,380	9,566,902	9,835,286	19,402,188
379,470	262,277	641,747	5,611,381	5,717,537	11,328,918
232,557	499,069	731,626	550,330	1,246,407	1,796,737
661,072	856,681	1,517,753	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843

Admissions of Patients into all Institutions for Lunatics (*excluding Idiot*  
**1908**, and **1909**, with their AGES and CONDITION AS TO

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
864	856	1,720	446	636	1,082	246	302	547	124	213	337	4,759	4,735	9,493
1,316	1,414	2,730	1,220	1,206	2,426	907	621	1,527	518	309	827	4,649	4,833	9,482
95	168	263	175	352	528	243	430	673	409	673	1,083	950	1,674	2,624
20	9	29	19	7	26	15	4	19	11	2	12	91	28	119
2,296	2,446	4,741	1,860	2,201	4,062	1,410	1,356	2,767	1,062	1,197	2,259	10,449	11,270	21,718



TABLE XXIII.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE (excluding *Idiot Establishments*) in England and Wales during the three time of the Census of 1901; arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·4	·2	·3	2·9	3·0	3·0	7·3	6·7	7·0	17·1	14·2	15·6
Married - -	-	-	-	4·5	3·9	4·0	1·6	3·9	3·0	4·1	6·2	5·2
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·4	5·2	5·3	10·6	10·1	10·2
TOTAL -	·4	·2	·3	2·9	3·0	3·0	6·3	5·9	6·1	8·9	9·0	9·0

*Note.*—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that nearly all the persons in the population were composed of persons under 20 years of age; and that the numbers of patients above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in proportion to the general population,

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of DIRECT the FIRST or NOT the FIRST, into all Institutions for Lunatics YEARS **1907, 1908,** and **1909**; arranged according to the CLASS

N.B.—Exclusive of cases of Congenital Insanity and those in which

										Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the three Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity and those unknown whether FIRST ATTACK or NOT).		
										M.	F.	T.
Private - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,112	1,322	2,433
Pauper - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,088	9,088	17,176
TOTAL - -										9,200	10,410	19,609

Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients into all Institutions for Lunatics YEARS **1907, 1908,** and **1909,** to the whole POPULATION at the CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
28·2	22·4	25·0	28·9	31·0	30·1	30·6	25·0	27·1	25·3	22·3	23·3	5·0	4·8	4·9
8·4	9·1	8·8	10·7	11·4	11·0	13·1	10·5	11·9	13·7	11·8	12·9	8·3	8·5	8·4
16·3	12·7	13·8	17·7	14·7	15·6	18·1	13·2	14·7	17·6	13·5	14·8	17·3	13·4	14·6
11·9	11·9	11·9	13·3	14·6	14·0	15·5	13·1	14·2	16·1	14·0	14·9	6·6	6·7	6·7

“single” considerably exceed those of the “married” and “widowed,” while in the total of all population under 20 years of age were “single”; that nearly three-quarters of the “single” under that age who were admitted into asylums, &c., during the year were relatively few. The considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

Admissions of Patients, whose ATTACK of INSANITY was stated to be (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England and Wales during the three of the Patients.

it was unknown whether the Attack was the first or not the first.

Of the Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the three Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity and those unknown whether FIRST ATTACK or NOT).						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Total Number.					
ATTACK stated to be the FIRST.			ATTACK stated to be NOT the FIRST.			ATTACK stated to be the FIRST.			ATTACK stated to be NOT the FIRST.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
837	854	1,691	275	468	743	75·3	64·6	69·5	24·7	35·4	30·5
6,267	6,497	12,764	1,821	2,591	4,412	77·5	71·5	74·3	22·5	28·5	25·7
7,103	7,351	14,454	2,096	3,059	5,155	77·2	70·6	73·7	22·8	29·4	26·3



TABLE XXV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS, amongst the DIRECT Admissions into all Institutions for Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England and Wales during the three YEARS **1907, 1908,** and **1909**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the three Years.			Of the Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the three Years.						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the three Years.								
				Number of Epileptics.			Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.					
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Private	-	-	-	1,183	1,350	2,534	32	22	54	153	14	166	2·7	1·6	2·1	12·9	1·0	6·6
Pauper	-	-	-	9,265	9,919	19,185	870	671	1,542	1,162	222	1,385	9·4	6·8	8·0	12·5	2·2	7·2
TOTAL	-	-	-	10,449	11,270	21,718	902	693	1,596	1,315	236	1,551	8·6	6·1	7·3	12·6	2·1	7·1

TABLE XXVI.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Patients DEEMED SUICIDAL amongst the DIRECT Admissions into all Institutions for Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England and Wales during the three YEARS **1907, 1908, and 1909**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the three Years.			Of the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the three Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the three Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,183	1,350	2,534	227	280	507	19·2	20·7	20·0
Pauper - - - - -	9,265	9,919	19,185	1,351	1,726	3,076	14·6	17·4	16·0
TOTAL - - - - -	10,449	11,270	21,718	1,577	2,006	3,583	15·1	17·8	16·5



COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS,

TABLE XXVII.—Showing the PRINCIPAL CAUSES of DEATH at died in these Institutions during the year 1910, together with the Post-mortem Examination. The Average Number of Patients Males 50,035 and N.B.—The Table is drawn up as far as possible on the plan adopted diseases not specially defined in his tables. Such It must also be borne in mind that only those causes of death

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GROUP I.—GENERAL DISEASES.								
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	3
Pyrexia (origin uncertain) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever - - - - -	1	-	2	1	2	2	2	8
Epidemic Diarrhœa, Infective Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Diarrhœa (not otherwise defined) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ( <i>Ulcerative Colitis</i> ) - - - - -	1	-	2	-	1	6	11	16
Tetanus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Syphilis :—								
(a) Cerebral - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
(b) Other than Cerebral - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Puerperal Septicæmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Fever (not otherwise defined) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Infective Endocarditis - - - - -	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia, Lobar - - - - -	7	2	1	8	17	10	33	28
„ Broncho- - - - -	5	3	2	4	5	4	16	16
„ (not defined) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	5
Erysipelas (and <i>Cellulitis</i> ) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Septicæmia (not Puerperal) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Pyæmia (not Puerperal) - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
Phlegmon, Carbuncle (not Anthrax) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis :—								
Of Lung (Phthisis) - - - - -	19	10	23	19	59	35	181	205
Of Meninges - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Of Peritoneum - - - - -	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	3
<i>Tubes Mesenterica</i> - - - - -	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tubercle of other Organs - - - - -	-	-	-	2	2	3	1	1
General - - - - -	6	8	4	2	7	4	15	21
<i>Scrofula</i> - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scurvy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

HOSPITALS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.

Different Periods of LIFE in the Cases of all the Patients who  
Number of Cases in which the cause of Death was ascertained by  
Resident in these Institutions during 1910 was 107,044,  
Females 57,009.

by the Registrar-General, with the introduction in some sections of diseases are here indicated by an asterisk (\*).

are here included which occurred in institutions during the year.

[illegible]



TABLE XXVII.—Showing the Principal Causes of Death at different

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GROUP I.—GENERAL DISEASES— <i>continued.</i>								
Chronic Rheumatism - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic Arthritis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gout - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcinoma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sarcoma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cancer, Malignant Disease (not otherwise defined).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hæmophilia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anæmia, Pernicious - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Leucocythæmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Congenital Malformation of Heart - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	43	28	39	41	98	66	284	325
GROUP II.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.								
Meningitis, Cerebral (not Tuberculous) -	6	-	-	-	3	2	3	4
„ Spinal - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Abscess of Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
*Atrophy of Brain - - - - -	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	2
*Congestion of Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Softening of Brain - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2
Tumour of Brain (not Specific) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
*Organic Disease of Brain (not otherwise defined).	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	6
General Paralysis of Insane - - - - -	-	1	3	3	15	11	184	51
*Mania (not Puerperal), Exhaustion from -	-	-	1	2	-	3	6	10
*Melancholia, Exhaustion from - - - - -	-	-	2	-	1	2	5	9
Chorea - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	12	6	28	4	27	11	51	35
Locomotor Ataxy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Pachymeningitis - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Myelitis (and Paraplegia) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
*Paralysis, Bulbar - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Sclerosis, Cerebro-spinal - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
* „ Spinal (exclusive of Tabes) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Neuritis, Peripheral - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	21	8	36	13	50	30	266	127
GROUP III.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.								
Otitis, Mastoid Disease - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-

Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.								TOTAL.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.
AGES.											
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
4	12	23	21	28	44	34	51	89	132	221	204
1	—	1	5	3	3	4	4	11	12	23	22
3	2	3	12	8	10	9	22	23	49	72	61
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1
1	4	3	5	3	1	1	—	9	11	20	15
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
3	—	3	4	2	3	4	5	13	13	26	13
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
235	344	241	339	240	296	244	319	1,424	1,758	3,182	2,477
3	4	4	2	—	3	1	1	20	16	36	26
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—
1	1	2	3	—	3	1	—	5	8	13	13
2	8	8	8	14	18	20	21	48	59	107	90
—	1	2	3	2	2	1	4	6	10	16	11
4	6	17	10	32	30	45	50	103	98	201	166
5	5	2	3	—	3	1	3	11	17	28	26
1	9	10	14	16	12	13	24	48	66	114	64
574	121	446	95	146	32	7	2	1,375	316	1,691	1,239
14	11	10	14	9	9	7	1	47	50	97	58
3	9	12	22	8	6	7	3	38	51	89	42
3	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	6	1	7	5
46	39	34	28	25	22	16	12	239	157	396	291
1	1	4	2	4	—	—	—	9	3	12	8
2	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	7	5	12	11
—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	5	5	4
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	3	2
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	4	4
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	4	3
1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	5	3
—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	5	4
660	220	554	211	259	146	122	125	1,968	880	2,848	2,070
2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	5	8	7
2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	5	8	7



TABLE XXVII.—Showing the Principal Causes of Death at different

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GROUP IV.—DISEASES OF HEART.								
Valvular Disease, Endocarditis (not infective).	1	—	2	—	3	3	12	20
Pericarditis - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	2
Hypertrophy of Heart - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angina Pectoris - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dilatation of Heart - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Fatty and Fibroid Degeneration of Heart - - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	10
*Rupture of Heart - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Syncope, Heart Disease</i> (not specified) - - - - -	1	—	—	1	2	1	4	3
Total - - - - -	2	—	3	1	7	5	27	37
GROUP V.—DISEASES OF BLOOD VESSELS.								
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Cerebral Embolism - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
<i>Apoplexy, Hemiplegia</i> - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aneurysm - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Senile Gangrene - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embolism, Thrombosis (not Cerebral) - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Arterio-sclerosis - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - - - -	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	3
GROUP VI.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.								
Diseases of Larynx and Trachea (other than Laryngitis).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Emphysema - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Asthma - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy (and Empyema) - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
*Abscess of Lung - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
*Congestion of Lung - - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	10
Fibroid Disease of Lung (and Bronchiectasis) - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
*Gangrene of Lung - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - - - -	—	—	—	2	3	7	10	24
GROUP VII.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.								
Disease of Mouth, Pharynx, Œsophagus (not Specific).	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gastric (and Duodenal) Ulcer - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
*Pylorus, Stricture of - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Stomach (not Malignant) - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis (not Epidemic) - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Gastro-enteritis</i> - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Appendicitis, Perityphlitis - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Hernia - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*continued.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS.								TOTAL.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.
AGES.											
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
30	35	48	63	79	82	133	160	308	363	671	504
1	3	2	3	4	8	2	2	13	19	32	31
-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	4	4
-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	3	5	5
2	1	6	4	6	6	6	7	22	20	42	31
10	18	17	23	50	41	69	76	154	168	322	272
-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	4	4	8	7
5	9	7	12	15	10	20	18	54	54	108	62
48	66	82	106	156	148	236	268	561	631	1,192	916
9	11	22	23	36	32	61	40	130	107	237	163
-	1	2	1	7	7	6	10	15	20	35	20
3	-	1	-	1	2	4	4	9	7	16	16
-	-	1	-	1	2	6	4	8	6	14	11
1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	3	6	6
1	1	13	9	35	11	51	42	100	64	164	134
1	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	5	1	6	6
15	13	39	33	81	56	132	102	270	208	478	356
-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	4	2	6	6
3	4	11	15	34	18	54	68	103	109	212	150
-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	8	8
-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	3	4	7	5
1	4	2	4	1	5	3	5	8	21	29	29
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	3	5	5
12	11	8	12	21	11	30	19	78	68	146	115
1	3	1	2	2	-	1	-	5	8	13	11
2	2	5	4	6	1	4	3	21	15	36	32
-	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	4	3	7	5
19	25	27	40	72	41	99	100	230	239	469	366
1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	2	5	5
1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	7	9	16	16
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
-	2	3	4	4	-	1	-	9	7	16	13
-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	4	3
3	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	6	5	11	10
-	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	5	3	8	6



TABLE XXVII.—Showing the Principal Causes of Death at different

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GROUP VII., &c.— <i>continued.</i>								
Intestinal Obstruction :—								
(a) Intussusception - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
(b) Strangulation - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
(c) Volvulus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
(d) Stricture (not Malignant) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) By foreign body - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Intestines - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Peritonitis</i> (not Tuberculous) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of Liver - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
*Gall Stones, Cholecystitis, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Liver and Gall Bladder - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
*Pancreatitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	1	1	-	2	4	2	8	7
GROUP VIII.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.								
Diseases of Spleen - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Hodgkin's Disease (Lymphadenoma) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Diseases of Lymphatic System - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
*Graves's Disease - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
*Myxœdema - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Addison's Disease - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suprarenal Hæmorrhage - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	2
GROUP IX.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.								
Acute Nephritis, Uræmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
Chronic Bright's Disease, Albuminuria - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	8
Renal Calculus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Kidney - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
*Cystitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
*Urethra, Stricture of - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	9	12
GROUP X.—DISEASES OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.								
<i>Ovarian Tumour</i> (not Malignant) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Ovary - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of Uterus and Vagina - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.								TOTAL			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.
AGES.											
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
1	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	6	6	12	11
-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	4	4	8	8
1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	4	4
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	3
-	-	2	1	1	3	-	-	4	5	9	9
1	3	1	5	3	5	2	3	8	16	24	23
1	4	3	1	4	-	4	3	13	10	23	21
-	-	2	2	1	4	2	1	6	7	13	13
-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	4	2	6	6
1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	4
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
11	14	21	20	24	20	18	19	87	85	172	160
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	3
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	6	3
-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	3
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
3	3	-	1	3	2	1	1	9	12	21	17
3	9	2	7	-	5	4	8	12	32	44	32
8	20	19	48	48	79	76	89	160	246	406	358
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	6	7	13	13
-	1	2	1	3	-	4	4	9	7	16	12
-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	3	2
-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	5	5
12	35	25	58	56	85	89	102	194	295	489	424
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	2
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	1
-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	8	8	6



TABLE XXVII.—Showing the Principal Causes of Death at different

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GROUP XI.—ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.								
Puerperal Mania - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
GROUP XII.—DISEASES OF LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.								
Caries, Necrosis - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Arthritis, Periostitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Osteo-malacia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
GROUP XIII.—DISEASES OF SKIN.								
Rodent Ulcer - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROUP XIV.—CONDITION NOT SPECIFIED.								
Abscess - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Atrophy, Debility - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
*Marasmus - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
Old Age (Senile Decay) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	2
GROUP XV.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.								
Suicide :—								
Asphyxia by Hanging - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
"    "    Strangulation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
"    "    Drowning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Other Injuries - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burns or Scalds - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poisoning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cut Throat - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fracture or Dislocation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not Suicide :—								
Asphyxia by Choking - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
"    "    Suffocation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Injuries - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns or Scalds - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture or Dislocation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murder - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	69	38	80	62	167	118	618	554

Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*continued.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS.								TOTAL.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.
AGES.											
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3
2	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	4	6	10	7
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
2	2	-	2	1	1	-	2	4	10	14	9
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	2
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	2
2	-	2	1	2	-	2	3	9	5	14	14
2	-	1	2	3	2	-	-	8	5	13	-
-	1	1	1	-	-	1	4	4	8	12	7
-	-	1	1	20	11	356	432	377	444	821	547
4	1	5	5	25	13	359	439	398	462	860	568
2	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	7	3	10	6
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	5	4
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	5	5
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
1	-	1	-	2	-	3	5	7	5	12	11
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
8	3	10	2	6	2	5	5	37	21	58	41
1,019	730	1,004	820	924	814	1,306	1,483	5,187	4,619	9,806	7,422



Appendix B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England* and *Wales*, and in *Isles of Scilly*, on the 1st January 1911, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 33 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

*Note.*—Abbreviations : Co. = Administrative County ; C.B. = County Borough ; B. = Borough specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The Councils of all these Counties and Boroughs are Local Authorities within the meaning of that Act, and are charged with the duty of providing Asylum accommodation for their Pauper Lunatics.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Regis- tered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work- houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.											
ANGLESEY :											
Anglesey - - - - -	19	17	1	-	3	2	2	5	25	24	49
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) -	15	13	-	-	1	2	2	5	18	20	38
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - -	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	5	6	11
Holyhead - - - - -	26	18	-	-	7	23	7	13	40	54	94
TOTAL - - -	62	49	1	-	11	27	14	28	88	104	192
BEDS :											
Amphill - - - - -	36	36	-	-	1	1	-	4	37	41	78
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Bedford B.) - - - - -	41	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	48	89
Biggleswade - - - - -	58	48	-	-	5	4	5	13	68	65	133
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - -	13	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	15	13	28
Luton - - - - -	56	91	-	-	-	3	5	9	61	103	164
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co. and Hunts) -	6	11	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	13	19
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	211	247	-	-	8	10	10	26	229	283	512
BERKS :											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Oxford C. B.)	20	24	-	-	5	1	3	1	28	26	54
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	18	19	-	-	1	4	-	-	19	23	42
Easthampstead - - - - -	28	29	-	-	2	6	-	-	30	35	65
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Oxford Co.)	21	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	23	44
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) -	15	14	-	-	-	-	1	1	16	15	31
Maidenhead - - - - -	34	45	-	-	1	5	8	3	43	53	96
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Newbury B.) - - - - -	9	16	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	16	27
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	9	15	-	-	2	3	1	-	12	18	30
Wantage - - - - -	26	22	-	-	3	2	1	-	30	24	54
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Windsor B.) -	11	19	-	-	3	-	-	-	14	19	33
Wokingham - - - - -	31	39	-	-	1	4	2	6	34	49	83
TOTAL - - -	222	265	-	-	20	25	16	11	258	301	559

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>BRECKNOCK :</b>											
Brecknock - - - - -	15	29	-	-	-	-	1	1	16	30	46
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	7	13	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	15	22
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	11	21	1	-	2	1	1	1	15	23	38
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co. and Radnor) - - - - -	13	17	-	-	-	2	1	5	14	24	38
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil, C.B.).	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	10
Neath (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontardawe (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - - -	7	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	2	12
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>BUCKS :</b>											
Amersham - - - - -	42	52	-	-	1	2	-	2	43	56	99
Aylesbury - - - - -	25	49	-	-	-	7	5	2	30	58	88
Berkhampstead (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Oxford Co.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buckingham - - - - -	18	14	-	-	4	1	1	-	23	15	38
Eton - - - - -	51	69	2	-	-	3	4	5	57	77	134
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	6
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	16	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	15	31
Newport Pagnell - - - - -	45	48	-	-	1	3	3	2	49	53	102
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - - - - -	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	20
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	2	13	-	-	1	3	2	2	5	18	23
Winslow - - - - -	7	8	-	-	1	2	1	3	9	13	22
Wycombe - - - - -	49	65	-	-	4	11	1	6	54	82	136
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>699</b>
<b>CAMBRIDGE :</b>											
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	11	15	-	-	-	2	3	5	14	22	36
Chesterton - - - - -	31	63	-	-	1	1	2	1	34	65	99
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	14	26	1	-	-	-	5	7	20	33	53
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> West Suffolk) - - - - -	23	23	-	-	-	4	-	2	23	29	52
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	13	25	-	-	2	4	1	2	16	31	47
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	6	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	9	16
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Hunts) - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>ISLE OF ELY :</b>											
Ely - - - - -	25	43	-	-	3	3	1	4	29	50	79
North Witchford - - - - -	21	33	-	-	-	1	-	1	21	35	56
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Hunts, and Lincoln [Holland D.]).	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Whittlesey - - - - -	6	14	1	-	-	-	2	-	9	14	23
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	17	34	-	-	1	3	2	3	20	40	60
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>223</b>



## Appendix B. to Sixty-fifth Report

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>CARDIGAN :</b>											
Aberayron - - - - -	6	10	-	-	1	-	8	12	15	22	37
Aberystwith - - - - -	26	32	-	-	4	10	6	9	36	51	87
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke Co.) - - -	11	13	-	-	-	3	2	6	13	22	35
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - -	6	6	-	-	2	5	4	1	12	12	24
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth and Montgomery Co.).	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co. and Pembroke Co.).	3	8	-	-	1	-	5	6	9	14	23
Tregaron - - - - -	10	5	-	-	5	3	4	5	19	13	32
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>CARMARTHEN :</b>											
Carmarthen - - - - -	42	34	-	-	4	7	13	16	59	57	116
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co.) - - -	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	5	9
Llandilo Fawr - - - - -	37	20	-	-	1	-	5	5	43	25	68
Llandovery - - - - -	11	17	-	-	1	3	1	1	13	21	34
Llanelly (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - -	54	57	-	-	3	5	25	44	82	106	188
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke Co.) - - -	11	9	-	-	-	-	3	1	14	10	24
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co. and Pembroke Co.).	7	6	-	-	1	-	2	5	10	11	21
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>460</b>
<b>CARNARVON :</b>											
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) -	30	36	-	-	3	2	-	5	33	43	76
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - - - -	27	30	-	-	2	1	19	22	48	53	101
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - -	22	30	-	-	3	9	1	1	26	40	66
Festiniog (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - -	8	6	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	7	17
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - -	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	10
Pwllheli - - - - -	20	11	-	-	5	11	6	28	31	50	81
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>351</b>
<b>CHESTER :</b>											
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) -	76	75	-	-	18	16	-	-	94	91	185
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Birkenhead C. B.) -	73	102	-	2	5	2	-	-	78	106	184
Bucklow - - - - -	102	76	-	-	7	10	2	-	111	86	197
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester C. B.) - - - -	14	22	-	-	5	4	1	5	20	31	51
Congleton - - - - -	42	45	-	-	2	5	4	1	48	51	99
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	5
Macclesfield - - - - -	101	103	-	-	17	24	1	2	119	129	248
Nantwich - - - - -	99	94	-	-	8	7	19	13	126	114	240
Northwich - - - - -	63	62	-	-	-	-	10	18	73	80	153
Runcorn - - - - -	38	51	-	1	2	4	1	-	41	56	97
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. and Stockport Co.)	86	63	3	1	15	23	2	10	106	97	203
Tarvin - - - - -	9	13	-	1	-	-	1	3	10	17	27
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co. and Salop) -	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Wirral - - - - -	37	40	1	-	3	7	-	-	41	47	88
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,785</b>

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>CORNWALL :</b>											
Bodmin - - - - -	27	33	-	-	1	-	2	3	30	36	66
Camelford - - - - -	11	9	-	-	2	3	3	4	16	16	32
Falmouth - - - - -	27	33	-	1	4	5	2	2	33	41	74
Helston - - - - -	17	32	-	-	4	6	1	1	22	39	61
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	9	12	-	-	2	4	-	-	11	16	27
Liskeard - - - - -	43	47	-	-	-	8	-	2	43	57	100
Penzance - - - - -	70	56	1	-	2	6	-	-	73	62	135
Redruth - - - - -	59	60	-	-	7	18	-	-	66	78	144
St. Austell - - - - -	53	56	1	-	5	12	1	-	60	68	128
St. Columb Major - - - - -	18	22	-	-	1	2	-	-	19	24	43
St. Germans - - - - -	27	35	-	1	-	-	-	-	27	36	63
Stratton - - - - -	17	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	29
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	21
Truro - - - - -	44	59	1	1	2	4	3	4	50	68	118
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>1,041</b>
<b>ISLES OF SCILLY - - - - -</b>											
	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
<b>CUMBERLAND :</b>											
Alston-with-Garrigill - - - - -	4	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	4	10
Bootle - - - - -	17	20	2	1	-	1	-	-	19	22	41
Brampton - - - - -	13	8	-	-	10	4	1	1	24	13	37
Carlisle - - - - -	65	71	-	-	14	4	3	-	82	75	157
Cockermouth - - - - -	80	42	3	1	9	6	1	2	93	51	144
Longtown - - - - -	8	9	-	-	3	1	-	-	11	10	21
Penrith - - - - -	33	27	-	-	4	3	-	2	37	32	69
Whitehaven - - - - -	72	60	-	-	19	6	2	4	93	70	163
Wigton - - - - -	23	19	-	-	4	5	-	-	27	24	51
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>693</b>
<b>DENBIGH :</b>											
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	5	10	-	-	-	-	2	4	7	14	21
Corwen (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - - -	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	10	25
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - - -	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	6
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	5	5	-	-	1	-	2	2	8	7	15
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	8
Ruthin - - - - -	28	19	-	-	1	3	3	4	32	26	58
St. Asaph (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co.) - - - - -	23	21	-	-	3	6	3	5	29	32	61
Wrexham - - - - -	52	52	-	-	11	11	14	12	77	75	152
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>346</b>



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
DERBY :											
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	21	11	-	-	5	6	-	1	26	18	44
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	6	9
Bakewell - - - - -	34	36	-	-	1	3	3	3	38	42	80
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	34	32	-	-	1	3	11	11	46	46	92
Belper - - - - -	56	64	-	-	6	3	4	1	66	68	134
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Burton-on-Trent C. B.).	14	26	-	-	15	7	5	7	34	40	74
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - - - -	20	22	-	1	7	8	2	-	29	31	60
Chesterfield - - - - -	110	117	-	-	37	49	6	12	153	178	331
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. B.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Sheffield C. B.) - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	6
Glossop - - - - -	20	29	-	-	2	2	-	-	22	31	53
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - - - -	15	12	-	-	1	1	-	1	16	14	30
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	14	22	-	-	5	4	2	7	21	33	54
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Leicester Co.) -	30	38	-	-	3	7	-	-	33	45	78
Uttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W. R.) - -	6	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	8	14
TOTAL - - -	378	422	-	1	84	95	33	48	495	566	1,061
DEVON :											
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Dorset) - - - - -	21	23	-	-	7	4	6	3	34	30	64
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Barnstaple B.) - - - -	28	40	-	-	3	9	13	4	44	53	97
Bideford - - - - -	13	21	1	-	1	-	2	4	17	25	42
Crediton - - - - -	17	27	-	-	1	7	3	2	21	36	57
East Stonehouse - - - - -	21	19	1	-	4	5	1	2	27	26	53
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	6	4	-	-	4	5	1	-	11	9	20
Honiton - - - - -	30	40	-	-	2	2	7	6	39	48	87
Kingsbridge - - - - -	13	14	1	-	7	2	1	9	22	25	47
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Newton Abbot - - - - -	99	133	4	7	25	28	15	30	143	198	341
Okehampton - - - - -	20	29	2	1	3	4	7	2	32	36	68
Plympton St. Mary - - - - -	23	40	-	-	6	3	-	-	29	43	72
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Exeter C. B.) - - - -	69	95	5	2	10	12	6	12	90	121	211
South Molton - - - - -	22	25	1	-	3	3	6	3	32	31	63
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	26	31	2	-	2	-	2	1	32	32	64
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Tiverton B.) - - - - -	32	34	2	1	-	-	2	4	36	39	75
Torrington - - - - -	23	16	1	-	2	1	-	-	26	17	43
Totnes - - - - -	47	81	3	3	5	5	9	9	64	98	162
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	5	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	6	14
TOTAL - - -	516	680	23	14	88	90	81	91	708	875	1,583
DORSET :											
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Beaminster - - - - -	13	27	-	-	4	5	1	1	18	33	51
Blandford - - - - -	22	28	-	-	4	4	1	2	27	34	61
Bridport - - - - -	23	20	-	-	1	3	1	4	25	27	52

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i></b>											
<b>DORSET—<i>continued.</i></b>											
Cerne - - - - -	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	13	17
Dorchester - - - - -	24	30	-	-	1	7	3	2	28	39	67
Poole - - - - -	44	46	1	1	9	13	4	6	58	66	124
Shaftesbury - - - - -	21	25	1	1	1	6	4	12	27	44	71
Sherborne - - - - -	22	27	-	-	1	2	1	3	24	32	56
Sturminster - - - - -	19	12	-	-	1	-	1	-	21	12	33
Wareham and Purbeck - - - - -	22	18	-	-	1	-	-	3	23	21	44
Weymouth - - - - -	64	60	1	-	1	3	-	-	66	63	129
Wimborne and Cranborne - - - - -	19	28	-	-	1	4	-	-	20	32	52
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>761</b>
<b>DURHAM :</b>											
Auckland - - - - -	92	73	4	-	7	18	6	5	109	96	205
Chester-le-Street - - - - -	50	45	-	-	1	7	-	-	51	52	103
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	57	52	-	-	7	8	4	6	68	66	134
Durham - - - - -	62	75	-	-	5	4	-	-	67	79	146
Easington - - - - -	52	40	2	2	4	4	-	-	58	46	104
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Gateshead C. B.) - - - - -	53	51	1	-	11	14	-	1	65	66	131
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> W. Hartlepool C. B.) - - - - -	15	18	-	-	8	9	-	-	23	27	50
Houghton-le-Spring - - - - -	28	38	-	-	-	3	2	4	30	45	75
Lanchester - - - - -	69	53	1	1	8	18	-	-	78	72	150
Sedgefield - - - - -	18	17	-	-	-	4	-	2	18	23	41
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> South Shields C. B.) - - - - -	53	44	-	-	20	16	-	-	73	60	133
Stockton - - - - -	72	72	-	-	7	6	10	8	89	86	175
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Sunderland C. B.) - - - - -	28	35	-	-	7	5	-	-	35	40	75
Teesdale (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	14	14	1	-	4	8	-	-	19	22	41
Weardale - - - - -	15	14	-	-	1	6	3	9	19	29	48
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1,611</b>
<b>ESSEX :</b>											
Billericay - - - - -	23	39	-	1	-	-	5	4	28	44	72
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	11	28	-	3	-	-	4	9	15	40	55
Braintree - - - - -	36	59	-	3	13	11	3	6	52	79	131
Chelmsford - - - - -	49	66	-	2	8	5	6	7	63	80	143
Dunmow - - - - -	27	33	-	1	2	3	3	3	32	40	72
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Herts and Middlesex) - - - - -	10	14	1	1	2	2	-	-	13	17	30
Epping - - - - -	36	42	-	1	3	9	-	-	39	52	91
Halstead - - - - -	27	24	-	-	-	2	2	7	29	33	62
Lexden and Winstree - - - - -	33	38	1	2	3	3	5	4	42	47	89
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldon - - - - -	31	48	-	-	2	6	2	2	35	56	91
Ongar - - - - -	8	17	-	-	3	2	2	4	13	23	36
Orsett - - - - -	28	45	-	2	2	6	1	2	31	55	86
Risbridge (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	5	9
Rochford - - - - -	44	74	-	1	9	7	3	6	56	88	144
Romford - - - - -	116	195	3	3	-	-	6	10	125	208	333



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
Essex—continued.											
Saffron Walden - - - - -	12	30	-	-	3	4	3	5	18	39	577
Sudbury (part, see Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	4	12	-	3	-	-	3	3	7	18	255
Tendring - - - - -	33	68	1	2	11	14	1	6	46	90	1368
West Ham (part, see West Ham C. B.) - - - - -	382	528	17	37	18	16	14	21	431	602	1,0338
TOTAL - - -	912	1,362	23	62	79	90	65	102	1,079	1,616	2,6955
FLINT :											
Ellesmere (part, see Salop) - - - - -	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	122
Hawarden - - - - -	18	16	-	-	2	1	-	-	20	17	377
Holywell - - - - -	52	43	-	-	5	9	10	7	67	59	1263
St. Asaph (part, see Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	17	29	-	-	1	2	1	2	19	33	522
Whitchurch (part, see Chester Co. and Salop) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	94	92	-	-	8	12	11	10	113	114	2277
GLAMORGAN :											
Bridgend and Cowbridge - - - - -	121	85	-	-	1	6	4	12	126	103	2299
Cardiff (part, see Cardiff C. B.) - - - - -	89	82	1	2	6	3	14	13	110	100	2100
Gower - - - - -	16	17	-	-	2	1	4	7	22	25	477
Llanelly (part, see Carmarthen Co.) - - - - -	14	6	-	-	-	-	1	3	15	9	241
Merthyr Tydfil (part, see Brecknock Co. and Merthyr Tydfil C. B.) - - - - -	72	50	-	-	4	3	9	5	85	58	1438
Neath (part, see Brecknock Co.) - - - - -	108	94	-	-	-	4	14	39	122	137	2599
Pontardawe (part, see Brecknock Co.) - - - - -	31	16	-	-	-	-	2	7	33	23	563
Pontypridd - - - - -	317	174	-	-	17	13	4	3	338	190	5280
Swansea (part, see Swansea C. B.) - - - - -	20	18	-	-	2	1	1	8	23	27	500
TOTAL - - -	788	542	1	2	32	31	53	97	874	672	1,5460
GLOUCESTER :											
Cheltenham - - - - -	76	106	-	-	16	20	6	15	98	141	239
Chepstow (part, see Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	12
Chipping Sodbury - - - - -	25	31	-	-	-	-	-	7	25	38	63
Cirencester - - - - -	27	44	-	-	3	4	-	4	30	52	82
Dursley - - - - -	13	25	-	-	2	-	2	1	17	26	43
Evesham (part, see Worcester Co.) - - - - -	5	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	6	12
Faringdon (part, see Berks and Oxford Co.) - - - - -	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Gloucester (part, see Gloucester C. B.) - - - - -	15	25	-	-	1	1	1	-	17	26	43
Keynsham (part, see Somerset) - - - - -	28	26	-	-	3	4	7	8	38	38	76
Monmouth (part, see Hereford Co. and Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	16	24	-	-	4	1	6	13	26	38	64
Newent (part, see Worcester Co.) - - - - -	13	16	-	-	3	2	-	2	16	20	36
Northleach - - - - -	10	11	-	-	2	1	-	-	12	12	24
Ross (part, see Hereford Co.) - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	5
Shipston-on-Stour (part, see Warwick Co. and Worcester Co.) - - - - -	8	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	10	19
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, see Worcester Co.) - - - - -	11	18	-	-	2	2	-	6	13	26	39

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
GLOUCESTER—continued.											
Stratford-on-Avon (part, see Warwick Co. and Worcester Co.).	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stroud - - - - -	69	88	—	—	9	11	7	8	85	107	192
Tetbury (part, see Wilts) - - - - -	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	22
Tewkesbury (part, see Worcester Co.) - - - - -	14	19	—	—	1	3	—	—	15	22	37
Thornbury - - - - -	31	38	—	—	1	4	6	—	38	42	80
Westbury-on-Severn - - - - -	37	46	—	—	—	2	5	5	42	53	95
Wheatenhurst - - - - -	8	10	—	—	2	—	2	1	12	11	23
Winchcomb (part, see Worcester Co.) - - - - -	12	17	—	—	1	3	—	1	13	21	34
TOTAL - - -	439	580	—	—	51	59	43	74	533	713	1,246
HEREFORD :											
Bromyard - - - - -	14	32	—	—	—	2	—	—	14	34	48
Dore (part, see Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	30	17	—	—	3	7	2	2	35	26	61
Hereford (part, see Hereford B.) - - - - -	31	27	—	—	—	—	3	1	34	28	62
Hay (part, see Brecon and Radnor) - - - - -	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	11	17
Kington (part, see Radnor) - - - - -	19	15	—	1	1	5	—	1	20	22	42
Knighton (part, see Radnor and Salop) - - - - -	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Ledbury (part, see Worcester Co.) - - - - -	25	31	—	—	5	4	1	4	31	39	70
Leominster - - - - -	26	25	—	—	4	3	5	3	35	31	66
Ludlow (part, see Salop) - - - - -	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
Monmouth (part, see Gloucester Co. and Monmouth Co.).	5	5	—	—	—	—	3	1	8	6	14
Ross (part, see Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	34	43	—	—	5	15	6	5	45	63	108
Tenbury (part, see Salop and Worcester Co.) - - - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Weobley - - - - -	11	14	—	—	2	3	—	—	13	17	30
TOTAL - - -	208	224	—	1	20	39	20	19	248	283	531
HERTS :											
St. Albans - - - - -	38	61	—	—	1	3	—	7	39	71	110
Barnet (part, see Middlesex) - - - - -	46	45	2	—	—	—	—	3	48	48	96
Berkhampstead (part, see Bucks) - - - - -	20	30	—	—	1	—	1	4	22	34	56
Bishop Stortford (part, see Essex) - - - - -	34	45	—	—	3	2	—	3	37	50	87
Buntingford - - - - -	6	11	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	11	19
Edmonton (part, see Essex and Middlesex) - - - - -	20	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	27	47
Hatfield - - - - -	19	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	17	36
Hemel Hempstead - - - - -	31	42	—	—	1	2	—	—	32	44	76
Hertford - - - - -	33	47	—	—	2	4	1	1	36	52	88
Hitchin - - - - -	34	64	—	—	—	—	—	1	34	65	99
Royston (part, see Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	11	16	—	—	1	3	3	5	15	24	39
Ware - - - - -	46	53	—	—	3	—	1	—	50	53	103
Watford - - - - -	107	113	—	—	3	3	2	7	112	123	235
Welwyn - - - - -	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	12
TOTAL - - -	450	578	3	—	16	17	8	31	477	626	1,103



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
HUNTS :											
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	44
Huntingdon -	27	27	-	-	3	-	-	-	30	27	577
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Isle of Ely).	9	14	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	15	255
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) -	13	24	-	-	2	3	-	-	15	27	422
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Cambridge Co.) -	12	27	-	-	1	1	-	-	13	28	411
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Rutland, Northampton Co., and Soke of Peterborough).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11
TOTAL - - -	62	96	-	-	6	4	1	2	69	102	1711
KENT :											
Blean -	27	28	-	-	5	2	-	1	32	31	633
Bridge -	18	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	14	322
Bromley -	79	116	6	-	15	13	2	1	102	130	2322
Cranbrook -	12	18	-	-	1	2	2	-	15	20	355
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Croydon C. B.) -	27	36	-	-	2	1	1	-	30	37	677
Dartford -	127	126	-	1	12	15	7	4	146	146	2922
Dover -	50	58	-	-	8	11	-	3	58	72	1300
East Ashford -	14	17	-	-	2	3	2	-	18	20	388
Eastry -	33	50	-	-	1	12	-	-	34	62	966
Elham -	59	74	-	-	3	7	-	-	62	81	1433
Faversham -	42	33	4	-	1	1	3	1	50	35	855
Hollingbourn -	25	13	-	-	1	7	-	-	26	20	466
Hoo -	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	122
Isle of Thanet -	87	112	-	-	8	9	2	6	97	127	2244
Maidstone -	67	77	-	-	16	16	3	3	86	96	1822
Malling -	43	43	-	-	3	6	1	-	47	49	963
Medway -	150	155	-	-	29	31	3	1	182	187	3691
Milton -	38	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	32	701
Romney Marsh -	9	18	1	-	-	-	-	2	10	20	301
Sevenoaks -	39	48	-	-	5	3	2	3	46	54	1001
Sheppey -	38	38	-	-	4	2	3	2	45	42	877
Strood -	55	46	-	-	3	-	9	7	67	53	1201
Tenterden -	9	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	17	263
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Sussex E.) -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	33
Tonbridge -	86	108	4	4	4	7	9	13	103	132	2355
West Ashford -	14	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	32	463
TOTAL - - -	1,154	1,314	15	5	123	152	49	47	1,341	1,518	2,8599
LANCASTER :											
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) -	99	96	2	-	58	43	-	-	159	139	2983
Barton-upon-Irwell -	76	115	6	4	47	51	-	-	129	170	2999
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Blackburn C. B.) -	79	109	1	1	18	26	-	2	98	138	2363
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Bolton C. B.) -	167	129	2	1	-	2	-	-	169	132	3011
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Burnley C. B.) -	96	107	-	-	25	27	-	2	121	136	2571

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
LANCASTER—continued.											
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Bury C. B.) - - - -	68	87	1	-	32	28	2	4	103	119	222
Chorley - - - - -	42	50	-	-	10	15	-	2	52	67	119
Clitheroe (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	25	19	-	-	2	3	-	-	27	22	49
Fylde (part, <i>see</i> Blackpool, C. B.) - -	32	39	-	2	3	3	1	-	36	44	80
Garstang - - - - -	12	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	11	24
Haslingden - - - - -	80	92	-	-	27	44	2	2	109	138	247
Lancaster - - - - -	71	76	5	3	1	2	1	-	78	81	159
Leigh - - - - -	70	60	4	2	22	31	1	3	97	96	193
Lunesdale - - - - -	10	13	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	16	26
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Oldham C. B.) - - -	66	44	5	3	38	47	-	-	109	94	203
Ormskirk (part, <i>see</i> Southport C. B.) - -	41	58	-	-	12	10	-	-	53	68	121
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> St. Helen's C. B.) - -	70	56	2	-	18	21	6	2	96	79	175
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Preston C. B.) - - -	25	41	-	-	8	2	-	-	33	43	76
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C. B.) -	11	14	-	-	6	4	-	-	17	18	35
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Rochdale C. B.) - -	34	37	-	-	5	13	-	1	39	51	90
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Salford C. B.) - - -	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Stockport C. B.).	5	8	-	-	1	1	-	6	6	15	21
Ulverston - - - - -	61	73	-	1	2	2	3	8	66	84	150
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Warrington C. B.) -	38	22	-	-	13	1	3	7	54	30	84
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Bootle C. B. and Liverpool C. B.).	53	53	-	-	8	6	-	-	61	59	120
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Wigan C. B.) - - - -	78	67	-	-	6	10	5	5	89	82	171
TOTAL - - -	1,410	1,483	28	17	363	395	24	44	1,825	1,939	3,764
LEICESTER:											
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - -	41	28	-	-	1	3	6	5	48	36	84
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Barrow-on-Soar - - - - -	34	39	-	-	3	11	9	9	46	59	105
Billesdon - - - - -	6	15	-	-	1	2	-	1	7	18	25
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Blaby - - - - -	25	27	-	-	2	5	6	10	33	42	75
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], and Grantham B.).	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	4	7
Hinckley - - - - -	19	28	-	-	3	6	9	5	31	39	70
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - -	39	44	-	-	4	7	3	8	46	59	105
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	14	27	-	-	4	1	-	-	18	28	46
Market Bosworth - - - - -	16	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	19	35
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	21	21	-	-	-	5	3	-	24	26	50
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - -	20	23	-	-	3	-	-	-	23	23	46
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Rutland) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Notts) - -	10	13	-	-	4	3	-	1	14	17	31
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Rutland).	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
TOTAL - - -	254	293	-	-	25	44	36	40	315	377	692



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
LINCOLN (HOLLAND DIVISION):											
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D.) - - - -	40	40	-	-	7	5	13	8	60	53	113
Holbeach - - - - -	14	26	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	26	41
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Hunts, and Isle of Ely). - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Spalding - - - - -	13	15	-	-	7	3	4	2	24	20	44
TOTAL - - -	69	83	-	-	14	8	18	10	101	101	202
LINCOLN (KESTEVEN DIVISION):											
Bourne - - - - -	28	37	-	-	7	4	3	1	38	42	80
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Grantham B.) - - - -	20	20	-	-	3	2	-	-	23	22	45
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D. and Lincoln C. B.) - - - -	18	14	-	-	4	5	2	9	24	28	52
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	20	29
Sleaford - - - - -	27	36	-	-	3	2	3	9	33	47	80
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Rutland, Northampton Co., Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough). - - - -	13	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	10	24
TOTAL - - -	115	137	-	-	18	13	8	19	141	169	310
LINCOLN (LINDSEY DIVISION):											
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Holland D.) - - - - -	-	4	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	5	8
Caistor - - - - -	19	22	-	-	6	6	2	8	27	36	63
Gainsborough - - - - -	31	35	-	-	-	1	1	5	32	41	73
Glanford Brigg - - - - -	48	42	-	-	1	-	1	3	50	45	95
Goole (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Grimsby C. B.) - - - - -	25	22	-	-	-	-	4	4	29	26	55
Horncastle - - - - -	18	15	-	-	2	7	4	1	24	23	47
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Kesteven D. and Lincoln C. B.) - - - -	4	12	-	-	4	4	13	10	21	26	47
Louth - - - - -	25	35	-	-	14	5	13	17	52	57	109
Spilsby - - - - -	33	32	-	-	3	2	5	8	41	42	83
Thorne (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	7	10	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	11	19
TOTAL - - -	211	230	-	-	32	26	45	57	288	313	601
LONDON:											
Bermondsey - - - - -	294	317	-	-	161	158	1	6	456	481	937
Bethnal Green - - - - -	271	296	-	-	94	100	-	-	365	396	761
Camberwell - - - - -	417	562	-	5	208	277	5	5	630	849	1,479
Chelsea - - - - -	161	208	-	-	36	67	-	-	197	275	472
Fulham - - - - -	213	277	-	-	66	47	-	-	279	324	603
George's, St. - - - - -	183	259	-	-	95	86	-	-	278	345	623
George-in-the East, St. - - - - -	75	102	-	-	60	63	-	-	135	165	300
Giles, St., and St. George - - - - -	80	93	-	-	43	41	-	-	123	134	257
Greenwich - - - - -	269	403	-	-	135	127	1	3	405	533	938
Hackney - - - - -	585	732	1	-	146	172	2	5	734	909	1,643
Hammersmith - - - - -	194	228	-	-	48	49	-	-	242	277	519
Hampstead - - - - -	62	122	-	-	27	34	-	-	89	156	245
Holborn - - - - -	342	427	-	-	160	181	1	5	503	613	1,116

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
LONDON— <i>continued.</i>											
Slington - - - - -	477	721	-	-	150	177	5	9	632	907	1,539
Kensington - - - - -	279	541	-	-	99	85	-	-	378	626	1,004
Lambeth - - - - -	560	693	-	-	254	289	3	3	817	985	1,802
Lewisham - - - - -	175	251	-	-	46	50	2	2	223	303	526
Marylebone, St. - - - - -	227	416	-	-	86	89	-	2	313	507	820
St. Giles Old Town - - - - -	229	284	-	-	92	89	1	3	322	376	698
Paddington - - - - -	165	283	-	-	72	57	-	1	237	341	578
Pancras, St. - - - - -	459	654	-	-	319	386	-	-	778	1,040	1,818
Poplar - - - - -	323	357	-	-	159	196	8	14	490	567	1,057
Shoreditch - - - - -	287	313	-	1	132	123	-	-	419	437	856
Southwark - - - - -	502	690	-	-	203	202	26	78	731	970	1,701
Stepney - - - - -	121	137	-	-	55	56	-	-	176	193	369
Strand - - - - -	96	73	-	-	30	34	-	-	126	107	233
Vandsworth - - - - -	580	821	-	-	204	230	1	-	785	1,051	1,836
Vestminster - - - - -	81	104	-	-	40	47	-	-	121	151	272
Whitechapel - - - - -	216	223	-	-	138	109	-	-	354	332	686
Woolwich - - - - -	206	265	-	-	74	77	-	1	280	343	623
TOTAL - - -	8,129	10,852	1	6	3,432	3,698	56	137	11,618	14,693	26,311
CITY OF LONDON ( <i>see</i> III.—Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890).											
MERIONETH :											
Bala - - - - -	6	7	-	-	1	2	-	1	7	10	17
Corwen (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	7	7	-	-	4	2	-	3	11	12	23
Dolgelly - - - - -	12	17	-	-	1	5	5	7	18	29	47
Festiniog (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	17	14	-	-	8	7	3	2	28	23	51
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co. and Montgomery Co.).	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
TOTAL - - -	45	49	-	-	14	16	8	13	67	78	145
MIDDLESEX :											
Barnet (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	38	68	1	1	-	-	-	2	39	71	110
Brentford - - - - -	304	431	5	3	41	94	11	11	361	539	900
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Essex and Herts) - - - - -	451	547	7	3	27	8	-	-	485	558	1,043
Hendon - - - - -	48	79	2	-	1	4	1	2	52	85	137
Kingston (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - - -	32	38	-	-	5	8	-	-	37	46	83
Staines - - - - -	46	70	-	-	5	13	-	-	51	83	134
Uxbridge - - - - -	63	74	-	-	2	7	-	-	65	81	146
Willesden - - - - -	140	151	-	2	-	2	-	-	140	155	295
TOTAL - - -	1,122	1,458	15	9	81	136	12	15	1,230	1,618	2,848



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
MONMOUTH :											
Abergavenny - - - - -	61	63	-	-	1	5	2	4	64	72	136
Bedwelty - - - - -	164	94	-	-	6	9	7	4	177	107	284
Chepstow (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	25	11	-	-	3	4	-	1	28	16	44
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	10	23
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Hereford Co.) - - - - -	24	19	-	-	4	1	4	11	32	31	63
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Newport C. B.) - - - - -	100	47	1	-	3	4	4	8	108	59	167
Pontypool - - - - -	71	62	2	-	2	1	2	-	77	63	140
TOTAL - - -	458	306	3	-	19	24	20	29	500	359	859
MONTGOMERY :											
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Shrewsbury B.) - - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	16	11	-	-	4	3	-	-	20	14	34
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	30	34	-	-	3	5	1	4	34	43	77
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth and Cardigan Co.) - - - - -	10	8	-	-	1	4	-	-	11	12	23
Newtown and Llanidloes - - - - -	25	27	-	2	4	5	5	6	34	40	74
TOTAL - - -	83	84	-	2	12	17	7	10	102	113	215
NORFOLK :											
Aylsham - - - - -	24	21	-	-	2	4	3	3	29	28	57
Blofield - - - - -	7	18	-	-	5	1	2	7	14	26	40
Depwade - - - - -	37	51	-	-	5	10	3	9	45	70	115
Docking - - - - -	17	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	23	40
Downham - - - - -	20	34	-	-	5	-	1	1	26	35	61
Erpingham - - - - -	20	29	1	-	2	4	-	-	23	33	56
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Great Yarmouth C. B.) - - - - -	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	26
Forehoe - - - - -	15	21	-	-	4	6	2	4	21	31	52
Freebridge Lynn - - - - -	8	17	-	-	1	1	2	5	11	23	34
Henstead - - - - -	16	19	-	-	1	2	3	8	20	29	49
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> King's Lynn B.) - - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Loddon and Clavering - - - - -	20	32	-	-	1	5	2	-	23	37	60
Mitford and Launditch - - - - -	31	49	-	-	-	3	4	10	35	62	97
St. Faith's - - - - -	11	13	-	-	-	1	2	5	13	19	32
Smallburgh - - - - -	28	21	-	-	1	1	3	2	32	24	56
Swoffham - - - - -	24	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	24	48
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	11	43	-	-	-	2	1	2	12	47	59
Walsingham - - - - -	32	41	-	-	1	2	-	-	33	43	76
Wayland - - - - -	24	29	-	-	3	3	2	5	29	37	66
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Isle of Ely) - - - - -	15	15	-	-	1	-	4	2	20	17	37
TOTAL - - -	373	516	1	-	32	45	34	64	440	625	1,065

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>NORTHAMPTON:</b>											
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Warwick Co.) -	-	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	9	11
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Oxford Co.) -	17	24	-	-	-	5	3	-	20	29	49
Brixworth - - - - -	16	18	-	-	2	5	-	-	18	23	41
Daventry - - - - -	22	32	-	-	5	10	2	2	29	44	73
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. B.) -	13	11	-	-	1	1	-	-	14	12	26
Kettering - - - - -	56	66	-	-	5	3	1	2	62	71	133
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) -	7	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	7	16
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. B.) -	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	5	12
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	13	16	-	-	1	3	-	-	14	19	33
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	11	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	11	13	24
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	2	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Rutland, Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough).	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	19	29	-	-	2	2	1	-	22	31	53
Towcester - - - - -	14	21	-	-	2	-	-	1	16	22	38
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Rutland)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	59	72	-	-	1	4	2	5	62	81	143
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>666</b>
<b>SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH:</b>											
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Isle of Ely).	59	60	-	-	12	21	1	2	72	83	155
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Northampton Co. and Rutland).	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND:</b>											
Alnwick - - - - -	27	20	3	-	2	5	-	-	32	25	57
Belford - - - - -	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6
Bellingham - - - - -	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	13
Berwick-on-Tweed - - - - -	26	14	-	-	2	2	3	3	31	19	50
Castle Ward - - - - -	31	30	-	-	1	1	-	1	32	32	64
Glendale - - - - -	14	10	-	-	4	1	1	2	19	13	32
Haltwhistle - - - - -	7	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	5	14
Hexham - - - - -	44	44	1	-	3	3	4	5	52	52	104
Morpeth - - - - -	59	26	-	-	7	7	3	1	69	34	103
Rothbury - - - - -	12	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	3	16
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-on-Tyne C. B. and Tynemouth C. B.)	103	94	-	-	2	2	6	2	111	98	209
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>668</b>



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
NOTTS :											
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	84	71	-	-	1	6	11	4	96	81	177
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - - -	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	13	17
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R., and Doncaster B.).	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	3
East Retford - - - - -	22	28	-	-	1	5	1	2	24	35	59
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) -	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	4	7
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	67	51	-	-	16	21	11	16	94	88	182
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.]) - -	21	21	-	-	7	1	5	2	33	24	57
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Leicester Co.).	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	12
Southwell - - - - -	15	27	-	-	2	4	1	1	18	32	50
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and York, W. R.) -	16	29	2	1	4	12	10	9	32	51	83
TOTAL - - -	243	248	2	1	32	52	39	37	316	338	654
OXFORD :											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford C. B.) -	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Warwick Co.).	33	51	-	-	2	8	5	7	40	66	106
Bicester - - - - -	13	19	-	-	-	3	-	1	13	23	36
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Bucks) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - -	20	42	-	-	8	9	4	2	32	53	85
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Gloucester Co.) -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. B.) - - - -	19	29	1	-	2	2	2	1	24	32	56
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	26	35	-	-	-	1	1	2	27	38	65
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	21	21	-	-	2	4	2	-	25	25	50
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	10	12	-	-	3	3	-	1	13	16	29
Witney - - - - -	35	32	-	-	2	5	6	6	43	43	86
Woodstock - - - - -	23	35	-	-	1	-	4	10	28	45	73
TOTAL - - -	209	285	1	-	20	35	24	30	254	350	604
PEMBROKE :											
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co.) . - - -	15	7	-	-	1	3	5	7	21	17	38
Haverfordwest - - - - -	48	40	-	-	-	5	9	7	57	52	109
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - -	15	12	-	-	-	2	4	11	19	25	44
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co. and Carmarthen Co.).	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	5
Pembroke - - - - -	29	22	-	-	2	5	6	7	37	34	71
TOTAL - - -	108	83	-	-	3	15	24	34	135	132	267

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
RADNOR :											
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	2	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	7	9
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecon and Hereford Co.) - - -	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	12
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford Co.) -	18	17	-	-	2	2	5	2	25	21	46
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	7	13	-	-	1	2	3	3	11	18	29
TOTAL - - -	36	50	-	-	3	5	8	5	47	60	107
RUTLAND :											
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - - - -	13	16	-	-	1	1	2	1	16	18	34
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Northampton Co., and Soke of Peterborough).	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Northampton Co.).	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	25
TOTAL - - -	26	29	-	-	2	1	3	1	31	31	62
SALOP :											
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Shrewsbury B.).	29	27	-	-	1	2	-	-	30	29	59
Bridgnorth - - - - -	20	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	23	43
Church Stretton - - - - -	7	7	-	-	1	4	-	-	8	11	19
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) -	6	6	-	-	2	4	-	-	8	10	18
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - - -	11	10	-	-	-	3	-	2	11	15	26
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	10	13	-	-	-	2	1	1	11	16	27
Ellesmere (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co.) - - - - -	12	12	-	-	1	2	-	-	13	14	27
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - - -	-	6	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	8	10
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co. and Radnor Co.)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	24	28	-	-	4	1	-	-	28	29	57
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Wenlock B.) - - - - -	15	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	14	29
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	18	29
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	31	32	-	-	-	2	4	4	35	38	73
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	20	10	-	-	1	2	4	-	25	12	37
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co. and Worcester Co.)	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Wellington - - - - -	46	43	-	-	11	6	-	8	57	57	114
Wem - - - - -	9	24	-	-	1	9	1	-	11	33	44
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Flint Co.) -	7	13	-	-	3	2	-	-	10	15	25
TOTAL - - -	260	286	-	-	27	42	10	16	297	344	641
SOMERSET :											
Axbridge - - - - -	52	88	4	2	3	4	11	6	70	100	170
Bath (part, <i>see</i> Bath C. B.) - - - - -	35	40	-	-	2	7	2	3	39	50	89
Bridgwater - - - - -	32	55	-	-	5	6	3	8	40	69	109
Chard - - - - -	37	42	1	2	2	5	6	6	46	55	101
Clutton - - - - -	40	44	1	1	5	5	5	13	51	63	114
Dulverton - - - - -	4	8	-	-	2	1	1	2	7	11	18
Frome - - - - -	39	62	2	-	12	14	1	3	54	79	133
Keynsham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	11	14	-	-	1	3	-	3	12	20	32



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH H.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
SOMERSET— <i>continued.</i>											
Langport . . . . .	16	22	1	—	1	—	2	4	20	26	46
Long Ashton . . . . .	21	32	2	1	7	13	3	4	33	50	83
Shepton Mallet . . . . .	14	36	—	—	2	1	2	2	18	39	57
Taunton . . . . .	63	59	—	—	3	8	3	8	69	75	144
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	20	30	2	1	2	5	6	8	30	44	74
Wells . . . . .	35	41	—	—	—	2	3	3	38	46	84
Williton . . . . .	34	36	—	2	4	8	3	4	41	50	91
Wincanton . . . . .	27	33	1	2	—	2	4	7	32	44	76
Yeovil . . . . .	41	60	—	2	—	1	—	7	41	70	111
TOTAL . . . . .	521	702	14	13	51	85	55	91	641	891	1,532
SOUTHAMPTON :											
Alresford . . . . .	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	19
Alton . . . . .	33	31	—	—	2	—	4	1	39	32	71
Alverstoke . . . . .	49	38	—	—	4	4	1	—	54	42	96
Andover . . . . .	30	37	—	—	—	4	1	3	31	44	75
Basingstoke . . . . .	23	30	—	—	4	4	—	1	27	35	62
Catherington . . . . .	6	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	7	13
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Bournemouth C. B.)	17	13	—	—	2	1	2	5	21	19	40
Droxford . . . . .	22	18	—	—	2	3	—	—	24	21	45
Fareham . . . . .	55	46	—	—	—	2	5	4	60	52	112
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Surrey)	39	27	—	—	1	1	—	—	40	28	68
Fordingbridge . . . . .	9	17	—	—	—	3	4	5	13	25	38
Hartley Wintney . . . . .	49	43	—	1	1	2	2	3	52	49	101
Havant . . . . .	22	25	—	—	1	1	—	—	23	26	49
Hursley . . . . .	6	9	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	10	17
Kingsclere . . . . .	18	17	—	—	1	—	1	3	20	20	40
Lymington . . . . .	25	23	1	—	1	—	1	1	28	24	52
New Forest . . . . .	16	28	—	—	2	—	—	—	18	28	46
Petersfield . . . . .	19	23	—	—	2	3	—	—	21	26	47
Ringwood . . . . .	8	9	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	14	22
Romsey . . . . .	17	19	—	—	2	5	—	—	19	24	43
South Stoneham . . . . .	41	57	—	—	2	2	7	6	50	65	115
Stockbridge . . . . .	13	12	—	—	5	4	—	—	18	16	34
Whitchurch . . . . .	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	23
Winchester . . . . .	49	54	—	—	—	3	5	3	54	60	114
TOTAL . . . . .	587	603	1	1	33	49	33	35	654	688	1,342
ISLE OF WIGHT :											
Isle of Wight . . . . .	99	162	3	1	21	22	7	16	130	201	331
STAFFORD :											
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) . . . . .	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	9
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Burton-on-Trent C. B.).	9	5	—	—	4	4	—	4	13	13	26
Cannock . . . . .	41	37	1	1	3	4	3	7	48	49	97
Cheadle . . . . .	23	23	—	—	3	5	2	3	28	31	59

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>STAFFORD—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Dudley C. B.) - - - - -	81	73	-	-	32	37	24	35	137	145	282
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co., Birmingham C.B., and Smethwick C.B.).	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Leek - - - - -	36	39	-	-	1	5	1	2	38	46	84
Lichfield - - - - -	36	44	2	2	4	7	1	4	43	57	100
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-under-Lyme B.).	16	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	17	15	32
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	6	7	-	-	-	1	2	-	8	8	16
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	10	21	-	-	3	1	2	6	15	28	43
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stafford - - - - -	44	54	-	-	3	10	1	3	48	67	115
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stoke-on-Trent C.B.) -	4	9	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	12	16
Stone - - - - -	18	17	-	-	2	2	2	5	22	24	46
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	25	34	-	-	11	22	5	11	41	67	108
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	11	12	-	-	6	7	1	1	18	20	38
Uttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	16	18	-	-	2	3	-	-	18	21	39
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Walsall C. B.) - - - - -	32	24	-	-	-	1	6	9	38	34	72
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co. and West Bromwich C. B.).	38	84	-	-	18	20	4	11	110	115	225
Wolstanton and Burslem (part, <i>see</i> Stoke-on-Trent C.B.).	26	33	-	-	2	2	3	4	31	39	70
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Wolverhampton C. B.)	62	73	-	-	20	22	1	-	83	95	178
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1,663</b>
<b>SUFFOLK, EAST :</b>											
Blything - - - - -	27	33	-	-	4	6	-	-	31	39	70
Bosmere and Claydon - - - - -	20	26	-	-	2	-	5	9	27	35	62
Hartismere - - - - -	43	49	-	1	4	9	12	14	59	73	132
Mutford and Lothingland - - - - -	43	62	3	-	1	3	4	8	51	73	124
Plomesgate - - - - -	31	36	-	-	3	5	6	6	40	47	87
Samford - - - - -	15	16	1	-	3	4	-	1	19	21	40
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	10	19	-	-	1	4	2	4	13	27	40
Wangford - - - - -	25	19	-	1	3	1	3	2	31	23	54
Woodbridge - - - - -	37	29	-	-	4	1	4	3	45	33	78
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>687</b>
<b>SUFFOLK, WEST :</b>											
Bury St. Edmunds (part, <i>see</i> Bury St. Edmunds B.)	16	23	-	-	-	1	5	1	21	25	46
Cosford - - - - -	13	19	2	-	-	-	5	6	20	25	45
Mildenhall - - - - -	8	5	-	-	4	7	-	6	12	18	30
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	11	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	16	28
Risbridge (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	19	20	-	-	1	6	1	4	21	30	51
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, E.) - - - - -	17	20	-	-	-	-	4	5	21	25	46
Sudbury (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	30	33	-	-	5	3	3	3	38	39	77
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	2	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	11	15
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>338</b>



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
SURREY :											
Chertsey - - - - -	58	80	-	-	4	9	1	1	63	90	153
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Croydon C. B.) -	43	71	-	-	7	4	-	1	50	76	126
Dorking - - - - -	26	33	1	-	1	4	-	-	28	37	65
Epsom - - - - -	82	115	2	2	5	7	-	1	89	125	214
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) - - -	50	46	1	-	7	1	-	-	58	47	105
Godstone - - - - -	19	32	-	1	3	3	-	-	22	36	58
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Guildford B.) - - -	64	91	-	-	4	6	3	7	71	104	175
Hambledon - - - - -	27	39	-	-	2	8	1	2	30	49	79
Kingston (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	143	188	-	-	46	52	4	10	193	250	443
Reigate - - - - -	48	88	11	1	-	6	1	-	60	95	155
Richmond - - - - -	73	92	-	-	1	2	-	-	74	94	168
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and New Windsor B.) -	9	20	-	-	2	4	-	-	11	24	35
TOTAL - - -	642	895	15	4	82	106	10	22	749	1,027	1,776
SUSSEX, EAST :											
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C. B.) - - - -	28	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	34	62
Cuckfield - - - - -	47	54	-	-	3	6	1	-	51	60	111
Eastbourne - - - - -	72	81	-	-	-	1	1	1	73	83	156
East Grinstead - - - - -	27	34	-	-	1	-	-	2	28	36	64
Hailsham - - - - -	23	33	1	-	3	2	1	2	28	37	65
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C. B.) - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Lewes - - - - -	36	38	-	-	5	7	-	1	41	46	87
Newhaven - - - - -	26	18	-	-	1	3	-	-	27	21	48
Rye - - - - -	10	16	-	-	2	2	-	3	12	21	33
Steypning (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, W., and Brighton C. B.)	46	90	-	-	-	1	-	2	46	93	139
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	30	30	-	-	2	1	2	-	34	31	65
Uckfield - - - - -	27	26	-	-	1	7	-	3	28	36	64
TOTAL - - -	374	456	1	-	18	30	5	14	398	500	898
SUSSEX, WEST :											
Chichester - - - - -	21	24	-	-	3	3	-	-	24	27	51
East Preston - - - - -	49	96	-	-	5	14	1	1	55	111	166
Horsham - - - - -	45	46	-	-	3	2	-	2	48	50	98
Midhurst - - - - -	24	32	-	-	1	1	-	-	25	33	58
Petworth - - - - -	23	29	-	-	-	1	2	2	25	32	57
Steypning (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E., and Brighton C. B.)	40	41	-	-	1	3	-	1	41	45	86
Thakeham - - - - -	13	13	-	-	2	2	1	1	16	16	32
Westbourne - - - - -	13	17	-	-	1	2	-	1	14	20	34
West Hampnett - - - - -	34	69	-	-	1	3	-	3	35	75	110
TOTAL - - -	262	367	-	-	17	31	4	11	283	409	692

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>WARWICK :</b>											
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	24	32	-	-	2	4	1	3	27	39	66
Aston (part, <i>see</i> Birmingham C. B.) - - -	117	138	3	1	8	13	-	2	128	154	282
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	10	17	5	1	3	2	1	-	19	20	39
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Northampton Co.)	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Coventry C. B.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foleshill - - - - -	16	15	-	-	5	6	3	14	24	35	59
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Meriden - - - - -	16	26	-	-	1	5	1	1	18	32	50
Nuneaton - - - - -	27	31	-	1	1	4	1	3	29	39	68
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - - -	31	29	7	2	-	9	-	-	38	40	78
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Worcester Co.).	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	15	26
Solihull (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	21	16	-	-	3	2	-	-	24	18	42
Southam - - - - -	12	16	-	-	4	4	4	3	20	23	43
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Worcester Co.).	35	45	-	-	2	2	-	1	37	48	85
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	9	8	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	9	20
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick B.) - - -	26	59	1	-	1	2	1	2	29	63	92
TOTAL - - -	357	449	16	5	30	53	15	33	418	540	958
<b>WESTMORLAND :</b>											
East Ward - - - - -	13	8	1	-	6	6	-	2	20	16	36
Kendal - - - - -	34	53	1	1	18	16	2	5	55	75	130
West Ward - - - - -	13	5	-	-	2	4	-	-	15	9	24
TOTAL - - -	60	66	2	1	26	26	2	7	90	100	190
<b>WILTS :</b>											
Amesbury - - - - -	6	15	-	-	2	1	-	-	8	16	24
Bradford-on-Avon - - - - -	19	17	-	-	10	10	-	-	29	27	56
Calne - - - - -	14	20	-	-	2	5	1	7	17	32	49
Chippenham - - - - -	40	36	1	4	10	9	-	3	51	52	103
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett - - - - -	17	20	-	-	1	2	4	3	22	25	47
Devizes - - - - -	29	39	-	-	13	16	2	-	44	55	99
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks)	8	11	-	-	-	-	7	2	15	13	28
Malmesbury - - - - -	10	25	-	-	1	5	-	1	11	31	42
Marlborough - - - - -	16	14	-	-	1	4	-	1	17	19	36
Mere - - - - -	5	15	-	-	2	4	1	1	8	20	28
Pewsey - - - - -	22	31	-	-	3	2	-	-	25	33	58
Salisbury - - - - -	49	56	-	-	3	3	2	6	54	65	119
Swindon and Highworth - - - - -	114	95	-	-	2	5	1	1	117	101	218
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury - - - - -	12	9	-	-	5	6	1	-	18	15	33
Trowbridge and Melksham - - - - -	28	41	-	-	1	7	1	5	30	53	83
Warminster - - - - -	14	29	-	-	3	5	4	8	21	42	63
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - - - -	12	22	-	-	6	4	-	3	18	29	47
Wilton - - - - -	16	26	-	-	5	5	1	2	22	33	55
TOTAL - - -	431	521	1	4	70	93	25	43	527	661	1,188



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
WORCESTER :											
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	9	14	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	16	26
Bromsgrove - - - - -	49	53	-	-	6	1	3	7	58	61	119
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - -	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Droitwich - - - - -	32	48	-	-	1	1	1	2	34	51	85
Evesham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - -	18	34	-	-	3	1	-	-	21	35	56
Kidderminster - - - - -	73	68	-	1	5	9	-	-	78	78	156
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co., Birmingham C. B., and Smethwick C. B.)	63	95	-	-	3	8	2	2	68	105	173
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Martley - - - - -	16	22	-	-	1	-	1	-	18	22	40
Newent (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Pershore - - - - -	16	28	-	-	-	6	3	-	19	34	53
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Warwick Co.)	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	15	22
Solihull (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	45	69	-	-	1	4	-	-	46	73	119
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - -	62	68	-	2	7	13	1	9	70	92	162
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Warwick Co.).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford Co.) -	11	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	10	22
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	7
Upton-on-Severn - - - - -	42	64	3	-	2	5	1	4	48	73	121
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and West Bromwich C. B.).	26	39	-	-	5	13	1	2	32	54	86
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C. B.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	481	636	3	3	35	61	14	30	533	730	1,263
YORK, EAST RIDING :											
Beverley - - - - -	37	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	38	75
Bridlington - - - - -	34	29	-	1	-	1	-	-	34	31	65
Driffield - - - - -	23	30	-	-	3	8	5	6	31	44	75
Howden - - - - -	19	18	-	-	1	3	1	3	21	24	45
Malton (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	11	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	17	28
Patrington - - - - -	14	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	27
Pocklington - - - - -	22	22	-	-	-	5	4	-	26	27	53
Scarborough (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - -	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	11
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> Kingston-upon-Hull C. B.)	16	31	-	-	1	1	-	5	17	37	54
Selby (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Skirlaugh - - - - -	10	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	12	14	26
York (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R. and W. R., and York C. B.).	8	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	5	15
TOTAL - - -	203	220	-	1	7	18	12	19	222	258	480
YORK, NORTH RIDING :											
Aysgarth - - - - -	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Bedale - - - - -	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	20	30
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Easingwold - - - - -	11	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	20	31

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
YORK, NORTH RIDING—continued.											
Guisborough	33	25	1	—	1	—	—	—	35	25	60
Helmsley	10	6	—	—	—	4	—	1	10	11	21
Kirkby Moorside	7	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	8	15
Leyburn	15	14	—	—	1	—	1	—	17	14	31
Malton (part, see York, E. R.)	9	13	—	—	—	2	2	2	11	17	28
Middlesbrough (part, see Middlesbrough C. B.)	52	45	4	2	—	—	9	4	65	51	116
Northallerton	13	14	1	—	2	1	2	1	18	16	34
Pickering	8	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	11	5	16
Reeth	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	6
Richmond	13	13	—	—	—	—	2	1	15	14	29
Ripon (part, see York, W. R.)	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Scarborough (part, see York, E. R.)	47	63	—	—	3	2	7	4	57	69	126
Stokesley	10	20	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	20	32
Teesdale (part, see Durham Co.)	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	8
Thirsk	25	19	—	—	—	1	5	2	30	22	52
Whitby	34	25	—	—	—	3	—	3	34	31	65
York (part, see York, E. R. and W. R., and York C. B.).	6	8	—	—	1	2	—	—	7	10	17
TOTAL	313	331	6	2	13	18	28	20	360	371	731
YORK, WEST RIDING :											
Barnsley	83	96	—	—	18	17	11	18	112	131	243
Bramley (part, see Leeds C. B.)	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	6
Clitheroe (part, see Lancaster Co.)	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10
Dewsbury	155	139	—	—	3	9	—	—	158	148	306
Doncaster (part, see Notts and Doncaster B.)	44	55	3	—	9	13	3	5	59	73	132
Goole (part, see Lincoln [Lindsey D.])	22	19	—	—	5	4	—	—	27	23	50
Great Ouseburn	10	15	—	1	3	1	—	—	13	17	30
Halifax (part, see Halifax C. B.)	103	125	—	—	1	1	4	6	108	132	240
Hemsworth	16	18	—	—	1	3	—	—	17	21	38
Holbeck (part, see Leeds C. B.)	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Huddersfield (part, see Huddersfield C. B.)	61	66	—	—	11	7	—	—	72	73	145
Hunslet (part, see Leeds C. B.)	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	13
Keighley	95	81	—	1	10	45	1	1	106	128	234
Knaresborough	34	47	—	2	—	—	1	2	35	51	86
Leeds (part, see Leeds C. B.)	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4
North Bierley (part, see Bradford C. B.)	74	76	—	—	20	14	3	4	97	94	191
Pateley Bridge	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	15
Penistone	24	15	—	—	1	1	1	1	26	17	43
Pontefract	76	55	1	—	6	9	9	9	92	73	165
Ripon (part, see York, N. R.)	19	19	—	—	1	2	—	4	20	25	45
Rotherham (part, see Rotherham C. B.)	52	43	6	—	1	2	3	5	62	50	112
Saddleworth	18	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	16	35
Sedbergh	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	5	7
Selby (part, see York, E. R.)	16	17	—	1	—	3	1	—	17	21	38
Settle	13	9	—	—	—	1	1	2	14	12	26
Sheffield (part, see Sheffield C. B.)	7	4	—	—	1	2	—	2	8	8	16
Skipton	58	38	—	—	2	10	—	1	60	49	109
Tadcaster	25	22	—	—	2	4	2	—	29	26	55
Thorne (part, see Lincoln [Lindsey D.])	7	8	—	—	2	1	—	—	9	9	18
Todmorden	35	35	—	—	6	5	—	—	41	40	81
Wakefield	120	88	2	—	20	26	16	13	158	127	285
Wetherby	22	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	17	39



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
YORK, WEST RIDING—continued.											
Wharfedale - - - - -	50	60	-	-	4	3	-	-	54	63	117
Worksop (part, see Notts and Derby Co.) - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	5	9
Wortley - - - - -	25	33	-	-	5	-	1	3	31	36	67
York (part, see York, E. R. and N. R., and York C. B.)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TOTAL - - -	1,293	1,248	13	5	132	186	58	80	1,496	1,519	3,015
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES.											
BARROW-IN-FURNESS:											
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	64	52	-	-	7	6	2	7	73	65	138
BATH:											
Bath (part, see Somerset) - - - - -	96	120	-	-	21	38	3	7	120	165	285
BIRKENHEAD:											
Birkenhead (part, see Chester Co.) - - -	155	164	2	-	20	37	14	18	191	219	410
BIRMINGHAM:											
Aston (part, see Warwick Co.) - - - - -	266	270	-	-	20	41	-	-	286	311	597
Birmingham - - - - -	492	463	-	-	50	32	-	3	542	498	1,040
King's Norton (part, see Stafford Co., Worcester Co. and Smethwick C. B.).	93	111	2	4	4	6	6	6	105	127	232
TOTAL - - -	851	844	2	4	74	79	6	9	933	936	1,869
BLACKBURN:											
Blackburn (part, see Lancaster Co.) - - -	140	152	-	2	61	54	-	-	201	208	409
BLACKPOOL:											
Fylde (part, see Lancaster Co.) - - - - -	47	57	1	-	1	-	-	-	49	57	106
BOLTON:											
Bolton (part, see Lancaster Co.) - - - - -	296	296	5	5	2	2	2	7	305	310	615
BOOTLE-CUM-LINACRE:											
West Derby (part, see Lancaster Co. and Liverpool C. B.).	89	110	-	-	15	7	-	-	104	117	221
BOURNEMOUTH:											
Christchurch (part, see Southampton Co.) - -	60	79	1	4	-	1	6	7	67	91	158
BRADFORD:											
Bradford - - - - -	231	230	4	3	103	81	3	1	341	315	656
North Bierley (part, see York, W. R.) - - -	57	50	-	-	10	13	2	1	69	64	133
TOTAL - - -	288	280	4	3	113	94	5	2	410	379	789
BRIGHTON:											
Brighton - - - - -	250	356	-	-	37	35	26	69	313	460	773
Steyning (part, see E. and W. Sussex) - - -	27	45	-	-	1	-	-	1	28	46	74
TOTAL - - -	277	401	-	-	38	35	26	70	341	506	847

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued</i> .											
BRISTOL :											
Bristol - - - - -	413	460	13	6	204	311	35	67	665	844	1,509
BURNLEY :											
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	113	139	-	-	38	44	1	2	152	185	337
BURTON-ON-TRENT :											
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Stafford Co.).	42	52	5	3	21	17	6	10	74	82	156
BURY :											
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	58	50	-	-	20	21	2	1	80	72	152
CANTERBURY :											
Blean (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	61	51	-	-	4	4	6	5	71	60	131
Bridge (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -											
Canterbury - - - - -	61	51	-	-	4	4	6	5	71	60	131
TOTAL - - -	61	51	-	-	4	4	6	5	71	60	131
CARDIFF :											
Cardiff (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - -	280	303	5	3	15	17	36	70	336	393	729
CHESTER :											
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - -	25	42	2	1	32	38	4	1	63	82	145
COVENTRY :											
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	84	95	-	-	9	25	-	-	93	120	213
CROYDON :											
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Surrey) - - -	171	277	-	-	17	16	-	1	188	294	482
DERBY :											
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - -	164	179	-	-	13	16	2	3	179	198	377
DEVONPORT :											
Devonport - - - - -	81	91	-	-	15	13	-	-	96	104	200
DUDLEY :											
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	57	61	1	-	21	44	10	27	89	132	221
EXETER :											
Exeter - - - - -	71	96	1	1	7	7	14	17	93	121	214
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - -	14	26	2	-	3	3	3	1	22	30	52
TOTAL - - -	85	122	3	1	10	10	17	18	115	151	266



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS—continued.												
GATESHEAD :												
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	138	122	4	1	18	25	3	1	163	149	312	
GLOUCESTER :												
Gloucester (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	50	67	-	-	3	3	1	1	54	71	125	
GREAT YARMOUTH :												
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	47	59	6	2	36	45	8	10	97	116	213	
TOTAL - - -	47	59	6	2	36	45	8	10	97	116	213	
GRIMSBY :												
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) - - -	91	78	-	-	2	7	9	14	102	99	201	
HALIFAX :												
Halifax (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	137	112	-	2	3	1	4	2	144	117	261	
HANLEY :												
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	Hanley C.B. was transferred on 31st March 1910 to the new Stoke-on-Trent C.B., <i>q.v.</i>											
HASTINGS :												
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - - -	64	140	-	-	4	7	-	-	68	147	215	
TOTAL - - -	64	141	-	-	4	7	-	-	68	148	216	
HUDDERSFIELD :												
Huddersfield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	129	130	-	-	14	22	-	-	143	152	295	
IPSWICH :												
Ipswich - - - - -	83	102	4	-	14	19	5	5	106	126	232	
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL :												
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	91	96	1	3	18	18	5	7	115	124	239	
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.) - - - - -	169	199	2	2	6	7	7	13	184	221	405	
TOTAL - - -	260	295	3	5	24	25	12	20	299	345	644	
LEEDS :												
Bramley (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	83	78	-	1	8	8	4	2	95	89	184	
Holbeck (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	29	31	-	1	5	2	1	1	35	35	70	
Hunslet (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	77	59	2	-	11	8	-	2	90	69	159	
Leeds (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	383	387	6	6	80	75	10	14	479	482	961	
TOTAL - - -	572	555	8	8	104	93	15	19	699	675	1,374	

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued</i> .											
LEICESTER :											
Leicester - - - - -	318	374	-	-	31	36	6	17	355	427	782
LINCOLN :											
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.] and [Lindsey D.]).	67	80	-	-	15	15	6	7	88	102	190
LIVERPOOL :											
Liverpool - - - - -	331	380	5	5	24	41	1	2	361	428	789
Toxteth Park - - - - -	177	226	3	-	81	88	1	9	262	323	585
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. and Bootle C. B.)	615	901	-	1	115	61	-	5	730	968	1,698
TOTAL - - -	1,123	1,507	8	6	220	190	2	16	1,353	1,719	3,072
MANCHESTER :											
Chorlton - - - - -	From and after the 30th September 1910, this Union was included in the altered and extended township of South Manchester, <i>q.v.</i>										
Manchester - - - - -	213	167	-	-	120	105	-	-	333	272	605
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	179	146	1	2	48	50	-	-	228	198	426
South Manchester - - - - -	426	546	7	-	133	147	2	5	568	698	1,266
TOTAL - - -	818	859	8	2	301	302	2	5	1,129	1,168	2,297
MERTHYR TYDFIL :											
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co. and Glamorgan).	99	69	-	-	10	5	6	23	115	97	212
MIDDLESBROUGH :											
Middlesbrough (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - -	127	121	-	-	2	5	1	2	130	128	258
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE :											
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	430	359	8	1	5	3	6	10	449	373	822
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland and Tyne-mouth, C. B.)	22	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	19	41
TOTAL - - -	452	378	8	1	5	3	6	10	471	392	863
NEWPORT (MON.) :											
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - -	130	132	1	-	2	3	5	10	138	145	283
NORTHAMPTON :											
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - -	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	12
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - -	139	132	-	-	9	15	8	19	156	166	322
TOTAL - - -	148	135	-	-	9	15	8	19	165	169	334



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued</i> .											
NORWICH :											
Norwich - - - - -	185	222	6	2	35	42	34	89	260	355	615
NOTTINGHAM :											
Nottingham - - - - -	374	449	2	-	120	84	36	63	532	596	1,128
OLDHAM :											
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	120	126	2	7	86	88	3	3	211	224	435
OXFORD :											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - -	28	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	49	77
Oxford - - - - -	43	51	1	-	9	9	-	-	53	60	113
TOTAL - - -	71	100	1	-	9	9	-	-	81	109	190
PLYMOUTH :											
Plymouth - - - - -	182	201	12	3	44	64	60	103	298	371	669
PORTSMOUTH :											
Portsmouth - - - - -	275	272	10	7	83	74	21	58	389	411	800
PRESTON :											
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	154	195	-	-	74	71	-	1	228	267	495
READING :											
Reading - - - - -	87	98	-	-	21	26	-	1	108	125	233
ROCHDALE :											
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	81	98	2	2	30	32	1	-	114	132	246
ROTHERHAM :											
Rotherham (part, <i>see</i> York, W.R.) - - -	92	84	-	-	-	-	1	7	93	91	184
ST. HELEN'S :											
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	91	81	-	-	26	27	8	11	125	119	244
SALFORD :											
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	350	301	9	8	126	142	2	1	487	452	939
SHEFFIELD :											
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - -	162	215	4	1	67	58	4	4	237	278	515
Sheffield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	333	324	2	-	46	62	24	31	405	417	822
TOTAL - - -	495	539	6	1	113	120	28	35	642	695	1,337
SMETHWICK :											
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co., Worcester Co., and Birmingham C. B.) -	89	71	-	-	2	5	4	4	95	80	175
SOUTHAMPTON :											
Southampton - - - - -	165	154	-	1	68	69	52	53	285	277	562

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued.</i>											
SOUTHPORT :											
Ormskirk (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	30	56	-	-	4	6	-	-	34	62	96
SOUTH SHIELDS :											
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	92	75	-	-	46	45	4	4	142	124	266
STOCKPORT :											
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Lancaster Co.)	149	148	2	1	39	86	9	22	199	257	456
STOKE-ON-TRENT :											
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - -	196	210	-	-	40	53	14	18	250	281	531
Wolstanton and Burslem (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) -	46	50	-	-	4	9	3	6	53	65	118
TOTAL - - -	242	260	-	-	44	62	17	24	303	346	649
SUNDERLAND :											
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	208	150	1	3	38	45	3	2	250	200	450
SWANSEA :											
Swansea (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - -	121	129	-	-	12	21	17	30	150	180	330
TYNEMOUTH :											
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland and Newcastle-on-Tyne C. B.).	81	71	-	-	2	7	-	1	83	79	162
WALSALL :											
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	148	112	-	-	4	11	30	33	182	156	338
WARRINGTON :											
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	68	76	1	1	35	24	5	1	109	102	211
WEST BROMWICH :											
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Worcester Co.).	89	89	-	-	37	25	4	17	130	131	261
WEST HAM :											
West Ham (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - -	448	572	-	-	14	17	13	13	475	602	1,077
WEST HARTLEPOOL :											
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	38	41	-	-	17	22	-	-	55	63	118
WIGAN :											
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	101	97	-	-	17	12	1	9	119	118	237
WOLVERHAMPTON :											
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - -	136	129	-	-	27	42	-	-	163	171	334
WORCESTER :											
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	80	104	-	-	1	9	1	-	82	113	195
YORK :											
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R., N. R., and W. R.) -	108	118	-	-	19	28	1	4	128	150	278



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Regis- tered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work- houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHE- DULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.											
BARNSTAPLE :											
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - -	9	29	-	-	1	8	-	-	10	37	47
BEDFORD :											
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - -	35	63	-	-	1	7	-	-	36	70	106
BURY ST. EDMUNDS :											
Bury St. Edmunds (part, <i>see</i> W. Suffolk) - -	23	33	-	-	1	-	2	3	26	36	62
CAMBRIDGE :											
Cambridge - - - - -	51	88	3	-	-	-	4	2	58	90	148
COLCHESTER :											
Colchester - - - - -	45	65	6	1	4	2	10	7	65	75	140
DONCASTER :											
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W. R.) - -	20	25	1	-	7	13	3	1	31	39	70
GRANTHAM :											
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Lincoln [Kesteven D.]).	23	19	-	-	9	6	2	2	34	27	61
GRAVESEND :											
Gravesend and Milton - - - -	41	40	-	-	6	7	-	-	47	47	94
GUILDFORD :											
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - -	31	48	-	-	2	3	-	2	33	53	86
HEREFORD :											
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - -	35	47	-	-	3	5	6	8	44	60	104
KING'S LYNN :											
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - -	24	25	-	-	10	8	3	8	37	41	78
LONDON, CITY OF :											
London, City of - - - - -	83	117	-	-	99	71	-	-	182	188	370
NEWBURY :											
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - -	22	29	-	-	1	-	-	1	23	30	53
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME :											
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) -	20	29	-	-	2	5	-	-	22	34	56
NEW WINDSOR :											
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Surrey) - - -	17	22	-	-	3	7	-	-	20	29	49
SHREWSBURY :											
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Salop) -	43	48	-	-	4	9	-	-	47	57	104
TIVERTON :											
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - -	20	21	1	3	-	-	-	5	21	29	50
WARWICK :											
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	17	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	29	46
WENLOCK :											
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - -	27	22	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	25	52



TABLE II.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND, chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1911.

UNION OR PARISH.	Leavesden Asylum.		Caterham Asylum.		Darenth Asylum.		Tooting Bec Asylum.		Tooting Bec Re- ceiving Home for Children.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON COUNTY—													
Bermondsey - - -	6	17	81	65	51	43	17	29	3	1	158	155	313
Bethnal Green - - -	42	55	13	14	29	24	9	2	-	-	93	95	188
Camberwell - - -	21	31	91	123	66	65	22	43	2	1	202	263	465
Chelsea - - -	7	8	11	21	16	24	1	9	1	-	36	62	98
Fulham - - -	13	10	17	16	28	10	3	7	3	-	64	43	107
George's, St. - - -	26	20	15	24	26	25	24	13	-	1	91	83	174
George's, St., in the East -	23	26	4	7	24	21	6	7	-	-	57	61	118
Giles, St., and St. George -	6	10	16	17	12	6	9	8	-	-	43	41	84
Greenwich - - -	11	14	62	66	56	38	5	6	-	-	134	124	258
Hackney - - -	58	76	21	25	46	35	12	33	3	-	140	169	309
Hammersmith - - -	10	15	15	17	16	9	7	8	-	-	48	49	97
Hampstead - - -	14	17	-	1	8	9	4	7	1	-	27	34	61
Holborn - - -	38	39	63	92	43	27	7	6	-	1	151	165	316
Islington - - -	49	73	23	29	49	38	21	22	-	-	142	162	304
Kensington - - -	32	27	9	23	49	21	5	9	2	1	97	81	178
Lambeth - - -	10	33	128	154	71	43	39	56	4	-	252	286	538
Lewisham - - -	1	5	16	23	23	13	6	6	-	-	46	47	93
Marylebone, St. - - -	59	55	8	13	15	16	3	4	1	1	86	89	175
Mile End Old Town - - -	36	28	14	16	26	18	14	23	1	1	91	86	177
Paddington - - -	32	26	5	9	29	18	3	3	-	-	69	56	125
Pancras, St. - - -	111	156	57	73	86	67	48	68	-	-	302	364	666
Poplar - - -	56	68	15	36	52	50	30	35	-	1	153	190	343
Shoreditch - - -	50	57	10	11	55	28	11	14	-	-	126	110	236
Southwark - - -	15	30	75	80	74	52	39	39	-	1	203	202	405
Stepney - - -	21	26	7	5	16	14	10	10	-	-	54	55	109
Strand - - -	8	12	10	11	7	5	4	5	-	-	29	33	62
Wandsworth - - -	18	25	81	80	76	64	26	46	1	6	202	221	423
Westminster - - -	6	10	18	15	9	4	-	2	-	-	33	31	64
Whitechapel - - -	57	53	19	11	27	21	29	22	2	-	134	107	241
Woolwich - - -	3	8	30	30	36	28	2	10	-	1	71	77	148
TOTAL - - -	839	1,030	934	1,107	1,121	836	416	552	24	16	3,334	3,541	6,875
City of London - - -	63	38	8	10	7	6	18	17	-	-	96	71	167
Norwich - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
GRAND TOTAL - - -	902	1,068	943	1,117	1,128	842	434	569	24	16	3,431	3,612	7,043



TABLE III.

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTES.—(1.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will be found in Appendix B., Table IV.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS -

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1910.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1910.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1910.									
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	P A U P E R.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.										
					Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.  Private (including Criminal Patients).		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.  Private (including Criminal Patients).										
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																											
Beds, Herts and Hunts - - -	5	4	447	518	974	75	96	171	2	6	8	19	8	10	-	5	32	42	74	3	1	26	38	1	-	1	
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. - - -	-	6	353	420	779	65	84	149	1	-	9	9	2	8	-	-	40	65	105	-	1	24	27	-	1	2	
Brecon and Radnor - - -	4	7	165	135	311	49	24	73	1	2	3	2	8	1	-	-	23	8	31	1	1	13	3	1	1	3	
Bucks - - - - -	14	8	271	329	622	91	119	210	10	4	19	22	20	24	3	-	41	53	94	4	4	31	35	2	1	4	
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely - - - - -	-	1	218	342	561	56	88	144	1	-	10	28	1	2	-	-	18	27	45	-	-	8	15	-	-	5	
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pem- broke C. - - - - -	24	20	331	303	678	62	47	109	5	5	13	12	1	3	-	-	21	22	43	4	3	13	14	2	1	6	
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :																											
Chester - - - - -	-	-	481	548	1,029	104	117	221	-	-	16	37	8	4	-	-	38	64	102	-	-	25	51	-	-	7	
Parkside - - - - -	25	21	495	527	1,068	103	124	227	8	14	11	16	3	8	3	3	45	52	97	5	6	27	38	2	3	8	
Cornwall - - - - -	24	22	439	479	964	83	96	179	11	7	12	15	3	1	-	-	34	47	81	5	4	28	38	3	1	9	
Cumberland and Westmorland -	29	39	401	377	846	82	97	179	3	8	13	18	1	4	-	-	47	58	105	2	8	28	40	-	3	10	
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. -	30	25	438	409	902	104	107	211	7	3	1	-	6	4	2	-	47	29	76	8	3	35	23	4	3	11	
Derby C. - - - - -	3	-	356	396	755	102	116	218	2	-	11	13	6	9	1	-	39	72	111	-	-	29	29	-	-	12	
Devon - - - - -	5	2	580	751	1,338	105	144	249	-	-	15	28	8	7	-	-	62	75	137	-	2	34	49	-	-	13	
Dorset - - - - -	72	107	308	339	826	105	108	213	16	33	14	26	38	17	2	8	28	52	80	7	12	22	42	2	8	14	
Durham C. - - - - -	9	3	838	708	1,558	180	178	358	3	-	27	39	7	7	-	-	151	111	262	1	-	62	71	-	-	15	
Essex and Colchester B. - -	19	29	703	1,082	1,833	324	379	703	2	-	35	95	37	26	1	-	174	246	420	-	2	86	118	-	-	16	
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	21	22	849	746	1,638	195	143	338	4	1	25	26	4	3	-	-	77	55	132	4	4	55	39	2	3	17	
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B.	6	7	494	651	1,158	124	138	262	8	4	22	37	8	3	2	-	40	71	111	-	4	28	52	-	1	18	
Hants - - - - -	3	-	596	584	1,183	104	123	227	5	-	14	14	6	16	-	-	59	46	105	2	-	20	26	-	-	19	
Hereford C., and Hereford B. -	5	11	213	274	503	45	37	82	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	21	21	42	4	1	13	14	2	1	20	
Herts - - - - -	-	3	369	450	822	92	80	172	5	-	15	13	5	6	2	-	39	48	87	1	2	22	27	1	1	21	
Kent and Gravesend B. :																											
Barming Heath - - - -	6	2	767	839	1,614	190	216	406	5	2	27	44	11	15	1	-	89	95	184	3	-	62	70	2	-	22	
Chartham - - - - -	12	18	467	527	1,024	99	125	224	8	9	9	17	3	5	-	-	44	55	99	5	6	32	40	2	1	23	



TABLE III.

on the 1st January 1911, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

(2.) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B., Table V.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1910.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1911.					Average Number Resident during 1910.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.		
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		P A U P E R.		Total Number of Lunatics.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1910 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1910.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1910.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1910.					
				Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.																			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	
1	44	29	73	-	-	41	28	4	10	447	537	998	451	536	38·8	45·2	42·3	4·9	6·2	5·6	9·8	5·4	7·4	COUNTY, &c., ASYLUMS.	
2	30	40	70	-	1	25	36	1	6	347	399	753	347	404	39·3	37·0	38·1	5·8	5·3	5·5	8·6	9·9	9·3	Beds, &c.	
3	31	16	47	1	2	3	4	4	5	160	137	306	165	140	32·5	13·0	25·4	6·0	1·8	4·2	18·8	11·4	15·4	Berks, &c.	
4	36	26	62	3	-	31	25	17	9	282	368	676	298	367	43·7	36·8	39·8	8·2	7·7	7·9	12·1	7·1	9·3	Brecon, &c.	
5	28	25	53	-	-	22	22	1	1	227	378	607	221	363	14·5	17·4	16·0	2·9	3·5	3·3	12·7	6·9	9·1	Bucks.	
6	31	23	54	4	4	27	14	19	19	346	306	690	355	325	21·3	31·8	25·7	3·1	3·8	3·4	12·7	6·9	9·1	Cambridge, &c.	
																								Carmarthen, &c.	
																								Chester, C., &c. :	
7	44	46	90	-	-	32	42	-	-	503	555	1,058	495	551	26·0	45·1	36·4	4·3	7·7	6·1	8·7	7·1	7·9	Chester.	
8	40	55	95	2	2	38	47	28	28	510	537	1,103	523	558	27·0	32·7	30·0	4·3	5·7	5·0	8·9	8·3	8·6	Parkside.	
9	49	39	88	3	3	26	24	24	24	439	487	974	458	503	35·4	40·9	38·4	5·1	6·4	5·8	7·6	9·9	8·8	Cornwall.	
10	35	43	78	2	3	35	43	29	39	401	373	842	432	421	34·6	43·0	39·1	5·5	7·8	6·6	10·7	7·8	9·2	Cumberland, &c.	
11	48	56	104	4	3	29	43	29	25	448	431	933	467	442	36·5	22·5	29·3	6·1	4·3	5·2	8·1	10·2	9·1	Denbigh, &c.	
12	40	45	85	1	-	39	43	4	-	378	395	777	372	398	30·2	27·1	28·6	6·3	5·7	6·0	10·3	12·7	11·4	Derby C.	
13	63	68	131	1	-	39	52	3	2	562	752	1,319	575	767	35·1	35·8	35·5	4·9	5·5	5·2	10·8	11·3	11·0	Devon.	
14	40	41	81	8	8	32	31	74	124	343	337	878	398	458	33·3	46·2	40·5	4·5	6·5	6·2	11·0	8·9	9·8	Dorset.	
15	104	62	166	-	-	80	54	6	2	766	714	1,488	805	705	35·8	41·5	38·7	6·0	8·0	6·9	10·1	9·0	9·5	Durham C.	
16	139	102	241	1	1	71	83	17	27	716	1,115	1,875	725	1,131	30·2	33·4	32·0	8·2	7·9	8·1	12·9	8·8	11·0	Essex, &c.	
17	73	87	160	2	-	48	57	17	22	898	747	1,684	889	764	28·8	27·9	28·4	5·2	4·3	4·8	19·2	9·0	13·0	Glamorgan, &c.	
18	76	62	138	-	-	69	60	13	8	495	655	1,171	501	654	24·3	38·5	32·0	4·5	6·5	5·6	8·2	11·4	9·7	Gloucester C., &c.	
19	51	52	103	-	-	36	34	3	-	590	609	1,202	597	597	20·4	24·5	22·5	2·8	3·7	3·3	15·2	9·5	11·9	Hants.	
20	21	12	33	2	-	15	8	7	9	214	280	510	218	286	30·2	38·9	34·2	5·0	4·4	4·7	8·5	8·7	8·6	Hereford C., &c.	
21	38	26	64	-	-	36	24	3	4	381	455	843	380	458	25·3	36·5	30·4	4·8	5·1	4·9	9·6	4·2	6·5	Herts.	
22	92	115	207	-	-	78	98	4	4	778	843	1,629	777	850	34·6	34·8	34·7	6·4	6·6	6·5	10·0	5·7	7·6	Kent, &c.	
23	68	70	138	1	2	54	58	13	18	453	527	1,011	468	546	33·3	33·3	33·3	5·5	6·0	5·8	11·8	13·5	12·7	Barming Heath.	
																									Chartham.

(continued)



TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C.=County. C.B.=County-Borough. B.=Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1910.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1910.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1910.										
	PRIVATE  (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								Total Number.			Of the Total Number.							
									Private  (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers  from  other  Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.  Private (including Criminal Patients).					Private  (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged  Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.  Private (including Criminal Patients).			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.:																											
Lancaster -	31	61	1,142	1,097	2,331	283	180	463	16	11	19		22	12	8	6	4	125	117	242	4	6	63	69	1	2	1
Rainhill -	2	1	971	1,019	1,993	181	158	339	5	1	24		35	9	3	1	-	70	78	148	-	-	52	56	-	-	2
Prestwich -	15	23	1,295	1,425	2,758(a)	178	273	451	3	1	31		62	3	4	-	-	84	146	230	2	3	72	114	1	2	3
Whittingham -	6	7	1,060	1,018	2,091	113	138	251	6	1	7		13	8	3	1	-	49	76	125	1	1	33	44	-	1	4
Winwick -	8	-	914	1,219	2,141	171	231	402	4	-	22		42	4	6	-	-	52	112	164	2	1	37	97	-	-	5
Leicester C. and Rutland -	14	15	263	308	600	68	86	154	-	5	10		10	1	23	-	3	16	28	44	-	3	13	21	-	2	6
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	2	-	413	463	878	144	102	246	6	-	25		24	3	4	1	-	57	60	117	-	-	47	47	-	-	7
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) -	5	6	194	218	423	33	45	78	3	4	5		3	5	2	2	1	10	14	24	-	-	8	10	-	-	8
London C.: Banstead -	39	26	1,026	1,367	2,458	285	261	546	4	-	44		59	6	4	-	-	122	128	250	7	2	69	89	3	1	9
Bexley -	26	25	1,079	1,076	2,206	162	178	340	4	-	14		34	23	9	1	-	70	109	179	2	5	52	67	-	3	10
Cane Hill -	34	24	900	1,197	2,155	190	132	322	4	1	30		36	8	3	-	1	86	75	161	9	2	48	50	2	1	11
Claybury -	92	37	938	1,409	2,476	234	213	447	10	1	57		71	27	17	6	-	127	143	270	10	5	86	114	4	3	12
Colney Hatch -	15	29	945	1,460	2,449	176	312	488	3	2	27		55	18	19	1	1	70	143	213	2	8	29	96	-	2	13
Hanwell -	28	30	985	1,528	2,571	190	209	399	4	1	32		54	13	17	-	-	96	148	244	5	3	66	69	2	1	14
Manor -	-	164	67	713	944	3	279	282	-	3	-		39	3	25	-	1	1	94	95	-	22	-	63	-	14	15
Horton -	30	29	917	1,135	2,111	173	144	317	2	2	16		24	6	7	1	1	79	62	141	3	6	36	40	1	3	16
Epileptic Colony -	3	-	266	62	331	30	5	35	1	-	2		-	3	1	-	-	20	6	26	1	-	3	-	-	-	17
Long Grove -	33	25	1,078	986	2,122	327	224	551	4	-	32		26	19	14	2	-	139	121	260	13	7	80	81	7	6	18
Middlesex: Wandsworth -	2	1	535	682	1,220	145	163	308	-	-	22		34	19	27	-	-	89	144	233	2	-	44	66	1	-	19
Napsbury -	15	23	485	635	1,158	147	178	325	6	2	15		31	20	26	-	-	63	100	163	3	5	48	68	1	1	20
Monmouth C. -	29	30	495	381	935	100	74	174	9	5	10		12	4	3	2	1	36	41	77	4	4	22	32	2	2	21
Norfolk -	9	10	432	564	1,015	107	129	236	4	3	14		22	9	7	1	1	45	55	100	6	2	29	37	-	-	22
Northampton C. -	13	27	409	461	910	77	100	177	3	8	6		10	6	4	1	-	29	47	76	2	4	21	30	-	-	23
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	1	1	430	338	770	111	111	222	4	3	23		17	3	5	-	-	43	67	110	2	2	29	42	2	1	24
Nottingham C. -	-	-	240	237	477	64	85	149	-	-	12		11	1	6	-	-	41	50	91	-	-	33	28	-	-	25
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. -	-	-	257	380	637	89	83	172	3	-	10		22	29	5	1	-	16	25	41	-	-	14	22	-	-	26
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrews- bury B., and Wenlock B.	13	15	353	414	795(a)	75	128	203	4	6	20		24	3	22	-	1	42	57	99	1	1	33	45	-	-	27
Somerset and Bath C.B.: Wells -	16	22	329	460	827	69	78	147	8	2	6		15	6	7	2	-	25	33	58	5	2	17	25	-	1	28
Cotford -	6	16	345	367	734	56	84	140	8	8	11		16	3	4	1	1	23	52	75	3	9	19	39	-	3	29
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and Newcastle-under Lyne B.:																											
Stafford -	1	1	447	417	866	129	112	241	4	-	13		18	31	8	-	-	53	81	134	-	-	33	31	-	-	30
Burntwood -	3	1	414	450	868	140	141	281	-	-	31		31	8	6	-	-	70	87	157	-	1	33	38	-	-	31
Cheddleton -	-	5	515	439	959	105	164	269	2	2	14		16	2	62	-	-	45	38	83	2	3	27	29	-	1	32
Suffolk, E. and W. -	8	5	362	440	815	87	101	188	2	-	18		22	3	10	2	-	32	54	86	2	-	15	29	-	-	33
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum), Guildford B.: Brookwood -	8	1	454	569	1,032	140	142	282	1	-	13		17	37	17	-	-	71	61	132	1	-	45	30	-	-	34
Netherne -	1	1	275	349	626	93	166	259	9	17	-		1	26	75	3	6	20	50	70	-	5	9	34	-	4	35
Sussex, E. -	14	35	486	556	1,091	106	168	274	9	12	10		22	12	15	1	3	66	79	145	7	28	32	49	3	8	36
" W. -	7	13	311	435	766	61	93	154	3	6	10		20	7	8	-	3	23	40	63	2	2	13	29	-	2	37
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	24	38	448	585	1,095	130	145	275	16	15	21		18	5	11	2	3	45	77	122	8	9	23	49	4	4	38



TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1910.			Of the Total Number.				NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1911.					Average Number Resident during 1910.		RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.	
Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1910 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1910.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1910.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1910.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	146	68	214	5	—	76	50	44	72	1,141	1,081	2,338	1,169	1,138	23·2	40·1	29·8	4·3	5·2	4·7	12·5	6·0	9·3	Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. : Lancaster. Rainhill. Prestwich. Whittingham. Winwick.
2	96	78	174	—	—	66	60	4	2	984	1,020	2,010	981	1,021	30·2	36·1	33·0	4·5	4·8	4·6	9·8	7·6	8·7	
3	103	116	219	1	2	72	79	14	20	1,287	1,439	2,760(a)	1,297	1,451	41·1	42·4	41·9	4·8	6·6	5·8	7·9	8·0	8·0	
4	66	68	134	—	1	40	45	11	6	1,053	1,013	2,083	1,066	1,027	31·7	32·6	32·2	2·8	3·8	3·3	6·2	6·6	6·4	
5	97	120	217	2	—	69	77	4	—	940	1,218	2,162	929	1,222	22·2	43·1	34·2	3·4	6·7	5·3	10·4	9·8	10·1	
6	36	22	58	1	2	33	21	15	20	278	339	652	287	349	19·4	33·3	26·2	3·8	5·1	4·5	12·5	6·3	9·1	
7	58	34	92	—	—	39	22	2	—	442	471	915	430	459	33·3	48·0	39·3	8·4	8·3	8·4	13·5	7·4	10·4	
8	12	17	29	—	—	7	13	8	11	202	227	448	202	228	28·6	23·3	25·4	3·4	3·7	3·6	5·9	7·5	6·7	Leicester C. and Rutland. Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B. Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division). London C. : Banstead. Bexley. Cane Hill. Claybury. Colney Hatch. Hanwell. Manor. Horton. Epileptic Colony. Long Grove.
9	138	130	268	5	5	113	108	37	23	1,053	1,373	2,486	1,080	1,391	24·7	34·6	29·5	5·1	5·4	5·3	12·8	9·3	10·8	
10	76	64	140	3	4	73	61	33	24	1,088	1,082	2,227	1,117	1,106	37·4	39·6	38·6	4·1	5·2	4·7	6·8	5·8	6·3	
11	80	45	125	2	1	73	42	28	28	930	1,205	2,191	942	1,231	26·4	38·8	31·5	4·3	3·7	4·0	8·5	3·7	5·8	
12	101	70	171	8	2	92	65	94	38	942	1,408	2,482	1,036	1,449	41·5	58·2	49·6	6·8	6·9	6·8	9·8	4·8	6·9	
13	105	148	253	3	2	91	125	18	26	943	1,484	2,471	960	1,506	18·4	32·8	27·7	2·6	5·3	4·3	10·9	9·8	10·3	
14	95	82	177	1	3	91	74	32	36	980	1,501	2,549	1,013	1,562	37·3	35·9	36·6	5·5	3·9	4·5	9·4	5·3	6·9	
15	2	66	68	—	15	2	56	1	167	66	829	1,063	68	946	—	24·8	24·8	—	5·4	5·1	2·9	7·0	6·7	
16	93	79	172	8	4	90	78	31	31	917	1,136	2,115	948	1,166	21·6	29·2	25·0	3·2	3·1	3·1	9·8	6·8	8·1	
17	10	—	10	—	—	7	—	3	—	266	61	330	272	62	11·1	—	9·7	1·0	—	·8	3·7	—	3·0	
18	170	91	261	5	2	158	89	27	29	1,102	994	2,152	1,125	1,017	26·0	38·6	31·1	5·6	6·6	6·0	15·1	8·9	12·2	
19	42	39	81	—	—	36	34	1	1	550	662	1,214	552	687	34·9	48·5	42·0	6·5	7·8	7·2	7·6	5·7	6·5	Middlesex : Wandsworth. Napsbury. Monmouth C. Norfolk. Northampton C. Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B. Nottingham C. Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B. Somerset and Bath C.B. : Wells. Cotford.
20	66	35	101	—	1	64	33	16	19	502	682	1,219	513	687	37·8	44·7	41·6	7·4	8·1	7·8	12·9	5·1	8·4	
21	40	35	75	1	3	34	23	34	28	514	381	957	540	411	22·9	45·7	32·5	3·5	6·6	4·9	7·4	8·5	7·9	
22	54	63	117	1	1	40	50	8	11	441	574	1,034	438	579	29·6	30·3	30·0	5·3	5·3	5·3	12·3	10·9	11·5	
23	40	48	88	1	—	21	31	13	30	417	463	923	428	490	29·6	31·2	30·5	4·2	5·1	4·7	9·3	9·8	9·6	
24	43	44	87	—	1	31	16	4	1	452	338	795	437	344	26·8	39·6	33·2	5·4	9·3	7·2	9·8	12·7	11·1	
25	33	26	59	—	—	33	25	—	—	230	246	476	232	239	52·4	35·4	43·0	10·9	8·7	9·7	14·2	10·9	12·5	
26	29	34	63	—	—	21	27	1	—	300	404	705	269	389	23·3	28·6	26·3	4·0	4·8	4·5	10·8	8·7	9·6	Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. : Stafford. Burntwood. Cheddleton.
27	42	67	109	5	3	15	30	11	17	346	416	790(a)	329	421	45·8	42·5	43·8	7·5	8·1	7·8	12·8	15·9	14·5	
28	38	39	77	2	5	34	30	18	20	333	468	839	347	485	27·0	35·2	31·3	4·1	4·5	4·3	11·0	8·0	9·3	Suffolk, E. and W. Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. : Brookwood. Netherne. Sussex, E. " W. Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.
29	33	37	70	—	—	30	36	10	17	341	361	729	352	383	35·9	48·8	43·6	4·7	8·4	6·6	9·4	9·7	9·5	
30	58	43	101	—	—	41	22	4	1	462	405	872	459	415	33·7	29·8	31·7	5·7	5·8	5·8	12·6	10·4	11·6	Suffolk, E. and W. Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. : Brookwood. Netherne. Sussex, E. " W. Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.
31	48	36	84	—	—	37	29	2	1	437	468	908	428	461	25·0	28·1	26·6	5·9	6·4	6·2	11·2	7·8	9·4	
32	73	52	125	2	—	62	49	1	12	501	506	1,020	505	472	26·2	28·4	27·3	4·4	4·8	4·6	14·5	11·0	12·8	
33	46	49	95	—	—	46	49	9	5	370	438	822	375	447	17·9	31·9	25·1	3·3	5·3	4·4	12·3	11·0	11·6	
34	33	39	72	—	—	32	35	7	1	491	611	1,110	468	595	43·7	24·0	32·9	7·5	4·2	5·7	7·1	6·6	6·8	
35	36	25	61	3	2	28	14	10	13	303	428	754	288	387	13·4	37·8	27·4	2·4	6·6	4·9	12·5	6·5	9·0	
36	36	52	88	3	4	26	41	15	26	489	602	1,132	499	613	34·4	32·0	32·9	5·3	6·5	5·9	7·2	8·5	7·9	
37	43	37	80	—	1	43	35	8	19	305	445	777	310	453	24·5	34·1	30·4	3·4	5·4	4·6	13·9	8·2	10·5	
38	59	69	128	8	3	39	55	23	40	475	582	1,120	483	610	18·4	36·5	27·8	3·8	6·4	5·3	12·2	11·3	11·7	

(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse under the Lunacy Act, 1890, section 26 (see Appendix B., Table VI.).

(continued)



TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1910.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1910.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1910.										
	PRIVATE  (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.									
						Total Number.			Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers  from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.  Private (including Criminal Patients).		Total Number.			Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.					
																						Private (including Criminal Patients).					
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Wight, Isle of - - - -	12	30	105	156	303	21	44	65	4	7	4	9	2	2	2	1	11	24	35	3	6	9	14	2	2	1	2
Wilts - - - - -	18	18	434	518	988	82	91	173	3	1	10	13	5	9	-	1	45	35	80	-	1	24	24	-	1	2	
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asy- lum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick - - - -	12	15	413	493	933	80	109	189	1	2	6	11	21	17	-	-	25	42	67	-	5	15	25	-	3	3	
Barnsley Hall - - - -	4	13	228	260	505	68	103	171	7	12	8	19	14	15	3	3	29	53	82	3	6	12	18	2	-	4	
York, North Riding - - - -	21	31	329	346	727	108	66	174	6	5	4	14	43	7	1	1	25	36	61	4	6	11	23	-	2	5	
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:																											
Wakefield - - - - -	5	3	1,126	858	1,992	222	244	466	7	2	39	41	11	20	-	-	95	124	219	4	2	78	88	2	1	6	
Wadsley - - - - -	16	19	739	883	1,657	212	256	468	1	-	28	44	8	3	-	-	75	156	231	1	-	69	116	1	-	7	
Menston - - - - -	32	41	734	789	1,596	193	187	380	10	7	44	41	5	8	1	2	78	81	159	8	6	68	77	5	5	8	
Scalebor Park - - - - -	78	108	-	-	186	45	65	110	45	65	10	12	3	4	3	4	30	42	72	30	42	13	26	13	26	9	
Storthes Hall - - - - -	2	-	420	455	877	110	147	257	-	2	20	24	8	25	-	-	42	67	109	-	-	40	62	-	-	10	
York, East Riding - - - -	7	5	249	245	506	91	76	167	2	2	5	15	48	27	-	-	14	20	34	1	2	11	15	1	1	11	
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).																											
Birmingham: Winsen Green - -	27	33	278	267	605	229	259	488	28	14	54	55	15	14	3	1	146	156	302	10	10	93	110	4	6	12	
Rubery Hill - - - - -	2	-	671	552	1,225	32	21	53	-	-	-	-	32	20	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Brighton - - - - -	12	17	350	472	851	61	100	161	1	2	9	21	8	12	-	1	36	57	93	3	8	18	27	-	2	14	
Bristol - - - - -	6	14	404	489	913	96	99	195	3	3	10	19	10	9	1	1	36	36	72	1	1	28	31	1	-	15	
Canterbury - - - - -	17	41	56	50	164	17	16	33	3	6	3	4	2	2	1	2	4	12	16	-	4	3	6	-	1	16	
Cardiff - - - - -	7	9	335	322	673	121	87	208	9	10	10	7	6	5	4	-	67	59	126	8	7	46	46	6	4	17	
Croydon - - - - -	25	43	178	268	514	56	84	140	15	26	9	25	5	19	3	10	24	31	55	8	9	18	22	7	5	18	
Derby - - - - -	3	21	157	169	350	31	53	84	3	9	7	7	1	16	1	4	14	22	36	1	4	11	19	1	3	19	
Exeter - - - - -	23	28	106	166	323	78	29	107	4	1	6	5	18	1	-	-	28	15	43	3	1	13	7	1	-	20	
Hull - - - - -	7	8	269	309	593	87	74	161	2	6	13	14	1	5	-	2	34	43	77	1	2	22	29	1	-	21	
Ipswich - - - - -	13	15	110	155	293	32	35	67	9	7	7	12	1	1	-	-	14	14	28	5	2	7	10	1	1	22	
Leicester - - - - -	9	17	317	368	711	62	129	191	-	-	11	13	-	64	-	-	21	28	49	-	6	19	22	-	5	23	
London (City of) - - - - -	123	171	142	147	583	91	73	164	23	49	5	4	9	25	7	24	55	39	94	10	23	18	13	4	7	24	
Middlesbrough - - - - -	3	10	206	208	427	47	31	78	1	4	5	3	6	3	-	-	15	22	37	-	6	10	15	-	5	25	
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - -	13	8	467	382	870	119	112	231	6	11	9	30	6	12	1	3	57	52	109	6	6	34	37	-	3	26	
Newport - - - - -	4	4	179	174	361	36	35	71	1	-	3	11	7	1	-	-	25	15	40	1	1	8	12	-	-	27	
Norwich - - - - -	2	3	219	250	474	44	60	104	1	2	5	15	1	8	-	1	17	29	46	-	2	10	17	-	1	28	
Nottingham - - - - -	18	23	364	423	828	92	87	179	7	6	10	8	7	1	1	-	40	49	89	3	3	32	40	3	2	29	
Plymouth - - - - -	5	19	165	198	387	40	79	119	4	12	6	18	2	15	-	2	9	44	53	3	12	5	34	2	9	30	
Portsmouth - - - - -	33	42	433	414	922	100	109	209	6	17	13	11	11	9	1	5	40	58	98	7	12	36	43	6	7	31	
Sunderland - - - - -	6	11	218	157	392	53	58	111	4	4	9	8	4	12	-	-	40	25	65	1	3	30	20	-	2	32	
West Ham - - - - -	4	1	383	496	884	106	142	248	-	1	12	31	8	12	-	-	48	120	168	-	-	23	43	-	-	33	
York - - - - -	2	1	159	185	347	37	41	78	-	2	8	5	6	1	-	-	18	19	37	1	-	10	16	-	-	34	
TOTAL - - - - -	1,440	1,926	43,997	50,217	97,580	10,410	11,602	22,012	502	518	1,412	2,088	933	1,084	88	115	4,616	5,939	10,555	296	413	2,900	3,885	123	201	35	

(a) In addition to these numbers, 478 patients (202 males and 276 females) were transferred, while resident during 1910, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
(b) In addition to these numbers, 134 patients (58 males and 76 females) were transferred, while resident during 1910, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 118 Criminal (Private) Patients (106 males and 12 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.



Appendix B. to Sixty-fifth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1910.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1911.					Average Number	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.			
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients). PAUPER. Total Number of Lunatics.						Resident during 1910.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1910, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1910.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1910.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1910.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.																			
1	12	9	21	—	—	4	3	15	33	100	164	312	113	189	47·4	33·3	37·7	6·5	6·1	6·3	10·6	4·8	7·0	Wight, Isle of. Wilts.		
2	49	56	105	3	4	40	42	20	16	420	520	976	443	534	31·2	30·4	30·8	4·5	3·8	4·1	11·0	10·4	10·7			
3	34	29	63	—	1	26	26	13	12	433	534	992	438	519	25·4	27·2	26·5	3·0	4·1	3·6	7·8	5·6	6·6	Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick.		
4	30	36	66	3	4	28	35	6	15	235	272	528	241	291	22·2	20·5	21·1	4·0	4·8	4·4	12·4	12·4	12·4			
5	49	39	88	2	1	31	23	23	32	361	336	752	357	372	17·5	40·4	28·3	2·4	5·2	3·8	13·7	10·5	12·1	Barnsley Hall.		
6	106	96	202	1	1	85	79	5	3	1,147	882	2,037	1,142	876	37·0	39·3	38·2	5·8	8·0	6·8	9·3	11·0	10·0	York, North Riding.		
7	120	91	211	—	1	110	87	18	18	754	893	1,633	767	893	33·8	45·9	40·5	7·1	10·0	8·7	15·6	10·2	12·7			
8	80	97	177	1	2	71	77	31	38	770	801	1,640	788	840	36·4	43·0	39·6	7·1	7·6	7·3	10·2	11·6	10·9	York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:		
9	14	6	20	14	6	2	3	79	125	—	—	204	77	115	31·0	42·6	37·9	10·6	15·0	13·2	18·2	5·2	10·4			
10	50	55	105	—	—	10	7	—	2	440	478	920	416	474	39·2	50·8	45·5	7·5	10·3	9·0	12·0	11·6	11·8	Storthes Hall.		
11	30	25	55	1	1	28	24	7	3	296	278	584	289	271	25·6	30·6	28·3	3·2	4·6	3·9	10·4	9·2	9·8			
12	61	54	115	9	3	45	34	33	34	294	315	676	315	323	43·5	44·9	44·2	17·4	19·7	18·6	19·4	16·7	18·0	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).		
13	35	26	61	—	—	18	16	2	—	668	545	1,215	664	540	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·3	4·8	5·1			
14	21	26	47	1	2	12	18	11	17	355	489	872	366	498	34·6	31·0	32·4	4·3	4·6	4·5	5·7	5·2	5·4	Birmingham: Winson Green.		
15	51	50	101	2	—	42	40	6	16	413	500	935	423	505	32·6	34·4	33·5	5·5	5·2	5·3	12·1	9·9	10·9			
16	9	5	14	4	3	7	3	15	38	62	52	167	75	90	20·0	46·2	32·1	3·3	5·7	4·6	12·0	5·6	8·5	Rubery Hill.		
17	42	19	61	3	3	38	18	8	11	346	329	694	352	330	40·0	56·1	46·7	9·9	11·0	10·4	11·9	5·8	8·9			
18	24	18	42	5	4	10	11	31	52	180	294	557	207	328	35·3	34·9	35·1	6·9	5·6	6·1	11·6	5·5	7·9	Brighton.		
19	12	11	23	—	1	12	11	3	25	162	185	375	163	194	37·9	51·4	45·5	5·8	7·8	6·9	7·4	5·7	6·4			
20	12	8	20	1	1	11	3	20	27	147	173	367	142	200	22·0	26·9	23·5	6·3	3·2	4·7	8·5	4·0	5·8	Bristol.		
21	45	38	83	2	1	38	30	7	11	277	299	594	284	320	25·6	42·0	32·9	6·1	7·4	6·8	15·8	11·9	13·7			
22	18	9	27	—	—	16	7	17	19	106	163	305	122	175	22·6	29·4	26·2	4·5	4·9	4·7	14·8	5·1	9·1	Canterbury.		
23	39	26	65	2	2	36	24	8	17	320	443	788	327	400	30·6	33·8	32·3	4·9	4·3	4·5	11·9	6·4	8·9			
24	24	19	43	13	11	17	12	122	184	155	149	610	271	318	22·0	27·1	23·8	5·1	3·3	4·1	8·9	6·0	7·3	Cardiff.		
25	33	18	51	—	—	28	16	4	8	204	201	417	205	210	24·4	53·6	36·2	3·9	6·0	5·0	16·1	8·6	12·3			
26	76	32	108	—	—	56	22	12	13	454	405	884	475	397	30·4	37·0	33·5	5·7	7·4	6·5	16·0	8·1	12·4	Croydon.		
27	24	10	34	1	2	19	7	3	4	167	184	358	173	185	27·6	35·3	31·7	3·7	5·6	4·6	13·9	5·4	9·5			
28	19	19	38	—	—	15	13	1	3	228	262	494	223	260	23·8	32·7	28·7	3·8	5·4	4·7	8·5	7·3	7·9	Derby.		
29	50	28	78	2	1	49	26	17	27	367	429	840	375	443	38·1	47·0	42·6	6·8	7·5	7·2	13·3	6·3	9·5			
30	12	15	27	—	2	6	8	5	15	184	222	426	177	228	13·2	54·8	39·0	2·4	11·5	7·7	6·8	6·6	6·7	Exeter.		
31	55	37	92	4	4	41	20	27	43	444	427	941	464	455	40·5	43·0	41·8	6·4	7·6	7·0	11·9	8·1	10·0			
32	19	17	36	2	—	18	17	8	14	210	170	402	224	176	61·2	43·5	52·6	10·8	8·8	9·9	8·5	9·6	9·0	Hull.		
33	46	37	83	—	—	45	31	4	2	395	480	881	391	498	23·5	33·1	28·9	4·7	6·7	5·8	11·8	7·4	9·3			
34	22	7	29	—	—	20	5	1	4	157	197	359	160	195	34·5	40·0	37·7	5·1	7·4	6·1	13·8	3·6	8·2	Ipswich.		
35	4,920	4,375	9,295	181	157	3,845	3,457	1,503	2,062	44,808	51,369	99,742	45,740	52,765	30·7	37·0	34·0	5·2	6·1	5·7	10·8	8·3	9·4		TOTAL.	



TABLE III.—continued.—REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS,

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1910.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1910.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1910.									
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						
										Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).				Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.					
							M.	F.	Total.									M.	F.	M.				F.	M.	F.	M.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
REGISTERED (under Lunacy Acts) HOSPITALS :																											
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	142	219	-	-	361	51	71	122	51	71	4	16	2	3	2	3	31	56	87	31	56	12	35	12	35	1
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	54	78	-	-	132	23	18	41	23	18	5	4	6	2	6	2	10	16	26	10	16	8	11	8	11	2
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	56	94	-	-	150	15	24	39	15	24	1	4	9	7	9	7	7	23	30	7	23	1	10	1	10	3
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	24	57	-	-	81	7	11	18	7	11	1	6	1	-	1	-	8	11	19	8	11	3	4	3	4	4
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. - -	60	118	-	-	178	30	73	103	30	73	1	15	5	10	5	10	32	54	86	32	54	17	25	17	25	5
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	35	55	-	-	90	8	23	31	8	23	2	5	1	1	1	1	7	18	25	7	18	3	6	3	6	6
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	201	225	-	-	426	32	49	81	32	49	7	8	8	14	8	14	23	37	60	23	37	7	18	7	18	7
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	41	50	-	-	91	7	16	23	7	16	-	1	1	5	1	5	6	15	21	6	15	3	4	3	4	8
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	49	49	-	-	98	10	17	27	10	17	1	3	3	8	3	8	10	14	24	10	14	5	6	5	6	9
Stafford - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford - -	54	77	-	-	131	7	16	23	7	16	1	5	1	4	1	4	10	11	21	10	11	4	1	4	1	10
Surrey - -	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	71	100	-	-	171	96	152	248	96	152	18	29	7	12	7	12	66	115	181	66	115	36	64	36	64	11
" - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.	143	201	-	-	344	53	90	143	53	90	9	17	11	19	11	19	36	64	100	36	64	14	30	14	30	12
York City (N.R.)	Bootham Park, York - - - - -	52	62	-	-	114	11	22	33	11	22	-	1	2	4	2	4	8	23	31	8	23	5	10	5	10	13
" " (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - - - -	55	121	-	-	176	16	32	48	16	32	4	8	3	3	3	3	8	28	36	8	28	2	11	2	11	14
TOTAL - -		1,037	1,506	-	-	2,543	366	614	980	366	614	54	122	60	92	60	92	262	485	747	262	485	120	235	120	235	15
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (registered under the " Idiots Act, 1886 ") :																											
Devon - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross -	7	4	181	91	283	34	16	50	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	14	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Essex - -	Royal Eastern Counties Institution for Idiots, Imbeciles, and the Feeble-minded, Colchester.	154	97	75	17	343	18	17	35	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
Lancaster - -	Royal Albert Institution for Idiots, Lancs. (a)	306	119	134	103	662	71	50	121	38	32	1	1	-	-	-	-	60	26	86	48	15	-	-	-	-	18
Middlesex - -	Normansfield, Hampton Wick (b)	82	50	-	-	132	4	-	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	19
Somerset - -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (c)	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
" - -	Magdalen Hospital School, Combe Down, Bath	12	11	4	4	31	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill (a)	324	136	-	-	460	43	10	53	43	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	11	10	1	1	-	1	-	22
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, near Birmingham.	44	24	38	18	124	10	4	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	23
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments) - -		929	445	432	233	2,039	180	100	280	102	61	3	1	-	-	-	-	111	46	157	61	19	1	-	1	-	24
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS :																											
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton	15	-	-	-	15	91	-	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	98	98	-	38	-	38	-	25
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - -	148	-	-	-	148	30	-	30	30	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	5	-	5	-	26
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals) -		133	-	-	-	163	121	-	121	121	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	104	104	-	43	-	43	-	27
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :																											
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	580	220	1	-	801	54	22	76	54	22	1	2	9	-	9	-	9	7	16	9	7	7	7	7	7	28
Isle of Wight -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Parkhurst, Newport, Isle of Wight.	57	-	-	-	57	29	-	29	29	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32	32	-	5	-	5	-	29
TOTAL (Criminal Asylums) - - -		637	220	1	-	858	83	22	105	83	22	4	2	9	-	9	-	41	7	48	41	7	12	7	12	7	30

(a) Also registered under the Lunacy Acts. (b) Also a Metropolitan Licensed House. (c) Also a Provincial Licensed House. (d) In addition to these numbers, 1 male patient was transferred, while resident during 1910, from the Pauper to the Private Class. (e) In addition to these numbers, 14 patients (7 males and 7 females) were transferred, while resident during 1910, from the Private to the Pauper Class.



Appendix B. to Sixty-fifth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1910.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1911.					Average Number  Resident during 1910.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			Registered Hospitals, Idiot Establishments, Naval and Military Hospitals and Criminal Asylums.	
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).  PAUPER.  Total Number of Lunatics.						Proportion [per cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1910 to admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1910.			Proportion [per Cent.]  of  Recoveries to Total  Number under Treatment  during the Year 1910.			Proportion [per Cent.]  of  Deaths to Daily Average  Number Resident  during the Year 1910.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	17	10	27	17	10	3	1	145	224	-	-	369	144	222	24·5	51·5	40·2	6·2	12·1	9·7	11·8	4·5	7·4	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital. Wonford House. Barnwood House. Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. St. Luke's Hospital. Bethel Hospital, Norwich. St. Andrew's Hospital. Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
2	5	4	9	5	4	-	1	62	76	-	-	138	56	76	47·1	68·8	57·6	10·4	11·5	11·0	8·9	5·3	6·8	
3	3	3	6	3	3	-	-	61	92	-	-	153	61	90	16·7	58·8	47·8	1·4	8·5	5·8	4·9	3·3	4·0	
4	1	5	6	1	5	-	2	22	52	-	-	74	25	54	50·0	36·4	41·2	9·7	5·9	7·1	4·0	9·3	7·6	
5	1	8	9	1	8	-	4	57	129	-	-	186	60	124	70·8	40·3	48·8	19·1	13·2	15·1	1·7	6·5	4·9	
6	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	36	57	-	-	93	35	57	42·9	28·6	32·1	7·0	7·8	7·5	-	5·3	3·3	
7	6	13	19	6	13	1	-	204	224	-	-	428	201	221	30·4	51·4	43·1	3·0	6·6	4·9	3·0	5·9	4·5	
8	2	3	5	2	3	-	-	40	48	-	-	88	40	49	50·0	36·4	41·2	6·3	6·1	6·1	5·6	6·1	5·6	
9	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	48	50	-	-	98	49	49	71·4	75·0	73·3	8·5	9·2	8·9	2·0	4·1	3·1	Warneford Asylum. Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital. Bethlem Royal Hospital. Holloway Sanatorium.
10	4	7	11	4	7	1	5	47	75	-	-	122	49	78	66·7	8·3	27·8	6·6	1·1	3·2	8·2	9·0	8·7	
11	14	4	18	14	4	11	2	87	133	-	-	220	79	121	40·9	46·0	44·1	21·7	25·5	24·0	17·7	3·3	9·0	
12	10	12	22	10	12	1	2	150	215	-	-	365	150	210	34·1	42·2	39·3	7·2	10·3	9·1	6·7	5·7	6·1	
13	2	5	7	2	5	-	-	53	56	-	-	109	54	59	55·6	55·6	55·6	7·9	11·9	10·2	3·7	8·5	6·2	Bootham Park, York. The Retreat, York.
14	5	5	10	5	5	-	1	58	120	-	-	178	57	121	16·7	39·3	32·5	2·9	7·2	5·9	8·8	4·1	5·6	
15	71	84	155	71	84	18	20	1,070	1,551	-	-	2,621	1,060	1,531	39·9	45·5	43·4	8·6	11·1	10·1	6·7	5·5	6·0	TOTAL.
16	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	8	6	178	88	280	189	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·1	3·2	1·8	Western Counties Asylum. Royal Eastern Counties Institu- tion. Royal Albert Institution. Normansfield, Hampton Wick. Downside Lodge. Magdalen Hospital Schcol. Earlswood Asylum. Midland Counties Asylum.
17	6	7	13	4	7	4	4	164	105	75	19	363	232	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·6	6·0	3·7	
18	18	4	22	12	3	-	-	280	129	153	113	675	446	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·0	1·7	3·2	
19	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	84	47	-	-	131	82	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·2	2·2	1·6	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	4	6	34	16	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	9	7	16	9	7	8	5	348	138	-	-	486	331	135	2·3	-	1·9	·3	-	·2	2·7	5·2	3·4	
23	4	1	5	4	-	-	-	38	21	46	21	126	83	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·8	2·4	4·0	
24	40	23	63	30	18	12	9	934	462	456	247	2,099	1,379	687	·6	-	·4	·1	-	-	2·9	3·3	3·0	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	13	-	41·8	-	41·8	35·8	-	35·8	-	-	-	Royal Military Hospital. Royal Naval Hospital.
26	13	-	13	13	-	10	-	159	-	-	-	159	151	-	16·7	-	16·7	2·8	-	2·8	8·6	-	8·6	
27	13	-	13	13	-	10	-	167	-	-	-	167	164	-	35·5	-	35·5	15·1	-	15·1	7·9	-	7·9	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).
28	16	4	20	16	4	16	4	609	231	1	-	841	596	223	15·6	31·8	20·9	1·1	2·9	1·6	2·7	1·8	2·4	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broad- moor, Crowthorne, Berks. Criminal Lunatic Asylum Parkhurst, Newport, I. of W. TOTAL (Criminal Asylums).
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	54	55	-	17·2	-	17·2	5·8	-	5·8	-	-	-	
30	16	4	20	16	4	16	4	663	231	1	-	895	651	223	16·5	31·8	19·8	1·7	2·9	2·0	2·5	1·8	2·3	



TABLE III.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1910.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1910.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1910.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1910.								NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JAN. 1911.					Average Number Resident during 1910.			
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.		Of the Total Number.						Total Number.		Of the Total Number.						Total Number.		Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.										
									Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Dis- charged Re- covered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.				Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).							Number of Post- mortem Examina- tions made.									
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House -	103	76	29	83	291	27	48	75	22	33	6	4	3	11	3	6	19	32	51	10	15	6	9	6	5	11	19	30	8	11	8	10	108	80	21	76	285	130	153			
Camberwell -	Camberwell House -	118	281	-	-	399	62	134	196	62	134	9	40	9	22	9	22	38	102	140	38	102	10	28	10	28	23	30	53	23	30	-	3	119	283	-	-	402	119	277			
Peckham -	Peckham House -	98	249	-	-	347	27	41	68	27	41	5	13	3	4	3	4	13	36	49	13	36	4	5	4	5	16	21	37	16	21	1	3	96	233	-	-	329	103	235			
Chiswick -	Chiswick House -	17	17	-	-	34	3	6	9	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	5	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	13	17	-	-	30	16	16			
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House -	25	32	-	-	57	12	14	26	12	14	2	1	3	1	3	1	9	13	22	9	13	2	5	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	25	31	-	-	56	26	29			
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House	32	56	-	-	88	17	18	35	17	18	7	3	1	1	1	1	16	12	28	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	33	56	-	-	89	32	54			
Hillingdon, Ux- bridge	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).	38	5	-	-	43	20	5	25	20	5	2	3	4	1	4	1	16	3	19	16	3	6	2	6	2	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	37	7	-	-	44	38	7			
Isleworth -	Wyke House -	16	15	-	-	31	2	7	9	2	7	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	7	9	2	7	1	4	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	30	16	15			
Roehampton -	The Priory -	43	44	-	-	87	17	7	24	17	7	3	2	4	2	4	2	14	6	20	14	6	7	2	7	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	44	45	-	-	89	44	45			
Upper Halliford, Shepperton.	Halliford House -	13	12	-	-	25	5	2	7	5	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	3	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	15	11	-	-	26	15	11			
Tooting -	Newlands House -	13	-	-	-	13	4	-	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	12	-			
Catford -	Flower House -	18	-	-	-	18	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	5	5	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	19	-			
Clapham Park -	Clarence Lodge -	-	10	-	-	10	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	10			
Finchley, East -	The Grange -	-	7	-	-	7	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	8			
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park -	-	19	-	-	19	-	5	5	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	6	6	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	18			
"	"	House licensed 27th July 1910. Patients received from Vine Cottage on 1st Sept. 1910.					-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	-	5			
"	"	Wood End House -	-	19	-	-	19	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	19	-	19			
Hendon -	Hendon Grove -	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	6			
Kensington, West	Otto House -	-	21	-	-	21	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	20			
Southall -	Vine Cottage -	-	7	-	-	7	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4				
"	Featherstone Hall -	-	10	-	-	10	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	10			
Streatham Hill -	Fenstanton -	-	28	-	-	28	-	19	19	-	19	-	9	-	2	-	2	-	15	15	-	15	-	6	-	6	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	28	-	-	28	-	28			
TOTAL -		534	917	29	83	1,563	206	331	537	201	316	39	77	30	53	30	48	142	261	403	133	244	43	71	43	67	69	90	159	66	82	9	16	537	904	21	76	1,538	570	970			
							(b)										(c)																										
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :																																											
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield (a) -	See Hospital Sheet.					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."  
(b) In addition to these numbers, 4 patients (3 males and 1 female) were transferred, while resident during 1910, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
(c) In addition to these numbers, 6 patients (2 males and 4 females) were transferred, while resident during 1910, from the Private to the Pauper Class.



*Appendix B. to Sixty-fifth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.*

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1910.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1910.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1910.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1910.										NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1911.						Average Number Resident during 1910.	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								Total Number.			Of the Total Number.							Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRI- VATE (in- cluding all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.						
										Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.					Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).		Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.				Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).							Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Beds (Bedford Borough).	Bishopstone House, Bedford	-	8	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	9										
Beds	Springfield House, Bedford	-	18	24	-	-	42	3	4	7	3	4	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	4	6	2	4	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	39	17	24							
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	-	15	12	-	-	27	5	12	17	5	12	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	5	6	11	5	6	2	1	2	1	3	3	6	3	3	-	-	27	14	13							
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	6										
"	Plympton House, Plympton	-	8	21	-	-	29	5	5	10	5	5	2	3	-	1	-	1	3	4	7	3	4	1	2	1	2	2	3	5	2	3	-	1	8	19	-	-	27	9	21				
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	-	10	10	-	-	20	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	7	9	-	-	16	8	10					
"	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George	-	10	13	-	-	23	5	7	12	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	4	2	-	-	8	14	-	-	22	10	16				
Essex	Witham	-	4	8	-	-	12	3	6	9	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	4	6	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	5	8	-	-	13	6	8			
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	-	16	24	-	-	40	7	8	15	7	8	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	9	13	4	9	1	4	1	4	5	2	7	5	2	-	-	14	21	-	-	35	16	21				
"	The Retreat, Fairford	-	16	22	-	-	38	6	13	19	6	13	2	1	2	4	2	4	5	3	8	5	3	2	1	2	1	1	4	5	1	4	-	-	16	28	-	-	44	16	23				
Hants	Westbrooke House, Alton	-	2	5	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	7	2	5						
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	4						
Kent	Redlands, near Tonbridge	-	11	9	-	-	20	3	2	5	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	9	-	-	19	11	9				
"	Riverhead House, Sevenoaks	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	7	7	-	7	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	6					
"	West Malling Place, Maidstone	-	9	24	-	-	33	3	5	8	3	5	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	4	5	1	4	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	25	-	-	35	9	22			
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Nelson	-	12	9	-	-	21	7	1	8	7	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	6	2	8	6	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	12	8	-	-	20	12	9			
"	Overdale, Whitefield, Manchester	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	-	12				
"	Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows	-	54	74	-	-	128	30	27	57	30	27	3	2	2	2	2	2	14	29	43	14	29	8	19	8	19	14	2	16	14	2	-	-	56	70	-	-	126	62	76				
" (Liver- pool City).	Tue Brook Villa, Green Lane, Liver- pool.	-	25	23	-	-	48	19	11	30	19	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	14	10	24	14	10	5	5	5	5	5	2	7	5	2	-	-	25	22	-	-	47	24	24				
Lancaster	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	-	17	20	-	-	37	13	14	27	13	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	15	24	9	15	5	4	5	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	20	19	-	-	39	17	18			
Norfolk (Nor- wich City).	Heigham Hall, Norwich	-	22	40	-	-	62	6	11	17	6	11	1	4	-	-	-	-	4	8	12	4	8	3	5	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	23	41	-	-	64	22	44				
Norfolk do.	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	9	9	-	9	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	11	11	-	11	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	18					
Salop	Stretton House, Church Stretton	-	28	-	-	-	28	12	-	12	12	-	3	-	-	4	-	4	-	7	-	7	7	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	31	-	-	31	27	-				
"	Grove House, All Stretton	-	-	31	-	-	31	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	37	-	34				
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1					
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	-	9	8	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	15	8	7					



TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1910.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1910.										DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1910.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1910.								NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1911.						Average Number Resident during 1910.	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.										Total Number.				Of the Total Number.		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.						
							Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890 Section 38 (1)		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.														Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).		
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	34	53	-	-	87	7	10	17	7	10	2	7	1	-	1	-	8	7	15	8	7	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	31	54	-	-	85	31	53			
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	10	27	-	-	37	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	9	30	-	-	39	10	28				
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	7	17	-	-	24	3	3	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	5	1	2	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	7	14	-	-	21	7	16			
"	Moat House, Tamworth	-	7	-	-	7	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	8				
Surrey	Church Street, Epsom	-	5	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	3				
"	Abele Grove, Epsom	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	3				
Sussex	Ticehurst House, Ticehurst	42	37	-	-	79	5	5	10	5	5	-	1	3	2	3	2	4	6	10	4	6	-	4	-	4	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	40	35	-	-	75	40	36			
"	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	-	70	-	-	70	-	8	8	-	8	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	10	10	-	10	-	2	-	2	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	65	-	-	65	-	69			
"	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	5					
" (Hastings Borough).	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington	-	5	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	5				
Warwick	Glendossill and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden, Birmingham.	10	20	-	-	30	6	8	14	6	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	2	8	2	4	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	13	19	-	-	32	12	19			
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	19	21	-	-	40	1	5	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	5	-	3	-	3	2	-	2	2	-	-	15	21	-	-	36	16	24				
" (New Sarum Borough).	Fisherton House, Salisbury	43	62	3	-	108	7	15	22	6	9	1	5	2	2	2	2	6	6	12	6	6	3	2	3	2	1	6	7	1	4	1	3	42	61	4	4	111	43	58			
Wilts	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	15	12	-	-	27	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	14	10	-	-	24	14	10			
"	Kingsdown House, Box	9	24	-	-	33	5	11	16	5	11	2	3	-	3	-	3	2	4	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	3	1	-	9	28	-	-	37	8	26			
York, W.R.	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
" (Rotherham Borough).	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	17	-	-	17	-	10	10	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	13	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	16			
York (York City)	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York	-	13	-	-	13	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	12			
TOTAL		475	834	3	-	1,312	164	246	410	163	240	26	47	21	34	21	34	116	207	323	116	207	44	90	44	90	58	43	101	58	41	2	4	464	826	4	4	1,298	471	833			
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :																																											
Somerset	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (a).	See Hospital Sheet.				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."



Appendix B. to Sixty-fifth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

TABLE III.—continued.

S U M M A R Y.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1910.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1910.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1910.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1910.										NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1911.								Average Number Resident during 1910.	
	PRIVATE  (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE  (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Nums ber of Luna- tics.												
									Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers  from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.	Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Private  (including Criminal Patients).				Discharged  Recovered.	Of the Number Dis- charged Recovered.	Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Private  (including Criminal Patients).				Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.																				
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY - BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	1,440	1,926	43,997	50,217	97,580	10,410	11,602	22,012	502	518	1,412	2,088	933	1,084	88	115	4,616	5,939	10,555	296	413	2,900	3,885	123	201	4,920	4,375	9,295	181	157	3,845	3,457	1,503	2,062	44,808	51,369	99,742	45,740	52,765						
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - (Excluding Idiot Estab- lishments).	1,037	1,506	-	-	2,543	366	614	980	366	614	54	122	60	92	60	92	262	485	747	262	485	120	235	120	235	71	84	155	71	84	18	20	1,070	1,551	-	-	2,621	1,060	1,531						
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. (Excluding Idiot Estab- lishments).	534	917	29	83	1,563	206	331	537	201	316	39	77	30	53	30	48	142	261	403	133	244	43	71	43	67	69	90	159	66	82	9	16	537	904	21	76	1,538	570	970						
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. (Excluding Idiot Estab- lishments).	475	834	3	-	1,312	164	246	410	163	240	26	47	21	34	21	34	116	207	323	116	207	44	90	44	90	58	43	101	58	41	2	4	464	826	4	4	1,298	471	833						
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS.	163	-	-	-	163	121	-	121	121	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	104	104	-	43	-	43	-	13	-	13	13	-	10	-	167	-	-	-	167	164	-						
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS	637	220	1	-	858	83	22	105	83	22	4	2	9	-	9	-	41	7	48	41	7	12	7	12	7	16	4	20	16	4	16	4	663	231	1	-	895	651	223						
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.	193	400	-	-	593	89	166	255	89	166	13	15	48	119	48	119	68	135	203	68	135	16	35	16	35	11	23	34	11	23	-	-	203	408	-	-	611	198	404						
TOTAL - -	4,479	5,803	44,030	50,300	104,612	11,439	12,981	24,420	1,525	1,876	1,549	2,351	1,101	1,382	256	408	5,349	7,034	12,383	1,020	1,491	3,178	4,323	401	635	5,158	4,619	9,777	416	391	3,900	3,501	4,607	5,982	44,834	51,449	106,872	48,854	56,726						
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	929	445	432	233	2,039	180	100	280	102	61	3	1	-	-	-	-	111	46	157	61	19	1	-	1	-	40	23	63	30	18	12	9	934	462	456	247	2,099	1,379	687						
GRAND TOTAL - -	5,408	6,248	44,462	50,533	106,651	11,619	13,081	24,700	1,627	1,937	1,552	2,352	1,101	1,382	256	408	5,460	7,080	12,540	1,081	1,510	3,179	4,323	402	635	5,198	4,642	9,840	446	409	3,912	3,510	5,541	6,444	45,290	51,696	108,971	50,233	57,413						
									(a)											(b)																									

(a) In addition to these numbers, 483 patients (206 males and 277 females) were transferred, while resident during 1910, from the Pauper to the Private Class  
(b) In addition to these numbers, 154 patients (67 males and 87 females) were transferred, while resident during 1910, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 118 Criminal (Private) Patients (106 males and 12 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.



TABLE IV.

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS:	Number			Number admitted during 1910.			
	1st January 1910.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Beds - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Berks - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Bucks - - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2	-
Cambridge - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Carmarthen - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	3	-
Cornwall - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	4	2
Cumberland and Westmorland.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Denbigh - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Derby - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	-
Devon - - - -	5	1	6	-	-	-	-
Dorset - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Durham - - - -	8	1	9	-	-	3	-
Essex - - - -	8	-	8	1	-	1	-
Glamorgan - - - -	4	1	5	-	-	3	-
Gloucester - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	4	-
Hants - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	5	-
Hereford - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Herts - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Kent: Barming Heath -	6	2	8	1	-	4	2
„ Chartham - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	3	-
Lancs.: Lancaster - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
„ Rainhill - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	4	1
„ Prestwich - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	3	1
„ Whittingham - - - -	3	4	7	-	-	5	1
„ Winwick - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	4	-
Lincoln: Bracebridge -	2	-	2	1	-	5	-
„ Kesteven - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
London: Banstead - - -	7	-	7	-	-	4	-
„ Bexley - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	3	-
„ Cane Hill - - - -	8	-	8	-	-	4	-
„ Claybury - - - -	3	3	6	-	-	2	1
„ Colney Hatch - - - -	5	1	6	-	-	2	1
„ Hanwell - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	4	1
„ Horton - - - -	3	-	3	1	-	1	1
„ Long Grove - - - -	3	1	4	2	-	2	-
Middlesex: Wandsworth -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
„ Napsbury - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	5	-
Monmouth - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	1	-
Norfolk - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	2	-
Northumberland - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Oxford - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Salop - - - -	6	3	9	-	-	1	-
Somerset: Wells - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	2	-
„ Cotford - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Stafford: Stafford - - -	1	-	1	-	-	4	-
„ Burntwood - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
„ Cheddleton - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

(a) Of this number 106 Males and 12 Females were retained in the

TABLE IV.

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1910.

	Number discharged during 1910.				Number who died during 1910.		Number remaining		
	Recovered.		Not recovered. (a)				1st January 1911.		
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
3	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
5	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1
6	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	2
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
10	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	4
11	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
12	-	-	6	1	-	-	5	-	5
13	-	-	3	-	1	-	6	-	6
14	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6
15	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4
16	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	3
17	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
18	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
19	2	-	5	-	-	-	4	4	8
20	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4
21	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
22	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	5
23	-	-	2	2	-	-	5	4	9
24	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	2	10
25	-	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	1
26	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	2
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
28	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	-	5
29	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2
30	1	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	4
31	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	2	4
32	-	-	2	1	-	-	5	1	6
33	-	-	5	1	-	-	2	-	2
34	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
35	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	1	2
36	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
37	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	7
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
39	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
40	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
41	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
42	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	3	7
43	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
44	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
45	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4
46	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.



TABLE IV.—continued.—STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL  
Licensed Houses during

COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS — <i>cont.</i>	Number			Number admitted during 1910.				
	1st January 1910.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Suffolk - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Surrey, Brookwood - -	8	1	9	-	-	1	-	2
Sussex, East - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
„ West - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Warwick - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	5
Wilts - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	2	-	6
Worcester : Powick - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	7
Yorks, Clifton - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	8
„ Wakefield - - -	4	-	4	-	-	6	-	9
„ Wadsley - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	10
„ Menston - - -	2	3	5	-	-	4	1	11
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS :								
Birmingham : Winson Green.	4	-	4	2	-	4	1	12
Brighton - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13
Bristol - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	14
Cardiff - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	15
Derby - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	16
Hull - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17
London, City of - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18
Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19
Newport - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	20
Norwich - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	21
Nottingham - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	22
Sunderland - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	23
West Ham - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	24
REGISTERED HOSPITAL :								
St. Andrew's - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	25
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :								
Broadmoor - - - -	580	220	800	9	-	45	22	26
Parkhurst - - - -	57	-	57	-	-	29	-	27
SUMMARY :								
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	147	31	178	21	-	149	18	28
REGISTERED HOSPITAL -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	29
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS - -	637	220	857	9	-	74	22	30
TOTAL - - -	785	251	1,036	30	-	223	40	31

(a) Of this number 106 males and 12 females were retained in the

LUNATICS confined in Hospitals, Asylums, and  
the Year 1910—*continued.*

	Number discharged during 1910.				Number who died during 1910.		Number remaining 1st January 1911.		
	Recovered.		Not recovered. (a)		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1	8
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	5
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
8	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
9	2	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	5
10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
11	1	2	3	1	-	-	2	1	3
12	-	-	4	-	1	-	5	1	6
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
16	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
22	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
26	7	7	2	-	16	4	609	231	840
27	5	-	27	-	-	-	54	-	54
28	16	5	122	12	11	-	168	32	200
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
30	12	7	29	-	16	4	663	231	894
31	28	12	151	12	27	4	832	263	1,095

Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as Criminal patients.



TABLE V.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55.)

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1910.			Number admitted during 1910.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Manchester Royal Hospital - - - -	9	8	17	14	15	29	4	6	10
Wonford House - - - - -	1	1	2	4	1	5	1	-	1
Barnwood House - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Lawn, Lincoln - - - - -	-	1	1	-	8	8	-	5	5
St. Luke's Hospital - - - - -	-	2	2	3	5	8	1	-	1
Bethel Hospital - - - - -	1	2	3	4	7	11	-	4	4
St. Andrew's Hospital - - - - -	-	1	1	5	2	7	3	2	5
Warneford Hospital - - - - -	-	1	1	2	1	3	1	-	1
Coton Hill Hospital - - - - -	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1
Bethlem Hospital - - - - -	8	12	20	42	41	83	9	16	25
Holloway Sanatorium - - - - -	12	17	29	28	19	47	9	14	23
Bootham Park Hospital - - - - -	-	1	1	3	7	10	-	2	2
York Retreat - - - - -	2	3	5	11	9	20	3	3	6
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnall House - - - - -	2	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	-
Camberwell House - - - - -	1	4	5	8	14	22	1	6	7
Chiswick House - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Brooke House - - - - -	1	2	3	2	3	5	1	2	3
Northumberland House - - - - -	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-
Moorcroft House - - - - -	1	1	2	8	-	8	-	1	1
Wyke House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peckham House - - - - -	1	-	1	3	3	6	1	-	1
Halliford House - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Flower House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Clarence Lodge - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Hayes Park - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hendon Grove - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vine Cottage - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fenstanton - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

TABLE V.

(Vict. c. 65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1910.

Discharged or ceased to be Boarders during 1910.									Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1911.			
Discharged as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
—	—	—	11	10	21	1	2	3	7	5	12	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :
—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	Manchester Royal Hospital.
—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	Wonford House.
—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barnwood House.
—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	2	2	4	The Lawn, Lincoln.
—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	5	7	St. Luke's Hospital.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	Bethel Hospital.
—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	St. Andrew's Hospital.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	Warneford Hospital.
—	—	—	27	24	51	1	(a) 2	3	13	11	24	Coton Hill Hospital.
—	—	—	17	8	25	—	1	1	14	13	27	Bethlem Hospital.
—	—	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	2	2	4	Holloway Sanatorium.
1	—	1	7	6	13	—	—	—	2	3	5	Bootham Park Hospital.
												York Retreat.
												METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :
—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	Bethnall House.
—	—	—	5	8	13	(b) 1	—	1	2	4	6	Camberwell House.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	Chiswick House.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	Brooke House.
—	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	Northumberland House.
—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	2	Moorcroft House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Wyke House.
—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	Peckham House.
—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Halliford House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Flower House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clarence Lodge.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hayes Park.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Hendon Grove.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vine Cottage.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fenstanton.

(a) One suicide.

(b) Suicide.



STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1910.			Number admitted during 1910.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Springfield House - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wye House - - - - -	1	1	2	4	1	5	1	1	2
Court Hall - - - - -	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Plympton House - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Middleton Hall - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Witham - - - - -	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-
Northwoods - - - - -	-	1	1	2	4	6	-	1	1
The Retreat, Fairford - -	1	1	2	3	-	3	-	-	-
Westbrooke - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Malling Place - - -	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
Marsden Hall - - - - -	1	-	1	3	1	4	-	-	-
Overdale - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	5	4	9	12	11	23	5	3	8
Tue Brook Villa - - - -	1	-	1	3	5	8	-	-	-
Shaftesbury House - - -	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	3
Heigham Hall - - - - -	1	-	1	3	3	6	2	1	3
The Grove, Old Catton - -	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
Stretton House - - - - -	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1
Grove House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	1	1
Boreatton Park - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Brislington House - - -	-	5	5	2	5	7	1	4	5
Bailbrook House - - - -	-	2	2	1	3	4	-	1	1
St. George's Retreat - - -	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-
Glendossill and Hurst House	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Laverstock House - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiddington House - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kingsdown House - - - -	-	3	3	1	6	7	-	1	1
Greta Bank - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Grange - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1
The Pleasaunce - - - - -	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	1	1
S U M M A R Y :									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - -	34	53	87	116	117	233	31	53	84
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES - -	8	9	17	30	27	57	4	11	15
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - - -	17	30	47	45	64	109	13	18	31
TOTAL - - - - -	59	92	151	191	208	399	48	82	130

e. 65, s. 20) in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses during the Year 1910—continued.

ceased to be Boarders during 1910.									Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1911.			
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Springfield House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Court Hall.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plympton House.
-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	Middleton Hall.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	3	4	Witham.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	Northwoods.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	The Retreat, Fairford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Westbrooke.
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	West Malling Place.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	Marsden Hall.
-	-	-	7	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	Overdale.
-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	5	2	7	Haydock Lodge.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	Tue Brook Villa.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shaftesbury House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	The Grove, Old Catton.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	Stretton House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Grove House.
-	-	-	1	4	5	-	1	1	1	1	2	Boreatton Park.
-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	Brislington House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. George's Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glendossill and Hurst House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Laverstock House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Fiddington House.
-	1	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Greta Bank.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grange.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	The Pleasaunce.
												SUMMARY :
1	-	1	72	64	136	2	6	8	44	47	91	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
-	-	-	21	19	40	1	1	2	12	5	17	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
-	4	4	26	42	68	3	3	6	20	27	47	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
1	4	5	119	125	244	6	10	16	76	79	155	TOTAL.



TABLE VI.

## LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

TABLE showing the Number of Instances in which VISITORS of COUNTY GOVERNMENT BOARD and of the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY, and GUARDIANS of UNIONS for BOARDING-OUT, in the WORKHOUSES of

[The Lunatics remain on the books of the Asylums, and are, in the

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangement is made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.	
Lancaster, at Prest- wich.	Rochdale -	20 May 1893	29 April 1893	80 of both sexes.*
Suffolk, E. and W. -	Mildenhall -	6 Aug. 1897	18 Aug. 1897	12 females
Salop and Mont- gomery C. and Shrewsbury and Wenlock B.	Forden -	27 July 1899	15 March 1899	25 males
Cambridge C., Cam- bridge B., and Isle of Ely.	Mildenhall -	21 Mar. 1900	25 May 1900	8, or such smaller num- ber as shall, with the Suf- folk patients, make total number 18.
TOTALS -	-	-	-	

\* Amended Regulation made 3 July 1895.

TABLE VI.

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS have, with the Consent of the LOCAL subject to the Regulations of those Boards, made arrangements with such UNIONS, Chronic and Harmless Lunatics from such Asylums.

Tables of this Report, enumerated with those resident in the Asylums.]

Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1910.		Number during 1910.										Number of Patients Remaining in the Workhouse 1st January 1911.	
		Removed from Asylum to Work- house.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Work- house.			
				Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.					
				Recovered.		Not Recovered.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
43	33	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	43	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	33	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	68	34



TABLE VII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1911.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land Rented) on January 1st, 1911.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1911.	Total Cost of Land Purchased up to January 1st, 1911.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.					£	£	£
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	1860	254	-	396	15,775	-	15,775
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	1870	80	3	197	8,317	324	8,641
Brecon and Radnor -	1903	153	129	282	7,998	3,634	11,632
Bucks - - - - -	1853	20	53	73	3,000	6,494	9,494
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	1858	44	63	141	3,352	3,327	6,679
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	1865	42	-	42	3,835	32	3,867
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B.:							
Chester - - - -	1829	10	151	161	1,667	24,660	26,327
Parkside - - - -	1871	65	80	145	11,823	16,391	28,214
Cornwall - - - - -	1820	10	157	206	(a)	10,967	10,967
Cumberland and Westmor- land.	1862	101	103	204	8,097	7,802	15,899
Denbigh, Anglesea, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	1848	19	(b)134	(c)158	(d)	10,790	10,790
Derby C. - - - - -	1851	79	55	134	7,928	5,532	13,460
Devon - - - - -	1846	18	180	198	2,925	14,361	17,286
Dorset { (Forston) - - - -	1832	55	339	395	5,710	6,354	12,064
(Charminster) - - -	1863						
(Herrison) - - - -	1904						
Durham C. - - - - -	1858	52	294	360	4,483	28,992	33,475
Essex and Colchester B. -	1853	86	110	196	8,000	8,600	16,600
Glamorgan } (Angleton)	1864	83	202	285	6,771	20,366	27,137
and Merthyr } (Parc	1887						
Tydfil C.B. } Gwyllt).							
Gloucester		156	230	389	17,241	26,840	44,081
C., and	1823						
Gloucester } (Wotton) -	1883						
C.B. } (Barnwood)							
Hants - - - - -	1852	108	70	233	5,903	4,734	10,637
Hereford C. and Here- ford B.	1871	110	25	135	11,744	1,027	12,771
Herts - - - - -	1899	180	5	188	10,062	1,555	11,617

(a) Given by Bodmin Town Council. (b) 21 acres given. (c) Mineral rights over 222 acres more.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1911.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1911.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1911.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1911.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
£	£	£							
62,833	90,350	153,183	250	255	245	350	495	605	1,100
49,799	118,575	168,374	134	151	236	281	370	432	802
123,266	13,295	136,561	176	176	10	—	192	182	374
36,026	132,827	168,853	100	100	220	265	320	365	685
41,520	77,059	118,579	112	112	169	315	281	427	708
29,195	14,199	43,394	125	125	162	188	287	313	600
25,484	175,315	200,799	45	45	471	513	516	558	1,074
133,835	137,974	271,809	320	320	210	279	530	599	1,129
16,019	215,239	231,258	50	50	467	533	517	583	1,100
38,847	132,870	171,717	110	110	333	326	443	436	879
25,708	202,419	228,127	100	100	333	406	433	506	939
76,179	(e)150,921	(e)227,100	150	150	238	238	372	370	742
55,849	162,614	218,463	200	200	368	585	568	785	1,353
44,290	127,118	171,408	150	150	141	481	441	481	922
29,963	203,078	233,041	150	150	690	604	840	754	1,594
79,000	202,377	281,377	200	250	535	887	735	1,137	1,872
78,000	282,913	360,913	197	168	661	667	858	835	1,693
131,131	93,147	224,278	260	260	247	501	507	761	1,268
38,291	165,771	204,062	200	200	384	406	584	606	1,190
67,049	66,528	133,577	183	188	50	125	233	313	546
177,246	29,287	206,533	268	308	106	138	374	446	820

(d) Site given.

(e) Includes 23,739*l.* expended in "repairs and alterations" from 1867 to 1899.



TABLE VII.—SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1911.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land Rented) on January 1st, 1911.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1911.	Total Cost of Land Purchased up to January 1st, 1911.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>					£	£	£
Kent and Gravesend B. :							
Barming Heath -	1833	37	148	185	3,000	13,900	16,900
Chartham -	1875	121	-	121	6,236	-	6,236
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :							
Lancaster - -	1816	5	213	223	(b)	15,902	15,902
Rainhill - - -	1851	48	202	250	5,250	35,068	40,318
Prestwich - - -	1851	37	139	204	11,412	40,183	51,595
Whittingham - -	1873	157	360	517	9,305	24,879	34,184
Winwick - - -	1902	204	3	207	21,500	750	22,250
Leicester C. and Rutland	1908	180	6	186	18,970	950	19,920
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	1852	43	80	123	4,378	8,560	12,938
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).	1902	111	-	111	6,262	38	6,300
London C. :							
Banstead - - -	1877	100	18	118	11,088	4,300	15,388
Bexley - - -	1898	139	-	139	24,485	-	24,485
Cane Hill - - -	1883	154	2	156	24,034	150	24,184
Claybury - - -	1893	270	-	270	39,415	-	39,415
Colney Hatch - -	1851	128	37	165	19,786	11,000	30,786
Hanwell - - -	1831	59	25	180	10,995	9,652	20,647
Manor - - -	1899	97	8	121	3,683	320	4,003
Horton - - -	1902	102	103	205	3,875	3,946	7,821
Epileptic Colony -	1903	114	-	114	4,384	-	4,384
Long Grove - -	1907	313	-	313	11,948	-	11,948
Middlesex :							
Wandsworth - -	1841	97	44	141	8,985	12,239	21,224
Napsbury - - -	1905	411	12	423	53,624	3,840	57,464
Monmouth C. - - -	1851	37	180	224	4,633	16,908	21,541
Norfolk - - -	1814	5	88	146	600	12,008	12,608
Northampton C. - -	1876	193	52	274	19,106	3,020	22,126
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	1859	99	-	167	7,886	-	7,886
Nottingham C. - -	1902	130	-	130	6,880	-	6,880
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	1846	15	80	95	1,164	9,243	10,407
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	1845	15	40	69	2,029	7,513	9,542
Somerset and Bath C.B. :							
Wells - - -	1848	50	129	249	6,776	9,657	16,433
Cotford - - -	1897	116	93	209	11,220	4,528	15,748

(a) Including cost of furnishing, which cannot be ascertained. (b) Given by Corporation of Lancaster.

COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION—continued.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1911.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1911.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1911.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1911.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
£	£	£							
(a)44,000	331,063	(a)375,063	87	87	695	883	751	970	1,721
211,852	55,137	266,989	440	465	100	200	504	635	1,139
30,000	360,952	390,952	90	60	1,109	1,123	1,246	1,327	2,573
75,509	361,635	437,144	180	220	806	794	975	1,000	1,975
67,662	306,713	374,375	250	250	1,032	1,177	1,282	1,427	2,709
132,000	306,648	438,648	500	500	567	529	1,080	1,030	2,110
(c)426,523	(c)53,800	(c)480,323	1,050	1,000	70	12	932	1,200	2,132
212,082	—	212,082	344	344	—	—	308	380	688
44,394	149,380	193,774	125	125	328	328	453	453	906
138,682	1,308	139,990	210	210	—	—	215	215	430
288,094	144,292	432,386	620	1,080	469	309	1,089	1,389	2,478
426,667	22,005	448,672	970	1,030	152	79	1,122	1,109	2,231
236,510	141,090	377,600	480	644	462	555	942	1,199	2,141
483,960	16,103	500,063	850	1,200	149	149	999	1,349	2,348
226,290	260,590	486,880	520	735	443	784	963	1,519	2,482
103,410	310,759	414,169	150	150	813	1,355	963	1,505	2,468
109,931	54,284	164,215	—	700	70	285	70	985	1,055
499,747	6,691	506,438	900	1,100	51	69	951	1,169	2,120
100,209	4,696	104,905	266	60	7	—	273	58	331
(d)507,383	1,845	(d)509,228	1,069	944	70	85	1,139	1,029	2,168
68,866	384,678	453,544	150	200	410	490	560	690	1,250
451,290	20,264	471,554	491	661	—	—	518	687	1,205
29,518	114,564	144,082	104	110	456	332	560	442	1,002
34,621	(e)418,248	(e)452,869	50	50	400	560	450	610	1,060
118,926	49,165	168,091	270	270	154	254	430	530	960
42,429	133,162	175,591	100	100	360	243	460	343	803
147,086	1,123	148,209	226	226	—	—	226	226	452
25,140	140,956	166,096	130	140	188	271	318	411	729
16,443	137,191	153,634	50	50	310	401	330	421	751
42,156	91,366	133,522	175	175	184	329	392	538	930
169,287	38,164	207,451	310	390	58	30	368	420	788

(c) Including Winwick Hall.

(d) Accounts not closed.

(e) Including ordinary repairs.



TABLE VII.—SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1911.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land Rented) on January 1st, 1911.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1911.	Total Cost of Land Purchased up to January 1st, 1911.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued</i> .							
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. :					£	£	£
Stafford - - -	1818	39	50	101	7,840	13,444	21,284
Burntwood - - -	1864	100	53	153	7,880	3,870	11,750
Cheddleton - - -	1899	174	-	174	13,936	-	13,936
Suffolk, East and West -	1829	30	63	144	(a)8,007	15,815	(a)23,822
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. :							
Brookwood - - -	1867	150	101	251	13,413	9,463	22,876
Netherne - - -	1909	354	-	354	25,905	-	25,905
Sussex, East - - -	1903	398	1	(e) 391	16,227	250	(e)16,179
„ West - - -	1897	246	1	(f) 246	24,746	100	(f)24,846
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	1852	43	42	426	4,887	3,710	8,597
Wight, Isle of - - -	1896	51	-	51	4,776	140	4,916
Wilts - - -	1851	57	77	134	8,466	7,913	16,379
Worcester C. and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. :							
Powick - - -	1852	46	39	572	5,837	5,046	10,883
Barnsley Hall - - -	1907	324	-	324	17,299	-	17,299
York, North Riding -	1847	45	259	304	5,170	28,938	34,108
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park), Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B. :							
Wakefield - - -	1818	50	182	314	17,813	32,143	49,956
Wadsley - - -	1872	164	31	195	23,770	7,356	31,126
Menston - - -	1888	327	-	327	22,254	-	22,254
Scalebor Park - - -	1902	97	-	97	13,249	-	13,249
Storthes Hall - - -	1904	631	1	632	43,948	150	44,098
York, East Riding - -	1871	63	60	123	1,585	4,799	6,384

(a) Including house on the original estate.

(b) Approximate, and includes cost of original site.

(e) 7A. 2R. 15P. has been sold for 298*l*.

(f) One acre sold.

## Co ST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION—continued.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1911.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1911.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1911.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space was provided on January 1st, 1911.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
£	£	£							
29,623	110,485	140,108	60	60	420	340	480	400	880
64,200	97,208	161,408	260	270	157	195	417	465	882
242,999	58,083	301,082	309	309	200	200	519	519	1,038
(b)26,311	(c)161,998	(b)188,309	130		770		427	473	900
75,077	220,738	295,815	321	329	275	511	545	822	1,367
(d)307,064	5,600	(d)312,664	390	570	—	—	390	570	960
369,639	2,794	372,433	500	636	—	—	506	633	1,139
144,945	84,711	229,656	223	242	100	200	336	476	812
63,888	129,629	193,517	150	150	318	452	468	602	1,070
54,906	5,218	60,124	111	207	—	—	111	207	318
(g)42,451	108,119	(g)150,570	143	143	297	421	440	564	1,004
44,743	115,703	160,446	101	101	430	528	531	629	1,160
196,200	49	196,249	254	316	—	—	256	320	576
30,950	123,947	154,897	72	72	373	423	445	495	940
69,250	216,845	286,095	175	175	983	690	1,181	866	2,047
232,886	53,844	286,730	333	419	387	471	720	890	1,610
300,263	94,624	394,887	380	530	480	336	860	866	1,726
89,037	2,962	91,999	107	107	—	16	139	155	294
470,264	—	470,264	1,076	986	—	—	841	854	1,695
35,029	109,241	144,270	140	140	181	165	321	305	626

(c) Approximate.

(d) Accounts not closed.

(g) It is believed that upwards of 4,000*l.* of this total represents furniture and equipment when first opened.



TABLE VII.—SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1911.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land Rented) on January 1st, 1911.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1911.	Total Cost of Land Purchased up to January 1st, 1911.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).					£	£	£
Birmingham :							
Winson Green - -	1850	20	32	62	7,637	14,494	22,131
Rubery Hill - -	1882	72	201	273	5,821	18,105	23,926
Brighton - - -	1859	128	114	242	7,405	7,257	14,662
Bristol - - -	1861	23	59	82	2,906	14,776	17,682
Canterbury - - -	1903	52	-	52	10,125	-	10,125
Cardiff - - -	1908	184	-	184	39,385	-	39,385
Croydon - - -	1903	68	2	70	4,009	289	4,298
Derby - - -	1888	(c)	(c)	(c)59	(c)	(c)	(c)
Exeter - - -	1886	89	-	89	9,389	-	9,389
Hull - - -	1884	74	108	212	12,770	11,944	24,714
Ipswich - - -	1870	53	18	71	2,150	1,234	3,384
Leicester - - -	1869	42	49	91	17,000	15,550	32,550
London (City of) - -	1866	33	124	208	4,024	10,040	14,064
Middlesbrough - -	1898	99	-	99	9,385	-	9,385
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	1869	58	36	(d)94	11,350	11,007	(d)22,246
Newport - - -	1906	123	-	125	16,289	48	16,337
Norwich - - -	1880	51	-	51	1,875	-	1,875
Nottingham - - -	1880	30	20	106	(e)	(e)	(e)
Plymouth - - -	1891	75	9	84	3,875	900	4,775
Portsmouth - - -	1879	75	14	89	14,000	3,649	17,649
Sunderland - - -	1895	75	65	140	9,000	8,400	17,400
West Ham - - -	1901	102	59	164	8,835	18,109	26,944
York - - -	1906	156	-	165	13,885	-	13,885
TOTAL - - -	- - -	10,383	6,320	18,678	1,005,663	720,275	1,725,529 (g)

(a) Less cost of land purchased with Stone House. Original design not yet completed.  
(d) 4 poles since sold for 111*l*. (e) Property of Corporation. (f) Estimated.

COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION—continued.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1911.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1911.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1911.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1911.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
£	£	£							
61,960	86,056	148,016	150	150	199	205	349	355	704
124,246	284,812	409,058	311	314	400	396	711	710	1,421
54,046	68,498	122,544	225	225	157	263	361	503	864
42,291	195,145	237,436	100	100	395	450	495	550	1,045
(a)79,770	774	(a)80,544	120	130	—	—	72	90	162
(b)277,975	6,339	(b)284,314	336	414	—	—	365	414	779
211,022	30,793	241,815	197	238	—	213	194	456	650
46,704	21,950	68,654	156	164	10	66	166	230	396
71,359	—	71,359	150	178	28	22	178	200	378
69,103	38,476	107,579	180	180	177	174	353	353	706
25,062	14,205	39,267	100	100	50	72	146	176	322
31,858	115,680	147,538	150	150	198	358	348	508	856
63,880	123,418	187,298	125	125	128	210	253	335	588
107,000	25,806	132,806	131	137	81	81	212	218	430
47,559	191,146	238,705	125	125	360	285	485	430	915
(b)132,338	348	(b)132,686	184	184	—	—	191	196	387
62,786	26,828	89,614	150	170	64	93	214	263	477
54,212	65,828	120,040	140	140	216	275	356	415	771
50,573	41,205	91,778	90	110	90	110	218	259	477
112,265	(f) 78,307	(f) 190,572	210	210	320	202	505	417	922
96,902	19,152	116,054	175	175	52	19	227	194	421
322,264	96	322,360	350	450	—	—	350	450	800
121,200	1,185	122,385	152	210	—	—	160	219	379
12,026,297	10,349,593	22,375,890							

(b) Accounts not closed.

(c) Rented from Corporation.

(g) 7A. 2R. 19P. has been sold for 409%.



TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1910.			AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during								
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).	Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	28,977	5,358	175	2	1½	9½	2	10½	1	3½	1½	½
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor, B.	18,469	1,662	162	3	1½	5¼	2	8¾	1	4	¾	—
Brecon and Radnor -	10,638	2,284	—	2	11	8½	3	8½	1	9	1	¼
Bucks - - - - -	17,026	2,280	—	3	8½	10	2	5½	1	2½	¾	¼
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.*	15,789	3,361	61	3	5	5¾	2	10¼	1	5½	¾	½
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	15,851	649	8	3	9¼	6¾	2	5	—	10¾	¾	¼
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :												
Chester - - - -	23,735	1,405	—	3	½	6½	2	7¾	1	½	½	½
Parkside - - - -	27,724	3,749	—	2	8½	9½	3	½	1	4¾	1	½
Cornwall - - - - -	26,117	2,070	119	3	7	7¾	3	¾	1	7	¾	½
Cumberland and West- morland.	20,838	1,369	—	2	10	8¾	2	6½	—	11	½	½
Denbigh, Anglesea, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	21,465	2,056	118	3	1	7¾	2	4½	—	10½	½	½
Derby C. - - - - -	20,755	3,106	—	3	—	9½	2	10½	1	8	¾	½
Devon - - - - -	32,428	3,172	—	2	11¾	5½	2	7¾	1	4½	¾	¾
Dorset - - - - -	22,626	1,321	—	3	10	5	2	9¼	1	4¾	½	¾
Durham C. - - - - -	46,281	3,523	40	2	6	9	3	11½	1	7	¾	¼
Essex, and Colchester B. -	51,736	11,887	—	3	2¾	6½	3	4	1	5¼	1	½
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	43,073	4,037	—	3	2	7¾	2	11	1	6	½	¼
Gloucester C., and Glou- cester C.B.	28,480	5,833	19	3	3¾	6¾	2	2¼	1	4	¾	½
Hants - - - - -	27,823	6,633	155	3	¾	6¾	2	9	1	2½	¾	—
Hereford C., and Here- ford B.	13,392	1,722	—	2	4¾	5½	3	¾	1	2½	¾	¼
Herts - - - - -	20,641	4,975	7	2	10¾	6¾	3	4	1	5¾	¾	½
Kent, and Gravesend B. :												
Barming Heath -	43,891	6,207	—	3	¾	8¾	3	1	1	8½	1¼	—
Chartham - - -	32,379	6,534	—	3	7	9¾	3	10¾	1	8¾	1	½
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :												
Lancaster* - - -	56,066	11,393	—	3	5	6½	2	9¼	1	4½	¾	¼
Rainhill - - - -	47,361	6,634	—	2	4¾	5½	3	1¼	—	11	¾	½
Prestwich* - - -	67,819	9,286	89	3	2	7½	2	11¾	1	1	1	¾

\* Cost of land purchased: Cambridge, 620l.; Lancaster, 6,538l.; Prestwich, 20l.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1910.

the Year ended 31st March 1910.							Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1910.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1910.		
Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.	Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.									
<i>d.</i> 47 2	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 2 7 - 7	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 1 1 - 9	<i>d.</i> 1/- 4	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 10 4 8 10	8	962	8	962	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 10 6 9 -	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 14 - 14 -	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 20 - 17 6
6 5 5	2 2 - 6 - 11	1 6 - 7 - 9	1/3 5 8	12 3 9 6 9 9	11	294	11	294	12 -(a) 9 2 9 11	14/ to 17/ 13/ and 14/ 14 -	15/ and 21/ 10/6 to 21/ —
2	- 2	- 9	-	8 10	45	633	45	633	8 9	14 -	10/ to 32/
8 5 2 6	- 5 - 7 - 9 1 7	- 6 - 8 - 7 - 4	1 3 4 8	8 9 9 6 10 2 8 9	—	1,022	—	1,022	8 5 9 4 11 8 9 1	14 - 14 - 14 - 14 -	— 12/ to 25/ 12/6 to 63/ 14/ to 31/6
4	- 9	1 -	4	8 9	55	844	55	844	8 9	14 -	10/6 to 63/
7 4 6 2 4 3	- 11 - 8 - 8 1 9 1 - - 5	- 9 - 6 - 6 - 5 - 9 1 1	2 - 3 4 5 4	10 5 9 1 9 11 11 - 10 4 9 10	3	745	3	745	9 11 9 3 9 - 11 2 10 9 9 10	14 - 14/ and 16/ 14 - 14 - 14 - 12/9 to 21/	21 - 11 6 10/ to 42/ 12/ to 17/ — 10/6 to 28/
7 4	- 10	- 5	9	8 8	14	1,127	14	1,127	8 6	14 -	15/ and 20/
4 2	- 5 1 9	- 7 - 6	2 5	8 10 9 3	2	1,179	2	1,179	8 9 8 10	14 - 14 -	— 13/6 to 21/
1	- 7	- 10	1	9 10	6	799	6	799	11 1	14/ to 15/2	21 -
2 4	- 5 - 5	1 1 1 1	2 4	10 3 11 8	8	1,596	8	1,596	10 11 10 11	14 - 14 -	21 - 21 -
4 4 3	- 4 1 2 - 8	- 4 - 6 - 6	2 2 2	9 - 8 10 9 2	96	2,230	96	2,230	9 11 9 9 9 9	14 - 14 - 14 -	16/4 to 42/ 9 9 15/ and 21/

(a) Average.



TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1910.			AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during									
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).	Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.				
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—cont.				s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.				
Lancaster C.—cont.	£	£	£										
Whittingham - -	53,464	6,799	231	2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Winwick - -	54,743	11,198	—	2 11 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Leicester C., and Rutland	18,038	1,117	—	3 8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—				
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B.	23,617	2,391	—	3 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Div.)	11,073	916	—	3 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
London C. :													
Banstead - - -	60,780	7,666	—	2 8	4	3 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Bexley - - -	58,062	5,334	—	2 3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—				
Cane Hill - - -	58,507	5,185	—	2 9	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Claybury - - -	70,460	5,570	—	2 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Colney Hatch - -	63,450	18,515	—	2 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 - <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—				
Hanwell - - -	64,769	9,721	191	2 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—				
Manor - - -	24,837	14,958	—	2 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 5	1	—				
Horton - - -	56,193	4,746	—	2 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—				
Epileptic Colony -	11,605	1,132	—	2 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 2	1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—				
Long Grove - -	53,654	7,169	—	2 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	3 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—				
Middlesex :													
Wandsworth - -	38,818	6,866	—	2 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Napsbury - - -	32,568	5,640	—	2 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	—				
Monmouth C. - -	21,602	6,334	78	2 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Norfolk - - -	31,964	10,336	70	3 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
Northampton C. -	21,654	4,584	30	2 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	21,497	2,998	272	2 2	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
Nottingham C. - -	13,793	1,886	—	3 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8	3 6	1 6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—				
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	15,343	2,569	—	3 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	20,702	3,705	45	3 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—				
Somerset, and Bath C.B. :													
Wells - - -	18,846	13,491	259	2 9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—				
Cotford - - -	16,639	2,856	—	2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 3	1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
Stafford C., Burton-on- Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., and Newcastle- under-Lyme B. :													
Stafford - - -	24,502	3,254	34	3 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7	3 2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 10	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Burntwood - - -	23,413	3,310	12	3 6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Cheddleton - - -	25,550	2,356	—	3 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 1	1	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
Suffolk, E. and W. -	23,211	2,270	98	3 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1910.

the Year ended 31st March 1910.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1910.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1910.			
Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private (including Criminals).		Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).					
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.													
d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
3¼	1	¾	-	5½	6½	9	27½	13	2,080	9	7½ (a)	14	-	10/ to 21/	
4½	1	¼	-	6½	7	9	27½	7	2,128	9	9¼	14	-	14/ and 15/6	
4½	-	11¾	1	¾	10½	10	5½	27	579	12	10	14	-	15 8½	
2½	-	7½	-	8¼	5¼	9	11½	1	868	10	9½	14	-	-	
1¼	-	5¼	1	¾	5½	10	1½	10	399	10	6	14	-	14/ to 21/	
27½	-	8	-	11½	17½	9	6½	62	2,399	10	1½ (a)	14	-	9/11 to 15/2	
3	-	10	1	5½	13½	9	10½	52	2,150	10	¾ (a)	14	-	9/11 to 15/2	
3½	-	9½	1	1½	1½	10	4	56	2,115	10	¾ (a)	14	-	10/-¼(a) to 15/4	
3	-	9½	1	9¼	14½	10	9	126	2,353	10	¾ (a)	14	-	9/11 to 40/	
3	-	8½	1	4½	15½	10	2¼	43	2,346	10	¾ (a)	14	-	10/-¼(a) to 16/11	
4	-	10	1	2¼	1¾	9	8¼	59	2,506	10	¾ (a)	14	-	10/-¼(a) to 21/5¼	
3¼	-	8¼	1	1¾	23½	10	1½	161	781	10	¾ (a)	14	-	9/11 to 16/11(b)	
3	-	9½	1	5	1	10	-	54	2,062	10	¾ (a)	14	-	9/11 to 15/2	
4	-	6¼	1	9¾	1	12	10¾	3	332	9	11	14	-	11/4½ to 21/	
17½	-	10	1	5½	-7½	9	10½	52	2,056	10	¾ (a)	14	-	9/11 to 15,2	
5½	1	3½	1	37½	4	11	8	3	1,228	11	6¼ (a)	14	-	11 6¼ (a)	
3¼	1	¾	1	1½	4¾	10	2½	35	1,147	11	6¼ (a)	14	-	13/5 to 30/	
2	-	11¾	-	7½	3¼	8	7½	60	866	8	5½	14	-	10/ to 40/	
5¼	1	7½	-	10½	11½	11	3½	17	983	10	9½ (a)	14/ and 15/	-	14/ to 31/6	
4½	1	2½	-	5½	6½	8	7½	42	867	8	6	14	-	10/ to 17/6	
4¼	2	¼	-	8½	5¼	10	2½	2	765	9	11	12/10 and 14/	-	15/ and 21/	
2	-	6½	-	10½	3½	10	9½	-	474	10	2½	14	-	21 -	
4	-	3½	-	7½	1	9	1½	-	638	9	¾	14	-	-	
6¼	-	4¼	-	5½	3	10	2½	28	740	10	6	14	-	17 6	
5½	-	8½	-	6½	1½	8	5¼	40	791	8	2	14	-	10/6 to 25	
3½	-	9	-	7	2¾	8	3¼	22	715	8	2	14	-	15,2 and 21/	
3½	-	4	-	10½	3¼	10	5½	2	872	10	4¼ (a)	14	-	14 -	
4½	-	8½	-	8½	2½	9	11¼	3	878	10	4¼ (a)	14	-	15/ and 21/	
4½	-	9½	-	6½	7½	9	7½	5	934	10	4¼ (a)	14/ and 16/6	-	21 -	
4¼	-	4½	-	8½	1½	10	4¼	9	837	9	11	14	-	15/ to 24/6	

(a) Average.

(b) Females only.



TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1910.			AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during								
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).	Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>	£	£	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. :												
Brookwood - -	34,073	6,521	—	2	10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Netherne - -	18,220	2,252	—	2	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Sussex, E. - -	32,162	3,562	—	2	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
" W.* - -	23,940	3,183	—	2	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7	3	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	31,126	5,251	406	2	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6	2	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Wight, Isle of - -	8,898	1,039	—	3	-	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	4	2	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Wilts - -	24,148	2,352	—	2	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	-	-	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. :												
Powick - -	22,996	1,181	768	1	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Barnsley Hall - -	13,970	1,101	—	2	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—
York, North Riding -	18,024	10,371	1	2	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
York, West Riding, and (ex- cept for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Halifax, Hud- dersfield, Leeds, Rother- ham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B. :												
Wakefield - -	52,223	4,569	319	2	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—
Wadsley - -	42,911	4,356	—	2	11 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8	3	1	1	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—
Menston - -	42,436	4,635	—	3	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—
Scalebor Park (for pri- vate patients only).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storthes Hall - -	22,432	14,554	—	2	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—
York, East Riding - -	12,833	1,073	—	1	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	10	1	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
TOTALS (County and } District Asylums) }	£ 2,215,126	353,378	3,767									
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).												
Birmingham :												
Winson Green - -	17,584	3,307	—	3	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Rubery Hill - -	34,113	2,577	—	2	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Brighton - -	22,328	2,176	—	3	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Bristol - -	24,618	4,029	—	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

\* Cost of land purchased : W. Sussex, 100%.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1910.

the Year ended 31st March 1910.								Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1910.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1910.					
Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private (including Criminals).		Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).					
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.													
d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
5 5/8	1	2 1/8	1	4 3/8	6 1/2	12	5 1/8	8	1,041	12	10	(a)	14	-	-
1 1/8	1	6 1/8	1	9 5/8	7 1/8	12	10	-	520	12	10	(a)	14/ and 15/2		21/ and 25/
4 1/4	1	- 1/2	-	10 7/8	4 1/4	10	11 1/8	49	1,044	11	- 1/8	(a)	14/ to 18/7		21/ to 24/6
3 3/4	2	2 1/2	-	10 5/8	10	10	9 3/4	21	769	11	8		14/ and 15/9		21 -
5 1/4	3	-	-	9 1/2	1 1/2 1/4	9	10 1/4	58	1,028	9	7 1/2		14	-	14/6 to 42/
4	1	1 7/8	1	- 1/8	8 1/2	10	10 1/4	41	253	11	-	(a)	14	-	17/6 to 52/6
4 5/8	-	5 3/4	-	8 1/8	6 1/4	8	6 5/8	36	941	8	9	(a)	12	9 (a)	15/ and 20/
3 1/2	1	11 3/8	-	7 3/8	5 3/4	9	1 1/2	24	910	9	11	(b)	14	-	10/ to 15/
2 3/8	2	1 7/8	1	1 1/8	8 1/2	10	7 3/8	19	470	9	11		14	-	21 -
3 3/8	1	1 5/8	-	7 7/8	10 3/4	8	8 1/8	52	669	9	- 1/2		14	-	15/9 to 31/6
5 1/4	-	11 1/8	1	- 1/2	1 1/8	10	1 1/4	4	1,985	9	9		14	-	14/ to 20/
4 1/8	-	10	-	8 7/8	1 1/2	9	9 1/2	34	1,603	9	9		14	-	14/ to 20/
3 1/4	-	11 1/4	-	8 3/4	1 7/8	10	2 3/4	73	1,535	9	9		14	-	11/ to 21/
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 1/2	1	- 1/4	1	1 7/8	2 1/4	9	10 5/8	2	830	9	9		12/6 and 14/		14/ to 20/
4 1/2	1	8 5/8	-	4 7/8	3 1/8	9	1	13	492	9	11		14	-	14/ to 21/
6 1/8	-	9 1/2	-	7 1/4	2 1/2	11	5 7/8	62	516	11	1		14/ and 15/2		11/8 to 42/
4	1	4 3/4	-	11 1/2	5	10	1 3/8	2	1,239	11	1		14/ and 15/		15/ and 21/
2 5/8	1	2 7/8	-	10 1/4	3 1/2	10	9 1/2	26	752	11	-		14	-	16/ and 42/
2 3/4	-	2	1	- 1/4	- 7/8	10	4 3/4	17	887	10	6		11/6 to 14/		20 -

(a) Average. (b) Worcester Union has 129 patients at 8s. 3d., and remainder at 15s.



TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1910.			AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during									
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).	Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries ; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wines, Spirits, and Porter.				
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Canterbury - - -	6,381	1,288	—	4	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	—
Cardiff - - -	19,704	1,779	—	3	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	—
Croydon - - -	17,498	17,492	—	2	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5	4	3	2	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	—	—
Derby - - -	10,501	1,617	737	3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—
Exeter - - -	10,673	1,174	—	2	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—
Hull - - -	17,827	1,664	116	2	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	—	—
Ipswich - - -	8,856	959	—	3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	—
Leicester - - -	22,512	1,528	—	3	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—
London (City of) - -	20,985	5,284	74	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	7	1	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—
Middlesbrough - -	11,997	2,070	—	3	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	3	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	24,101	2,677	16	3	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—
Newport - - -	10,565	1,304	2	2	10	10	3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—
Norwich - - -	12,196	1,852	—	3	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	—
Nottingham - - -	22,013	1,628	166	3	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8	2	11 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	6	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—
Plymouth - - -	10,359	668	—	1	10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—
Portsmouth - - -	27,021	3,594	—	4	1	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	9	1	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	—	—
Sunderland - - -	12,376	1,316	—	3	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—
West Ham - - -	27,607	2,702	—	3	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—
York - - -	12,132	1,148	—	3	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8	3	7	1	8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	—
TOTALS (County- Borough Asylums) } £	403,947	63,833	1,111										
GRAND TOTALS - £	2,619,073	417,211	4,878										

Total cost of land purchased, 7,328*l.*

Total expenditure :—	£
On Maintenance Account - - - - -	2,619,073
On Building and Repairs Account - - - - -	417,211
On Land purchased - - - - -	7,328
For Land rented - - - - -	4,878
Total - - - - -	£3,048,490

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1910.

the Year ended 31st March 1910.							Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1910.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1910.			
Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.			Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).	
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.										
d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.
4	-	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	14	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	57	103	15	2	21/ to 84/
- <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	10	1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	10	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	13	657	13	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> (a)	21 -
5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	13	3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	62	435	13	10	17/6 to 73/6
5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	1	1	2	10	10	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	23	327	10	6	17/6 and 21/
4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	11	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	48	281	11	6	21/ and 25/
5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17	569	12	-	12/6 to 21/
4	1	3	-	10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	11	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	29	265	12	9	14/ to 25/
11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-	9	1	3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	29	688	10	6	14 -
3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	1	4	13	6	289	288	11	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> (a)	21/ to 42/
3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	10	8	12	411	13	5	14/ to 21/
7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	10	6	22	843	10	6	16/ and 20/
3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-	11	1	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7	354	11	1	14/ to 30/
5	-	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9	9	2	470	11	8	14/6 and 15/
3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	40	774	10	-	15 -
2	2	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	10	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	21	362	10	10	17/6 to 30/
5	1	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11	5	74	829	11	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14/ to 42/
2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	11	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16	373	11	1	20 -
5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7	11	7	5	861	12	3	17/6 and 21/
4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2/4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	342	13	5	14/ to 21/

(a) Average.



TABLE IX.—Showing ACCOMMODATION and VACANT ACCOMMODATION

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County.  C.B. = County-Borough.  B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1911.						Total Number of Patients in on the Register of Patients, Commissioners' Rules),			
	A.		B.		C.		PRIVATE		PAUPER.	
	In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.		In unoccupied Bed space (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and coun- ting each Single Room as for One Bed only).		In whole possible Bed space, whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).		(including Criminal).			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.										
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	480	598	15	7	495	605	4	10	447	537
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	370	432	-	-	370	432	1	6	347	399
Brecon and Radnor -	192	176	-	6	192	182	4	5	160	137
Bucks - - - -	320	378	-	-	320	365	17	9	282	368
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	250	380	31	47	281	427	1	1	227	378
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke C.	364	332	-	-	287	313	19	19	346	306
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :										
Chester - - -	516	558	-	-	516	558	-	-	503	555
Parkside - - -	565	612	-	-	530	599	28	28	510	537
Cornwall - - - -	517	583	-	-	517	583	24	24	439	487
Cumberland and West- morland.	440	428	3	8	443	436	29	39	401	373
Denbigh, Anglesey, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	505	462	-	54	433	506	29	25	448	431
Derby C. - - - -	388	388	-	-	372	370	4	-	378	395
Devon - - - - -	610	798	-	-	568	785	3	2	562	752
Dorset - - - - -	418	465	23	16	441	481	74	124	343	337
Durham - - - - -	840	737	-	17	840	754	6	2	766	714
Essex, and Colchester B. -	761	1,137	-	-	735	1,137	17	27	716	1,115
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	921	835	-	-	858	835	17	22	898	747
Gloucester and Gloucester C.B.	507	761	-	-	507	761	13	8	495	655
Hants - - - - -	605	624	-	-	584	606	3	-	590	609
Hereford C., and Here- ford B.	233	313	-	-	233	313	7	9	214	280
Herts - - - - -	390	471	-	-	374	446	3	4	381	455
Kent, and Gravesend B. :										
Barming Heath	782	970	-	-	751	970	4	4	778	843
Chartham -	504	624	-	11	504	635	13	18	453	527
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :										
Lancaster - - -	1,199	1,183	-	-	(a)1,246	(a)1,327	44	72	1,141	1,081
Rainhill - - -	986	1,014	-	-	975	1,000	4	2	984	1,020
Prestwich - - -	1,282	1,427	-	-	1,282	1,427	14	20	(b)1,244	(b)1,405
Whittingham - -	1,069	1,029	11	1	1,080	1,030	11	6	1,053	1,013
Winwick - - -	932	1,200	-	-	932	1,200	4	-	940	1,218
Leicester C. and Rutland	308	380	-	-	308	380	15	20	278	339

(a) Allowing 50 feet superficial per bed, these additional beds could be placed in dormitories, but for sanitary reasons it is not done.

in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS on January 1st, 1911.

The Asylum (i.e., Form 1 of the 1st January 1911.		Vacant Accommodation on 1st January 1911.				Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1911.					
TOTAL.		D.		E.		Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			
		In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A.).		In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C.).				Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
451	547	29	51	44	58	380	472	65	65	2	-
348	405	22	27	22	27	345	396	-	-	2	3
164	142	28	34	28	40	100	137	59	-	1	-
299	377	21	1	21	(-12)	270	346	10	20	2	2
228	379	22	1	53	48	226	376	-	-	1	2
365	325	(-1)	7	(-78)	(-12)	345	305	-	-	1	1
503	555	13	3	13	3	498	548	2	4	3	3
538	565	27	47	(-8)	34	509	530	-	-	1	7
463	511	54	72	54	72	437	487	-	-	2	-
430	412	10	16	13	24	390	327	10	45	1	1
477	456	28	6	(-44)	50	447	431	-	-	1	-
382	395	6	(-7)	(-10)	(-25)	378	395	-	-	-	-
565	754	45	44	3	31	512	682	49	67	1	3
417	461	1	4	24	20	299	337	44	-	-	-
772	716	68	21	68	38	683	645	-	-	83	69
733	1,142	28	(-5)	2	(-5)	715	1,110	-	-	1	5
915	769	6	66	(-57)	66	896	618	-	128	2	1
508	663	(-1)	98	(-1)	98	472	625	21	28	2	2
593	609	12	15	(-9)	(-3)	589	608	-	-	1	1
221	289	12	24	12	24	214	277	-	-	-	3
384	459	6	12	(-10)	(-13)	351	437	30	18	-	-
782	847	-	123	(-31)	123	777	838	-	-	1	5
466	545	38	79	38	90	450	524	-	-	3	3
1,185	1,153	14	30	61	174	1,138	1,080	-	-	3	1
988	1,022	(-2)	(-8)	(-13)	(-22)	982	1,016	-	-	2	4
(b)1,258	(b)1,425	24	2	24	2	(b)1,243	(b)1,404	-	-	1	1
1,064	1,019	5	10	16	11	1,051	1,012	-	-	2	1
944	1,218	(-12)	(-18)	(-12)	(-18)	938	1,215	-	-	2	3
293	359	15	21	15	21	277	324	-	15	1	-

(b) Not including 43 males and 34 females boarded out at the Rochdale Union Workhouse under c. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.



TABLE IX.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County.  C.B. = County-Borough.  B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1911.						Total Number of Patients in on the Register of Patients Commissioners' Rules.			
	A.		B.		C.		PRIVATE		PAUPER.	
	In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.		In <i>unoccupied Bed space</i> (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and count- ing each Single Room as for One Bed only).		In whole possible <i>Bed space</i> , whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).		(including Criminal).			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	453	477	—	—	453	453	2	—	442	471
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).	215	215	—	—	215	215	8	11	202	227
London C. :										
Banstead - - -	1,089	1,395	—	—	1,089	1,389	37	23	1,053	1,373
Bexley - - -	1,122	1,109	—	—	1,122	1,109	33	24	1,088	1,082
Cane Hill - - -	961	1,234	—	—	942	1,199	28	28	930	1,205
Claybury - - -	1,034	1,444	—	—	999	1,349	94	38	942	1,408
Colney Hatch - -	963	1,508	—	(a)11	963	1,519	18	26	943	1,484
Hanwell - - -	1,015	1,537	—	—	963	1,505	32	36	980	1,501
Manor - - -	69	989	1	—	70	985	1	167	66	829
Horton - - -	951	1,169	—	—	951	1,169	31	31	917	1,136
The Epileptic Colony	273	61	—	—	273	58	3	—	266	61
Long Grove - -	1,131	1,016	8	13	1,139	1,029	27	29	1,102	994
Middlesex :										
Wandsworth - -	560	690	—	—	560	690	1	1	550	662
Napsbury - - -	518	694	—	—	518	687	16	19	502	682
Monmouth C. - -	560	442	—	—	560	442	34	28	514	381
Norfolk - - -	450	610	—	—	450	610	8	11	441	574
Northampton C. -	424	524	6	6	430	530	13	30	417	463
Northumberland and Tynemouth, C.B.	448	344	12	—	460	343	4	1	452	338
Nottingham C. - -	251	248	—	—	226	226	—	—	230	246
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	309	404	9	7	318	411	1	—	300	404
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	338	440	—	—	330	421	11	17	(c)321	416
Somerset, and Bath C.B. :										
Wells - - -	359	504	—	—	(d)392	(d)538	18	20	333	468
Cotford - - -	368	416	—	4	368	420	10	17	341	361
Stafford C., Burton-on- Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and New- castle-under-Lyme B. :										
Stafford - - -	466	406	—	—	480	400	4	1	462	405
Burntwood - - -	434	474	—	—	417	465	2	1	437	468
Cheddleton - - -	519	519	—	—	519	519	1	12	501	506
Suffolk, East and West -	427	473	—	—	427	473	9	5	370	438
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. :										
Brookwood - - -	573	843	—	—	545	822	7	1	491	611
Netherne - - -	383	570	7	—	390	570	10	13	303	428
Sussex, East - - -	506	633	—	—	506	633	15	26	489	602
Sussex, West - - -	335	465	1	11	336	476	8	19	305	445
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. -	468	602	—	—	468	602	23	40	475	582
Wight, Isle of - - -	115	197	—	10	111	207	15	33	100	164
Wilts - - -	440	564	—	—	440	564	20	16	420	520

(a) Temporarily unavailable owing to alterations.  
(b) Twenty-six idiot boys sleep on the female side.  
(c) Not including 25 males boarded out at Forden Union Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890

TABLE IX.—continued.

Asylum (i.e., Form 1 of the 1st January 1911.		Vacant Accommodation on 1st January 1911.				Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1911.					
TOTAL.		D.		E.		Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			
		In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).		In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).				Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
444	471	9	6	9	(—18)	441	471	—	—	1	—
210	238	5	(—23)	5	(—23)	119	137	82	90	1	—
1,090	1,396	(—1)	—1)	—1)	(—7)	1,047	1,367	—	—	6	6
1,121	1,106	1	3	1	3	1,088	1,080	—	—	—	2
958	1,233	3	1	(—16)	(—34)	930	1,204	—	—	—	1
1,036	1,446	(—2)	(—2)	—37)	(—97)	940	1,407	—	—	2	1
961	1,510	2	—2)	2	9	941	1,473	—	—	2	11
1,012	1,537	3	—	(—49)	(—32)	977	1,500	—	—	3	1
67	996	2	(—7)	3	(—11)	65	825	—	—	1	4
948	1,167	3	2	3	2	917	1,136	—	—	—	—
269	61	4	—	4	(—3)	266	61	—	—	—	—
1,129	1,023	2	(—7)	10	6	1,102	992	—	—	—	2
551	663	9	27	9	27	547	662	—	—	3	—
518	701	—	(—7)	—	(—14)	501	677	—	—	1	5
548	409	12	33	12	33	463	311	50	69	1	1
449	585	1	25	1	25	374	514	64	54	3	6
430	493	(b)20	(b)5	(b)26	(b)11	256	328	150	132	11	3
456	339	(—8)	5	4	4	434	330	13	8	5	—
230	246	21	2	(—4)	(—20)	230	243	—	—	—	3
301	404	8	—	17	7	280	384	20	20	—	—
e)332	433	6	7	(—2)	(—12)	(c)321	413	—	—	—	3
351	488	8	16	41	50	333	465	—	—	—	3
351	378	17	38	17	42	288	361	53	—	—	—
466	406	—	—	14	(—6)	462	405	—	—	—	—
439	469	(e) —	e) —	(e) —(17)	(e) —(9)	237	287	200	181	—	—
502	518	17	1	17	1	340	399	159	105	2	2
379	443	48	30	48	30	369	436	—	—	1	2
498	612	75	231	47	210	464	609	25	—	2	2
313	441	70	129	77	129	234	342	65	85	4	1
504	628	2	5	2	5	380	456	109	146	—	—
313	464	22	1	23	12	245	366	60	79	—	—
498	622	(—30)	(—20)	(—30)	(—20)	471	580	—	—	4	2
115	197	—	—	(—4)	10	100	163	—	—	—	1
440	536	—	28	—	28	420	519	—	—	—	1

(d) Actual accommodation is much less.

(e) Five boys sleep on the female side.



TABLE IX.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County.  C.B. = County-Borough.  B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1911.						Total Number of Patients in on the Register of Patients Commissioners' Rules)			
	A.		B.		C.		PRIVATE		PAUPER.	
	In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.		In <i>unoccupied Bed space</i> (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and count- ing each Single Room as for One Bed only).		In whole possible <i>Bed space</i> , whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).		(including Criminal).			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. :										
Powick - - -	537	672	-	-	531	629	13	12	433	534
Barnsley Hall - -	254	316	2	4	256	320	6	15	235	272
York, North Riding -	457	489	-	6	445	495	23	32	361	336
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Hali- fax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B. :										
Wakefield - - -	1,158	865	23	1	1,181	866	5	3	1,147	882
Wadsley - - -	720	890	-	-	720	890	18	18	754	893
Menston - - -	860	866	-	-	860	866	31	38	770	801
Scalebor Park - -	107	123	32	32	139	155	79	125	-	-
Storthes Hall - -	812	822	29	32	841	854	-	2	440	478
York, East Riding - -	312	299	9	6	321	305	7	3	296	278
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).										
Birmingham :										
Winson Green - -	360	378	-	-	349	355	33	34	294	315
Rubery Hill - - -	723	716	-	-	711	710	2	-	668	545
Brighton - - - -	388	528	-	-	361	503	11	17	355	489
Bristol - - - -	495	550	-	-	495	550	6	16	413	500
Canterbury - - - -	78	93	-	-	72	90	15	38	62	522
Cardiff - - - -	365	414	-	-	365	414	8	11	346	329
Croydon - - - -	219	456	-	-	194	456	31	52	180	294
Derby - - - -	166	230	-	-	166	230	3	25	162	185
Exeter - - - -	178	200	-	-	178	200	20	27	147	173
Hull - - - -	310	330	43	23	353	353	7	11	277	299
Ipswich - - - -	146	182	-	-	146	176	17	19	106	163
Leicester - - - -	348	508	-	-	348	508	8	17	320	443
London (City of) - -	278	351	-	-	253	335	122	184	155	149
Middlesbrough - -	212	218	-	-	212	218	4	8	204	201
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	477	426	8	4	485	430	12	13	454	405
Newport - - - -	186	186	5	10	191	196	3	4	167	184
Norwich - - - -	229	265	-	-	214	263	1	3	228	262
Nottingham - - - -	330	455	-	-	356	415	17	27	367	429
Plymouth - - - -	213	254	5	5	218	259	5	15	184	222
Portsmouth - - - -	505	417	-	-	505	417	27	43	444	427
Sunderland - - - -	226	192	1	2	227	194	8	14	210	170
West Ham - - - -	392	496	-	-	350	450	4	2	395	480
York - - - -	160	219	-	-	160	219	1	4	157	197
TOTAL - - -	48,032	55,917	284	354	47,607	55,812	1,503	2,062	44,740 (c)	51,335 (c)

(a) There is also a contract for the reception of 100 Worcestershire patients of each sex.  
(b) Eight boys sleep on the female side.

TABLE IX.—continued.

the Asylum ( <i>i.e.</i> , Form 1 of the 1st January 1911.		Vacant Accommodation on 1st January 1911.				Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1911.					
TOTAL.		D.		E.		Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			
		In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).		In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).				Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to <i>unite</i> ) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
446	546	91	126	85	83	410	532	23	—	—	2
241	287	13	29	15	33	209	270	(a)24	—	2	2
384	368	73	121	61	127	321	334	40	—	—	2
1,152	885	6	(—20)	29	(—19)	1,142	880	—	—	5	2
772	911	(—52)	(—21)	(—52)	(—21)	754	893	—	—	—	—
801	839	59	27	59	27	769	800	—	—	1	1
79	125	28	(—2)	60	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
440	480	372	342	401	374	398	411	42	67	—	—
303	281	9	18	18	24	206	221	85	45	5	12
327	349	33	29	22	6	280	297	—	—	14	18
670	545	53	171	41	165	572	545	96	—	—	—
366	506	22	22	(—5)	(—3)	276	404	78	80	1	5
419	516	76	34	76	34	412	460	—	40	1	—
77	90	1	3	(—5)	—	61	52	—	—	1	—
354	340	11	74	11	74	343	316	—	—	3	13
211	346	8	110	(—17)	110	177	284	—	—	3	10
165	210	1	20	1	20	162	174	—	10	—	1
167	200	11	—	11	—	86	124	60	49	1	—
284	310	26	20	69	43	276	299	—	—	1	—
123	182	23	—	23	(—6)	82	105	23	58	1	—
328	460	20	48	20	48	319	373	—	70	1	—
277	333	1	18	(—24)	2	152	143	—	—	3	6
208	209	4	9	4	9	131	122	67	69	6	10
466	418	11	8	19	12	449	375	5	30	—	—
170	188	16	(—2)	21	8	137	134	30	50	—	—
229	265	—	—	(—15)	(—2)	184	222	44	40	—	—
384	456	(—4)	(—1)	(—28)	(—41)	367	429	—	—	—	—
189	237	24	17	29	22	181	200	2	22	1	—
471	470	34	(—53)	34	(—53)	275	271	165	154	4	2
218	184	8	8	9	10	208	153	2	17	—	—
399	482	(b)1	(b)6	(b)(—41)	(b)(—40)	393	477	—	—	2	3
158	201	2	18	2	18	106	119	38	47	13	31
46,243 (c)	53,397 (c)	1,828 (d)	2,481 (d)	1,403 (d)	2,376 (d)	42,332 (c)	48,824 (c)	2,164	2,207	244	304

(c) See notes to Prestwich and Salop Asylums.

(d) See notes to Northampton, Burntwood, and West Ham Asylums



TABLE X.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT and WALES for

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Percentages								
	Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.								
	Wetted Beds.	At Church of England Services.		At Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Weekly beyond Estate.	Exercise.		Patients employed.	
		Morn- ing.	Even- ing.			Daily outside Airing Courts but within Estate. (a)	Confined to Airing Courts.		
								Male.	Female.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS.									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	2	40	35	36	28	11	14	71	58
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	1	47	44	48	46	66	7	65	51
Brecon and Radnor - - -	1	—(c)	75	83	90	0	10	87	69
Bucks - - - - -	4	40	41	26	35	24	18	68	77
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	3	30	—(c)	38	17	8	23	53	58
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke C.	3	46	44	42	25	56	9	52	64
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :									
Chester - - - - -	2	36	37	44	28	43	37	47	56
Parkside - - - - -	5	38	42	41	32	43	10	53	64
Cornwall - - - - -	5	17	17	48	36	0	32	79	65
Cumberland and Westmorland	1	35	35	38	45	13	13	63	59
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	4	34	35	32	38	12	16	58	52
Derby C. - - - - -	2	29	44	43	0	49	9	66	72
Devon - - - - -	1	31	44	34	37	48	24	58	75
Dorset - - - - -	1	33	30	39	43	71	2	74	57
Durham C. - - - - -	4	29	26	24	59	30	18	61	48
Essex and Colchester B. - -	4	21	15	16	18	29	63	46	31
Glamorgan, and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	4	37	35	43	30	47	4	59	56
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B.	1	46	48	56	36	28	15	71	60
Hants - - - - -	3	35	36	39	0	29	17	50	38
Hereford C. and Hereford B. -	2	38	45	48	36	45	20	59	56
Herts - - - - -	4	41	45	49	24	19	11	67	63
Kent and Gravesend B. :									
Barming Heath - - - -	2	25	21	32	22	20	17	60	43
Chartham - - - - -	2	29	30	29	12	0	39	53	70
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :									
Lancaster - - - - -	6	23	23	24	29	36	28	43	54
Rainhill - - - - -	2	17	19	34	15	41	25	65	52
Prestwich - - - - -	1	12	15	30	0	30	14	50	64
Whittingham - - - - -	4	18	21	12	0	23	27	58	51
Winwick - - - - -	5	27	30	29	13	3	55	45	49
Leicester C. and Rutland - -	5	36	45	41	3	0	6	60	54
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Hol- land Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	3	34	33	48	42	25	31	65	75
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division)	1	37	—(c)	40	30	0	25	49	55
London C. :									
Banstead - - - - -	3	18	18	31	11	39	36	54	59
Bexley - - - - -	2	24	18	43	12	—(d)	0	56	45
Cane Hill - - - - -	2	41	42	36	26	40	4	72	57

(a) Not including those working on the land. (c) No service.  
(d) An average of 137 males had parole of the grounds during the year.

of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS in ENGLAND  
the Year 1910.

Percentages			Attendants.(b)							
Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			On December 31st, 1910.				Of the Total Number.			
Epi-leptics.	General Para-lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Number on Night Duty.		Proportion to Patients by Day.		Percentage having under One Year's Service.		Percentage having over Five Years' Service.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10·5	1·0	2·4	5	8	1 to 9·8	1 to 9·9	20	10	51	46
13·8	1·3	3·9	5	5	1 „ 9·9	1 „ 10·9	25	26	50	10
10·5	9·8	5·2	3	3	1 „ 9·6	1 „ 8·9	15	37	50	0
9·2	·6	·9	5	5	1 „ 11·5	1 „ 11·8	13	30	45	30
10·7	·7	3·5	4	5	1 „ 10·4	1 „ 11·5	38	47	38	3
7·8	·9	4·8	3	4	1 „ 11·8	1 „ 10·5	26	9	50	46
9·3	2·3	1·6	4	5	1 „ 9·1	1 „ 9·7	8	15	59	34
14·9	1·5	4·4	10	9	1 „ 9·3	1 „ 9·7	22	31	65	18
9·9	·5	·4	8	9	1 „ 7·8	1 „ 9·0	10	23	61	36
9·9	1·0	3·9	5	5	1 „ 11·6	1 „ 11·1	36	48	36	19
13·1	1·6	3·8	6	6	1 „ 12·5	1 „ 13·0	7	20	70	39
10·7	·8	4·6	5	5	1 „ 10·1	1 „ 10·3	19	28	49	32
10·0	2·0	3·0	10	13	1 „ 8·2	1 „ 9·8	25	24	39	32
8·5	1·4	1·1	5	7	1 „ 8·9	1 „ 8·5	8	15	58	18
12·8	3·1	·7	21	21	1 „ 8·9	1 „ 9·7	3	15	79	38
12·6	1·8	·4	10	20	1 „ 9·2	1 „ 10·8	11	34	69	24
13·8	2·7	2·0	12	11	1 „ 9·7	1 „ 9·2	20	23	46	26
12·6	1·5	0·0	5	6	1 „ 12·4	1 „ 13·3	20	32	54	23
12·5	1·2	4·5	10	10	1 „ 11·4	1 „ 11·5	18	37	52	11
11·2	1·2	1·2	4	5	1 „ 11·0	1 „ 11·6	16	23	63	17
10·3	·9	·5	4	6	1 „ 9·4	1 „ 9·6	20	30	29	15
13·0	2·0	·4	9	17	1 „ 11·5	1 „ 9·6	5	28	71	33
13·4	1·9	2·4	9	11	1 „ 8·0	1 „ 9·7	6	10	46	30
12·4	4·9	3·7	20	23	1 „ 9·6	1 „ 9·4	11	19	72	41
8·5	3·0	10·8	15	18	1 „ 9·7	1 „ 10·6	21	35	47	19
7·4	2·9	2·4	24	26	1 „ 6·9	1 „ 11·5	13	22	51	41
9·1	2·9	5·7	15	18	1 „ 8·1	1 „ 8·9	16	20	63	34
18·4	1·8	7·4	24	27	1 „ 7·5	1 „ 10·8	23	44	31	14
12·3	·3	·3	4	4	1 „ 10·5	1 „ 10·0	31	45	22	23
13·6	3·0	2·1	6	7	1 „ 8·4	1 „ 11·0	27	36	51	12
11·2	3·3	1·3	3	2	1 „ 10·5	1 „ 10·8	13	13	52	8
8·6	2·5	·9	23	25	1 „ 9·9	1 „ 12·5	5	11	81	45
8·3	2·5	5·1	21	20	1 „ 10·3	1 „ 11·5	9	30	50	16
6·5	2·0	·5	14	14	1 „ 8·5	1 „ 10·0	2	16	76	35

(b) Not including Head Attendants and Inspectors.



TABLE X.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Percentages								
	Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.								
	Wetted Beds.	At Church of England Services.		At Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Weekly beyond Estate.	Exercise.		Patients employed.	
		Morn- ing.	Even- ing.			Daily outside Airing Courts, but within Estate. (a)	Confined to Airing Courts.		
								Male.	Female.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.									
London C.—cont.									
Claybury - - - -	1	18	—(c)	34	14	19	14	72	62
Colney Hatch - - -	4	25	23	24	4	25	33	64	54
Hanwell - - - -	5	18	15	23	2	38	36	56	46
Manor - - - -	2	38	33	38	7	12	26	88	42
Horton - - - -	1	31	26	53	13	14	23	68	53
Epileptic Colony - -	1	—(c)	86	87	63	100	0	86	97
Long Grove - - -	2	27	27	32	9	20	32	49	62
Middlesex :									
Wandsworth - - -	2	31	35	42	7	25	16	53	68
Napsbury - - - -	3	22	14	23	17	32	16	55	51
Monmouth C. - - -	3	47	—(c)	52	54	0	12	62	57
Norfolk - - - -	4	41	42	31	34	0	24	62	68
Northampton C. - -	3	36	38	39	33	25	9	62	60
Northumberland and Tyne- mouth C.B.	3	27	27	41	0	40	6	65	63
Nottingham C. - - -	2	46	43	41	18	3	47	65	70
Oxford C. and Oxford C.B. -	7	47	47	40	20	18	13	86	67
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wen- lock B.	0	42	45	44	23	32	28	74	71
Somerset and Bath C.B. :									
Wells - - - -	0	33	35	29	14	18	8	62	69
Cotford - - - -	4	38	—(c)	42	21	29	37	79	51
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke- on-Trent (part) C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. :									
Stafford - - - -	1	37	37	30	24	26	16	66	76
Burntwood - - - -	2	49	50	46	57	33	8	80	71
Cheddleton - - - -	1	49	—(c)	48	23	66	11	90	83
Suffolk, E. and W. - -	0	26	24	35	24	22	15	59	72
Surrey (and for Brookwood Asylum, Guildford B.) :									
Brookwood - - - -	1	42	42	32	1	16	44	69	51
Netherne - - - -	3	55	53	55	14	6	67	70	77
Sussex, E. - - - -	4	37	28	35	35	0	70	46	53
" W. - - - -	4	42	38	43	26	35	18	78	71
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	2	30	24	28	30	67	16	48	55
Wight, Isle of - - -	3	—(c)	37	43	36	26	16	63	58
Wilts - - - -	1	21	23	23	11	30	7	47	76
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.									
Powick - - - -	2	51	51	50	48	2	41	64	67
Barnsley Hall - - -	1	60	62	64	12	43	25	68	46

(a) Not including those working on the land.

(c) No service.

of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, &c.—continued.

Percentages			Attendants.(b)							
Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			On December 31st, 1910.				Of the Total Number.			
Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Number on Night Duty.		Proportion to Patients by Day.		Percentage having under One Year's Service.		Percentage having over Five Years' Service.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
11.8	3.5	1.5	15	18	1 to 9.0	1 to 9.8	7	11	68	31
6.9	1.6	1.9	14	23	1 „ 9.7	1 „ 9.7	13	28	68	26
7.1	2.3	.7	14	23	1 „ 9.7	1 „ 9.8	12	21	68	42
5.1	3.4	1.6	1	13	1 „ 16.8	1 „ 10.8	60	40	40	9
9.3	2.1	1.9	14	20	1 „ 10.8	1 „ 10.1	11	27	53	18
95.8	0.0	0.0	8	2	1 „ 11.7	1 „ 5.1	3	29	58	21
7.0	3.7	1.3	18	21	1 „ 8.6	1 „ 10.2	23	41	—(e)	—(e)
15.1	2.3	1.1	11	12	1 „ 9.5	1 „ 8.1	12	38	64	22
10.9	3.4	.5	9	10	1 „ 9.8	1 „ 10.2	26	42	18	3
12.9	1.6	2.0	6	6	1 „ 11.7	1 „ 9.5	32	31	42	10
10.5	1.2	.2	6	8	1 „ 8.8	1 „ 9.6	12	29	47	25
13.1	.9	2.2	6	7	1 „ 10.8	1 „ 10.5	7	30	57	26
10.3	4.7	1.6	6	6	1 „ 10.6	1 „ 10.0	8	38	69	23
10.9	2.1	2.9	3	3	1 „ 10.0	1 „ 10.3	42	33	27	7
17.0	3.3	2.7	6	6	1 „ 11.0	1 „ 12.0	24	59	53	10
11.8	1.5	2.8	5	7	1 „ 9.9	1 „ 10.1	29	30	32	24
8.6	2.0	1.4	5	6	1 „ 9.2	1 „ 11.6	28	23	58	21
12.1	1.2	3.3	4	6	1 „ 10.0	1 „ 8.8	36	35	23	12
18.6	.9	2.2	9	8	1 „ 9.1	1 „ 10.1	10	27	70	21
19.7	2.3	2.1	4	5	1 „ 10.0	1 „ 11.2	13	23	52	28
17.5	4.1	2.6	7	11	1 „ 10.0	1 „ 10.2	16	34	56	11
9.9	.6	2.7	7	7	1 „ 8.8	1 „ 8.9	20	26	54	21
10.2	1.7	.5	8	9	1 „ 8.2	1 „ 9.1	17	49	51	17
10.7	.9	1.9	5	7	1 „ 8.9	1 „ 8.8	38	56	—(e)	—(e)
13.3	3.4	1.4	10	14	1 „ 10.1	1 „ 9.0	22	23	30	10
7.7	1.5	.6	4	6	1 „ 9.2	1 „ 9.7	8	22	29	28
13.1	1.4	6.5	7	9	1 „ 10.6	1 „ 9.6	17	22	52	39
6.4	1.3	5.1	2	4	1 „ 11.5	1 „ 10.4	8	39	25	9
12.1	1.0	3.9	9	11	1 „ 10.7	1 „ 10.5	10	15	70	32
16.1	.6	2.0	7	9	1 „ 10.1	1 „ 10.7	12	13	73	37
14.0	1.7	1.7	6	9	1 „ 6.5	1 „ 8.0	47	36	—(e)	—(e)

(b) Not including Head Attendants and Inspectors. (e) Asylum opened within last 5 years.



TABLE X.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Percentages								
	Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.								
	Wetted Beds.	At Church of England Services.		At Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Exercise.			Patients employed	
		Morn- ing.	Even- ing.		Weekly beyond Estate.	Daily outside Airing Courts but within Estate. (a)	Confined to Airing Courts.	Male.	Female.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.									
York, North Riding - -	1	29	33	44	1	22	29	73	71
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B. :									
Wakefield - - -	5	25	24	32	16	25	39	59	60
Wadsley - - -	7	—(c)	36	30	28	41	39	65	58
Menston - - -	4	27	32	34	17	17	49	68	56
Scalebor Park - - -	1	—(c)	51	52	17	74	9	57	63
Storthes Hall - - -	3	—(c)	28	25	19	0	67	63	36
York, East Riding - - -	2	19(f)	27	34	34	35	7	56	58
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).									
Birmingham :									
Winson Green - - -	1	50	—(c)	46	0	13	14	68	63
Rubery Hill - - -	3	34	—(c)	36	24	0	11	61	69
Brighton - - -	2	30	30	32	17	32	11	52	67
Bristol - - -	2	33	31	42	25	25	50	62	70
Canterbury - - -	4	56	—(c)	59	28	46	15	64	66
Cardiff - - -	1	54	—(c)	57	18	0	20	74	67
Croydon - - -	1	37	45	53	14	53	19	46	41
Derby - - -	2	59	—(c)	65	15	55	11	65	60
Exeter - - -	1	31	—(c)	35	32	15	50	46	46
Hull - - -	3	—(c)	44	42	46	24	7	65	59
Ipswich - - -	1	—(c)	70	65	54	67	4	76	80
Leicester - - -	3	21	—(c)	27	1	48	3	63	56
London (City of) - - -	2	37	35	36	32	41	4	65	63
Middlesbrough - - -	0	38	—(c)	38	17	49	3	63	70
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	2	53	—(c)	61	0	60	20	79	73
Newport - - -	2	41	—(c)	48	22	0	73	67	41
Norwich - - -	1	66	68	38	16	46	0	62	65
Nottingham - - -	2	28	25	31	10	25	13	61	56
Plymouth - - -	4	—(c)	21	42	36	18	8	55	68
Portsmouth - - -	3	36	30	35	19	48	9	46	34
Sunderland - - -	0	65	65	59	11	56	8	70	82
West Ham - - -	1	39	38	42	20	24	22	69	58
York - - -	2	50	—(c)	48	14	25	28	64	55
Averages - - -	2	36	36	40	23	29	22	63	60

(a) Not including those working on the land.  
(c) No service. (f) Once a month.

of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, &c.—*continued.*

Percentages			Attendants. <sup>(b)</sup>							
Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			On December 31st, 1909.				Of the Total Number.			
Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Number on Night Duty.		Proportion to Patients by Day.		Percentage having under One Year's Service.		Percentage having over Five Years' Service.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
8.5	1.5	1.7	5	7	1 to 8.2	1 to 8.4	38	33	48	24
17.3	3.8	1.5	18	15	1 „ 9.8	1 „ 10.0	7	28	63	28
21.0	2.7	.3	12	10	1 „ 8.8	1 „ 10.7	5	26	71	32
15.2	4.0	4.6	13	13	1 „ 9.3	1 „ 9.6	3	30	64	28
6.4	7.4	8.3	8	8	1 „ 4.6	1 „ 4.8	20	21	36	12
14.9	1.3	.1	11	12	1 „ 9.6	1 „ 11.4	35	31	7	2
12.2	2.4	.2	4	4	1 „ 12.1	1 „ 11.7	21	43	41	14
9.3	4.0	5.9	5	6	1 „ 9.3	1 „ 9.7	43	50	28	12
17.9	.7	.8	8	7	1 „ 11.2	1 „ 11.1	18	29	56	20
8.0	1.5	2.3	5	6	1 „ 9.6	1 „ 11.5	16	24	65	18
10.8	2.1	1.8	4	6	1 „ 10.5	1 „ 12.3	11	27	48	17
7.8	3.0	3.6	3	4	1 „ 6.4	1 „ 6.9	27	29	13	0
10.5	3.7	.6	4	5	1 „ 8.0	1 „ 9.4	29	32	—(e)	—(e)
10.1	2.9	5.4	6	7	1 „ 7.8	1 „ 9.4	30	50	27	7
10.4	4.3	3.2	3	4	1 „ 9.7	1 „ 10.0	25	24	45	8
12.0	1.4	2.2	3	3	1 „ 11.1	1 „ 10.5	11	36	78	18
12.8	3.7	.7	3	3	1 „ 9.2	1 „ 9.4	3	39	62	17
10.8	3.6	1.6	2	2	1 „ 8.8	1 „ 10.7	25	26	50	53
15.0	2.4	.4	4	5	1 „ 9.1	1 „ 10.4	15	35	40	22
3.8	1.8	3.1	4	4	1 „ 10.3	1 „ 9.8	10	34	48	13
9.4	4.3	.5	3	3	1 „ 10.4	1 „ 9.5	17	32	30	16
11.4	3.3	.3	9	6	1 „ 9.1	1 „ 11.0	17	25	47	11
18.1	1.1	2.5	3	3	1 „ 9.4	1 „ 9.0	29	50	—(e)	—(e)
12.6	3.0	1.8	4	5	1 „ 11.5	1 „ 9.5	29	18	58	9
12.1	3.5	2.9	4	5	1 „ 9.4	1 „ 10.6	11	17	64	19
14.6	4.5	.2	4	4	1 „ 8.6	1 „ 9.1	19	23	42	27
13.0	2.3	1.6	8	8	1 „ 8.9	1 „ 8.7	5	24	56	15
14.4	2.2	1.0	5	5	1 „ 8.4	1 „ 7.7	35	21	26	17
16.8	3.3	.7	6	6	1 „ 9.5	1 „ 11.0	23	20	42	26
18.4	1.7	.3	3	3	1 „ 8.3	1 „ 9.1	32	12	—(e)	—(e)
12.6	2.3	2.3	8	9	1 „ 9.7	1 „ 10.0	19(g)	29(g)	50(h)	22(h)

<sup>(b)</sup> Not including Head Attendants and Inspectors.<sup>(e)</sup> Asylum opened within last 5 years.<sup>(g)</sup> The proportion of Attendants and Nurses under 1 year's service (excluding Asylums open less than 3 years) was 22 per cent.<sup>(h)</sup> The proportion of Attendants and Nurses over 5 years' service (excluding Asylums open less than 7 years) was 39 per cent.



TABLE XI.—STATISTICS of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1910.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Cases of Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhœa (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1911.		Staff.		Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1911.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.</i>																
Lancs : Prestwich - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Hanwell - -	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	5	-	-	1	-
„ Claybury - -	14	17	5	4	2	-	1	-	13	25	-	-	1	-	-	-
„ Banstead - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	1	3	3	-	-	-
„ Colney Hatch - -	29	14	6	18	2	1	-	-	15	10	6	4	2	1	-	-
Lancs : Lancaster - -	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Bexley - -	22	28	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Cane Hill - -	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lancs : Winwick - -	1	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	14	-	3	-	-	-	-
London : Long Grove - -	59	20	5	7	3	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	3	-	-
„ Horton - -	5	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	8	15	1	9	-	-	-	-
Lancs : Whittingham - -	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Wakefield - -	1	3	-	5	-	2	-	-	3	17	-	6	-	3	-	1
Lancs : Rainhill - -	8	3	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Essex - -	3	5	3	3	-	-	-	-	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Wadsley - -	24	21	1	4	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glamorgan - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Menston - -	6	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent : Barming Heath - -	8	9	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devon - -	31	48	4	13	-	6	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex : Wandsworth - -	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	18	3	5	-	1	-	-
Birmingham : Rubery Hill - -	17	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Middlesex : Napsbury - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hants - -	4	14	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex, E. - -	31	16	2	9	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick - -	9	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire : Parkside - -	46	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey : Brookwood - -	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire : Upton - -	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent : Chartham - -	9	7	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Manor - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	2	-	-
TOTAL (34 Asylums) - -	340	253	48	111	11	13	1	3	91	179	13	37	8	10	1	1
<i>Group B.—Asylums with from 500 to 1,000 Inmates.</i>																
Beds, Herts, Hunts - -	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffs : Cheddleton - -	20	26	7	8	-	2	-	1	8	5	4	1	-	1	-	-
Wilts - -	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cornwall - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester : Powick - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monmouth - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth - -	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Northants - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denbigh - -	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Storthes Hall - -	5	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Lincs : Bracebridge - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffs : Burntwood - -	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Ham - -	11	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffs : Stafford - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle - -	5	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XI.—Statistics of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in County and Borough Asylums in 1910—continued.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Cases of Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhoea (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1911.		Staff.		Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1911.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Group B.—Asylums with from 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.</i>																
Brighton - - - -	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland and Westmor- land.	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herts - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	27	-	1	1	1	2	-
Somerset : Wells - - -	7	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk - - - -	29	25	1	1	8	10	-	-	19	20	-	-	4	6	-	-
Nottingham City - - -	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland - - -	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby Co. - - - -	5	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex, W. - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berks - - - -	12	20	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop and Montgomery - -	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset : Cotford - - -	2	8	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, N.R. - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
Leicester Borough - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiff - - - -	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmarthen - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey : Netherne - - -	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bucks - - - -	1	4	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birmingham : Winson Green	4	18	1	10	-	2	-	-	6	8	-	1	-	2	-	-
Leicester and Rutland - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	13	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hull - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
London, City of - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, E.R. - - - -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croydon - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester : Barnsley Hall -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	7	-	1	-	2	-	-
Hereford - - - -	5	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	11	21	-	-	1	9	1	-
TOTAL (45 Asylums) -	127	192	34	47	10	17	2	4	103	175	10	14	7	21	4	-
<i>Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.</i>																
Norwich - - - -	8	13	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notts Co. - - - -	6	7	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincs : Kesteven - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesbrough - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sunderland - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	2	-	-	-	-
Newport - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby Borough - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
York City - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - - -	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Epileptic Colony -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon and Radnor - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Isle of Wight - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Scalebor Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (16 Asylums) -	17	25	5	6	1	-	-	2	4	8	1	5	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - - -	484	470	87	164	22	30	3	9	198	362	24	56	15	31	5	1



TABLE XII.—MORTALITY from TUBERCULOSIS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1910.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.			Mortality of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
			Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Total.		
Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.							
Lancs : Prestwich -	2,748	219	46	5	51	18·6	23·3
London : Hanwell -	2,575	177	17	1	18	7·0	10·2
„ Claybury -	2,485	171	30	3	33	13·3	19·3
„ Banstead -	2,471	268	49	—	49	19·8	18·3
„ Colney Hatch -	2,466	253	19	1	20	8·1	7·9
Lancs : Lancaster -	2,307	214	27	2	29	12·6	13·5
London : Bexley -	2,223	140	16	3	19	8·5	13·6
„ Cane Hill -	2,173	125	11	1	12	5·5	9·6
Lancs : Winwick -	2,151	217	38	5	43	20·0	19·8
London : Long Grove -	2,142	261	29	—	29	13·5	11·1
„ Horton -	2,114	172	13	1	14	6·6	8·1
Lancs : Whittingham -	2,093	134	29	5	34	16·2	25·4
Yorks, W.R. : Wakefield -	2,018	202	39	6	45	22·3	22·3
Lancs : Rainhill -	2,002	174	40	4	44	22·0	25·3
Essex - - -	1,856	241	24	8	32	17·2	13·3
Yorks, W.R. : Wadsley -	1,660	211	20	2	22	13·3	10·4
Glamorgan - - -	1,653	160	26	6	32	19·4	20·0
Yorks, W.R. : Menston -	1,628	177	14	1	15	9·2	8·5
Kent : Barming Heath -	1,627	207	36	10	46	28·3	22·3
Durham - - -	1,510	166	27	2	29	19·2	17·5
Devon - - -	1,342	131	24	5	29	21·6	22·1
Middlesex : Wandsworth -	1,239	81	11	2	13	10·5	16·0
Birmingham: Rubery Hill -	1,204	61	13	1	14	11·6	23·0
Middlesex : Napsbury -	1,200	101	8	—	8	6·7	7·9
Hants - - -	1,194	103	9	1	10	8·4	9·7
Gloucester - - -	1,155	138	21	6	27	23·4	19·6
Sussex, E. - - -	1,112	88	5	2	7	6·3	7·9
Warwick - - -	1,093	128	23	3	26	23·8	20·3
Cheshire : Parkside -	1,081	95	7	2	9	8·3	9·5
Surrey : Brookwood -	1,063	72	12	1	13	12·2	18·0
Cheshire : Upton -	1,046	90	10	1	11	10·5	12·2
Norfolk - - -	1,017	117	19	1	20	19·7	17·1
Kent : Chartham -	1,014	138	31	3	34	33·5	24·6
London : Manor -	1,014	68	7	1	8	7·9	11·8
TOTAL (34 Asylums)	57,676	5,300	750	95	845	14·7	15·9
Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates.							
Beds, Herts, Hunts -	987	73	9	—	9	9·1	12·3
Staffs : Cheddleton -	977	125	18	14	32	32·7	25·6
Wilts - - -	977	105	25	1	26	26·6	24·8
Cornwall - - -	961	88	14	—	14	14·6	15·9
Worcester : Powick -	957	63	13	2	15	15·7	23·8
Monmouth - - -	951	75	11	3	14	14·7	18·7
Bristol - - -	928	101	13	1	14	15·1	13·9
Portsmouth - - -	919	92	15	4	19	20·7	20·7
Northants - - -	918	88	14	2	16	17·4	18·2
Denbigh - - -	909	104	13	1	14	15·4	13·5
Yorks, W.R.: Storthes Hall -	890	105	5	10	15	16·9	14·3
Lincs : Bracebridge -	889	92	6	3	9	10·1	9·8
Staffs : Burntwood -	889	84	16	—	16	18·0	19·0
West Ham - - -	889	83	9	1	10	11·2	12·1
Staffs : Stafford -	874	101	26	3	29	33·2	28·7
Newcastle - - -	872	108	19	—	19	21·8	17·6
Brighton - - -	864	47	4	—	4	4·6	8·5

TABLE XII.—Mortality from Tuberculosis in County and Borough Asylums in 1910—*continued*.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.			Mortality of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
			Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Total.		
Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.							
Dorset - - - -	856	81	10	2	12	14·0	14·8
Cumberland and West- morland.	853	78	10	2	12	14·1	15·4
Herts - - - -	838	64	3	2	5	6·0	7·8
Somerset : Wells - -	832	77	10	1	11	13·2	14·3
Suffolk - - - -	822	95	13	5	18	21·9	19·0
Nottingham City - -	818	78	19	1	20	24·5	25·7
Northumberland - -	781	87	14	6	20	25·6	23·0
Derby Co. - - - -	770	85	16	—	16	20·8	18·8
Sussex, W. - - - -	763	80	16	2	18	23·6	22·5
Berks - - - -	751	70	22	—	22	29·3	31·4
Salop and Montgomery -	750	109	18	2	20	26·7	18·3
Somerset : Cotford -	735	70	29	1	30	40·8	42·9
Yorks, N.R. - - - -	729	88	17	6	23	31·5	26·1
Leicester Borough -	727	65	11	—	11	15·1	16·9
Cardiff - - - -	682	61	9	2	11	16·1	18·0
Carmarthen - - - -	680	54	8	2	10	14·7	18·5
Surrey : Netherne -	675	61	6	1	7	10·4	11·5
Bucks - - - -	665	62	4	—	4	6·0	6·4
Oxford - - - -	658	63	9	1	10	15·2	15·9
Birmingham : Winson Green.	638	115	11	1	12	18·8	10·4
Leicester and Rutland -	636	58	3	1	4	6·3	6·9
Hull - - - -	604	83	9	—	9	14·9	10·8
London, City of - -	589	43	2	—	2	3·4	4·6
Cambridge - - - -	584	53	16	—	16	27·4	30·2
Yorks, E.R. - - - -	560	55	11	—	11	19·6	20·0
Croydon - - - -	535	42	5	—	5	9·3	11·9
Worcester : Barnsley Hall	532	66	6	3	9	16·9	13·6
Hereford - - - -	504	33	6	1	7	13·9	21·2
TOTAL (45 Asylums)	35,218	3,510	543	87	630	17·9	17·9
Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.							
Norwich - - - -	483	38	4	—	4	8·3	10·5
Notts Co. - - - -	471	59	9	2	11	23·3	18·6
Lincs : Kesteven - -	430	29	4	—	4	9·3	13·8
Middlesbrough - - -	415	51	10	1	11	26·5	21·6
Plymouth - - - -	405	27	4	2	6	14·8	22·2
Sunderland - - - -	400	36	10	1	11	27·5	30·5
Newport - - - -	358	34	3	—	3	8·4	8·8
Derby Borough - - -	357	23	4	—	4	11·2	17·4
York City - - - -	355	29	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter - - - -	342	20	1	1	2	5·8	10·0
London : Epileptic Colony	334	10	—	—	—	—	—
Brecon and Radnor -	305	47	6	—	6	19·7	12·8
Isle of Wight - - -	302	21	2	—	2	6·6	9·5
Ipswich - - - -	297	27	1	—	1	3·4	3·7
Yorks, W.R. : ScaleborPark	192	20	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury - - - -	165	14	4	—	4	24·2	28·5
TOTAL (16 Asylums)	5,611	485	62	7	69	12·3	14·2
GRAND TOTAL - -	98,505	9,295	1,355	189	1,544	15·7	16·6



TABLE XIII.—Showing CONTRACTS, approved by the SECRETARY  
ASYLUMS and LICENSED HOUSES,

C. = County. C.B. = County Borough.

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		
1	Beds, Herts and Hunts -	Bedford B. - - -	No
2	Do. do. -	West Ham C.B. - - -	See last column
3	Brecon and Radnor - -	Swansea C.B. - - -	No
4	Bucks - - - -	Reading C.B. - - -	No
5	Chester (Upton) - -	Chester C.B. - - -	See last column
6	Cumberland and Westmorland.	South Shields C.B. - -	No
7	Do. do. -	Gateshead C.B. - - -	See last column
8	Devon - - - -	Devonport C.B. - - -	No
9	Dorset - - - -	Wilts - - - -	Yes
10	Do. - - - -	Hants - - - -	Yes
11	Glamorgan - - - -	Swansea C.B. - - -	No
12	Gloucester - - - -	Gloucester C.B. - - -	No
13	Herts - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	No
14	Do. - - - -	Middlesex - - - -	No
15	Leicester and Rutland -	Derby C. - - - -	See last column
16	Lincoln (Kesteven) - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	No
17	Do. do. - -	Soke of Peterborough - -	No
18	Do. do. - -	Nottingham C. - - -	See last column
19	Monmouth - - - -	Salop and Montgomery C. and Wenlock B.	No
20	Do. - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	No
21	Norfolk - - - -	Great Yarmouth C.B. - -	See last column
22	Do. - - - -	Norwich C.B. - - -	No

OF STATE, for the RECEPTION of PAUPER LUNATICS in various  
in force as on 1st January 1911.

B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
—	—	All	Ordinary charge, plus 5s.	28th Feb. 1860	At 6 months' notice.	
30	—	30	15s.	20th June 1910	30th Sept. 1911	Male patients of West Ham.
75	—	75	14s. 6d. to 17s.	23rd Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1914	
10	20	30	13s.	1st Feb. 1910	31st Jan. 1913	
2	4	6	14s.	1st July 1910	30th June 1915	Certain patients named in the contract.
—	10	10	„	12th Oct. 1908	5th Oct. 1911	
10	35	45	„	30th Sept. 1910	29th Sept. 1913	Gateshead pauper pa- tients.
—	—	140	16s.	14th Dec. 1906	31st Mar. 1912	
30	—	30	14s.	22nd Nov. 1909	31st Dec. 1912	
25	—	25	„	9th Aug. 1910	9th Aug. 1913	
—	150	150	„	27th Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1914	
—	—	—	„	1st Oct. 1906	30th Sept. 1911	All above the number which the County Borough is entitled to send to Wotton Asylum.
10	—	10	15s. 2d.	10th Aug. 1908	30th Sept. 1911	
30	30	60	14s. 7d.	28th Jan. 1909	14th Feb. 1912	
—	15	15	14s.	28th Feb. 1910	31st Mar. 1913	Derby C. lunatic patients.
—	30	30	„	5th Aug. 1909	24th July 1914	
—	—	All	„	15th Feb. 1907	30th Apr. 1912	
20	—	20	13s. 8½d.	18th Dec. 1908	17th Dec. 1911	Notts lunatic patients.
—	20	20	14s.	22nd June 1910	30th June 1913	
50	50	100	„	9th Oct. 1909	31st Dec. 1914	
—	—	100	15s.	24th July 1908	23rd June 1913	Great Yarmouth pauper patients.
—	—	—	„	4th July 1907	30th June 1912	
						Pauper lunatics of Nor- wich Parish under 14 years of age.



TABLE XIII.—Showing Contracts, approved by the Secretary of  
and Licensed Houses, in force as

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>		
23	Norfolk - - - -	Norwich C.B. - - -	See last column
24	Do. - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	No
25	Northampton - - -	Northampton C.B. - -	No
26	Northumberland - -	Salop and Montgomery C. and Wenlock B.	No
27	Oxford - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	See last column
28	Do. - - - -	Middlesex - - - -	" "
29	Somerset (Cotford) - -	Salop and Montgomery C. and Wenlock B.	" "
30	Do. do. - - -	Do. do. - - -	" "
31	Do. do. - - -	Do. do. - - -	" "
32	Staffordshire Asylums, The	*Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part), Walsall C.B., West Brom- wich C.B., and Wolver- hampton C.B.	No
33	Stafford C. (Cheddleton) -	Swansea C.B. - - -	No
34	Suffolk - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	See last column
35	Surrey (Brookwood) - -	Do. do. - - -	" "
36	Surrey (Netherne) - -	Middlesex - - - -	" "
37	Do. do. - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	" "
38	Do. do. - - -	Do. do. - - -	" "
39	Do. do. - - -	Do. do. - - -	" "
40	Do. do. - - -	London C. - - - -	No
41	Sussex, East - - -	Hastings C.B. - - -	No
42	Do. - - - -	London C. - - - -	No
43	Do. - - - -	West Sussex - - - -	See last column
44	Do. - - - -	Brighton C.B. - - -	" "
45	Sussex, West - - -	Bournemouth C.B. - -	No
46	Worcester (Powick) - -	Hereford C. and Hereford B.	See last column

\* This contract applies only as regards that part of Stoke-on-Trent C.B. which was formerly Hanley C.B.

State, for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums  
on 1st January 1911—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
1	—	1	14s.	21st Apr. 1909	22nd Apr. 1914	A certain patient named in the contract.
20	—	20	15s.	30th Apr. 1909	17th May 1912	
—	—	All	14s. for 3 years, then 15s.	24th Aug. 1907	30th June 1912	
18	25	43	12s. 10d.	24th June 1909	31st Mar. 1912	
—	20	20	14s.	17th Apr. 1909	16th Apr. 1914	Patients in Essex Asylum at time contract was made.
20	—	20	14s.	27th Sept. 1910	30th Sept. 1913	Patients from Wandsworth Asylum.
20	—	20	"	24th Mar. 1908	1st May 1911	Pauper lunatic patients of Salop, Montgomery, and Wenlock B.
30	—	30	12s. 10d.	1st Dec. 1908	31st Oct. 1913	" "
10	—	10	"	27th Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1912	" "
—	—	All	Ordinary charge plus portion of rentcharge.	29th Jan. 1892	31st Dec. 1920	
58	—	58	16s. 6d.	24th Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1914	
35	—	35	15s. 2d.	28th Aug. 1908	30th Sept. 1911	Pauper patients of Essex and Colchester B.
25	—	25	"	21st Nov. 1910	21st Nov. 1915	" "
30	30	60	14s.	8th Nov. 1910	8th Nov. 1915	Pauper patients of Middlesex.
30	40	70	15s. 2d.	23rd Aug. 1909	22nd Aug. 1914	
35	—	35	"	25th Nov. 1909	24th Nov. 1914	
—	25	25	"	25th Apr. 1910	24th Apr. 1915	
30	40	70	"	16th Nov. 1910	16th Nov. 1915	
—	—	All	Ordinary charge plus 7s. 6d.	19th May 1899	14th Mar. 1924	
25	—	25	15s.	30th July 1910	14th Oct. 1911	
—	—	24	14s.	1st Mar. 1909	14th Mar. 1911	Idiot pauper children patients.
—	—	10	16s.	30th Sept. 1907	9th Oct. 1912	" ,
70	80	150	15s. 9d.	29th Sept. 1906	31st Jan. 1911	
25	—	25	14s.	23rd Apr. 1909	1st June 1912	Pauper patients of Hereford Asylum.



TABLE XIII.—Showing Contracts, approved by the Secretary of  
and Licensed Houses, in force as

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution ?
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>			
47	Worcester (Barnsley Hall)	Worcester C. - - -	<i>See last column</i>
48	Do. do.	Swansea C.B. - - -	No
49	York, N.R. - - -	Gateshead C.B. - - -	No
50	York, W.R. (Storthes Hall)	Nottingham C.B. - -	No
51	Do. do.	Lancaster C. - - -	<i>See last column</i>
52	Do. do.	South Shields C.B. - -	No
53	York, E.R. - - -	Grantham B. - - -	No
54	Do. - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
55	Do. - - -	Do. do. - - -	No
56	Do. - - -	Gateshead C.B. - - -	No
57	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	No
58	Do. - - -	Grantham B. - - -	No
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.			
59	Birmingham (Rubery Hill)	London C. - - -	No
60	Brighton - - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	No
61	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	No
62	Do. - - -	Middlesex - - -	<i>See last column</i>
63	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	" "
64	Do. - - -	Eastbourne C.B.* - -	No
65	Bristol - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	No
66	Derby - - -	Derby C. - - -	<i>See last column</i>
67	Exeter - - -	Barnstaple B. - - -	No
68	Do. - - -	Tiverton B. - - -	No
69	Do. - - -	Devonport C.B. - - -	<i>See last column</i>
70	Ipswich - - -	Essex - - -	No
71	Do. - - -	Bury St. Edmunds B. - -	No
72	Leicester - - -	Nottingham C. - - -	<i>See last column</i>

\* Approved prior to 1st January 1911, but did not come into force until 1st April 1911.

State, for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums  
on 1st January 1911—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
100	100	200	14s.	15th June 1907	30th June 1912	Worcester Co. pauper lunatic patients.
25	—	25	14s. 6d.	30th Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1914	
40	—	40	14s. & 15s. 9d.†	27th Sept. 1910	30th Sept. 1913	
—	20	20	14s.	14th Nov. 1910	30th Sept. 1912	
50	50	100	„	1st Feb. 1910	1st Feb. 1911	Lancashire Asylums' patients.
20	—	20	„	10th Nov. 1910	14th May 1914	
—	30	30	„	8th Sept. 1910	8th Sept. 1913	
22	—	22	„	18th Oct. 1909	17th Oct. 1912	
6	—	6	„	11th Aug. 1910	11th Aug. 1913	
40	—	40	14s. & 16s.†	4th Dec. 1909	31st Dec. 1912	
—	25	25	„ †	19th Mar. 1910	31st Mar. 1913	
25	—	25	14s.	31st Dec. 1910	31st Dec. 1913	
100	—	100	15s.	24th Mar. 1908	30th Apr. 1913	
30	—	30	„	23rd Dec. 1908	28th Dec. 1911	
—	30	30	„	„ „	„ „	Napsbury Asylum pa- tients. Wandsworth Asylum patients.
25	25	50	13s. 6d. & 14s. 6d.	18th Oct. 1909	31st Oct. 1914	
25	25	50	13s. 6d.	8th Nov. 1909	30th Nov. 1912	
50	50	100	15s. & 17s. 6d.	19th Dec. 1910	1st Apr. 1916	
—	40	40	13s.	31st July 1908	19th Aug. 1911	Derby C. patients.
—	40	40	14s.	11th Oct. 1910	11th Oct. 1913	
—	—	All	„	16th June 1887	At 6 months' notice.	
—	—	„	„	11th Oct. 1886	„ „	
30	—	30	„	1st Dec. 1909	30th Nov. 1914	Patients from Devon- port.
—	25	25	16s.	18th Aug. 1909	4th Sept. 1914	
—	—	All	15s.	13th Feb. 1884	At 9 months' notice.	Notts County patients.
—	20	20	13s. 8½d.	10th Feb. 1909	10th Feb. 1912	

† Exceptional cases as agreed.



TABLE XIII.—Showing Contracts, approved by the Secretary of  
and Licensed Houses, in force as

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution ?
	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>		
73	Leicester - - - -	Middlesex - - -	<i>See last column</i>
74	Do. - - - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	" "
75	Middlesbrough - -	Chester C.B. - - -	No
76	Do. - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	<i>See last column</i>
77	Do. - - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
78	Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	Gateshead C.B. - - -	No
79	Do. - - - -	Do. - - -	No
80	Newport - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	<i>See last column</i>
81	Norwich - - - -	King's Lynn B. - - -	No
82	Do. - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	<i>See last column</i>
83	Do. - - - -	Do. do. - - -	" "
84	Plymouth - - - -	Devonport C.B. - - -	No
85	Do. - - - -	Do. - - -	No
86	Portsmouth - - - -	Southampton C.B. - -	No
87	Sunderland - - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
88	York - - - -	Surrey and Guildford B. -	<i>See last column</i>
89	Do. - - - -	W. Hartlepool C.B. - -	No
90	Do. - - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSE.		
91	Bethnal House - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	Yes
92	Do. - - - -	Do. do. - - -	Yes
	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE.		
93	Fisherton House - -	Bournemouth C.B.* - -	No

\* Approved prior to 1st January 1911, but did not come into force until 31st January 1911.

State, for the reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums on 1st January 1911—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
—	50	50	14 <i>s.</i>	7th Sept. 1910	10th Sept. 1913	Wandsworth Asylum patients. Patients from West Ham Asylum.
—	30	30	„	22nd Nov. 1910	30th Nov. 1913	
40	50	90	„	3rd June 1908	3rd Feb. 1912	
30	30	60	13 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>	28th May 1910	14th June 1915	Essex Asylum pauper patients.
15	6	21	14 <i>s.</i>	12th Dec. 1907	30th Nov. 1912	
10	15	25	17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	7th July 1908	7th July 1911	
—	40	40	14 <i>s.</i>	30th Sept. 1910	30th Sept. 1913	Essex Asylum pauper patients.
30	50	80	17 <i>s.</i>	15th Dec. 1909	27th Feb. 1913	
—	—	All	16 <i>s.</i>	27th July 1908	30th Sept. 1911	
20	—	20	15 <i>s.</i>	24th Dec. 1908	30th June 1914	Pauper patients of Essex and Colchester B. „ „
—	15	15	„	21st Sept. 1908	30th Sept. 1911	
—	30	30	„	24th Feb. 1910	23rd Feb. 1915	
20	—	20	„	27th Oct. 1910	27th Oct. 1915	
—	—	All	16 <i>s.</i>	29th Jan. 1908	24th Dec. 1912	
(except those in Hants Asylum).						
10	18	28	14 <i>s.</i>	22nd Dec. 1909	31st Oct. 1912	Brookwood Asylum pauper lunatics.
—	30	30	15 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	29th Aug. 1906	14th Oct. 1911	
—	—	All	13 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>	3rd Aug. 1907	30th Sept. 1912	
—	8	8	14 <i>s.</i>	15th Dec. 1908	14th Dec. 1913	
—	30	30	18 <i>s.</i>	11th June 1909	13th May 1914	
20	35	55	„	29th July 1910	5th Sept. 1915	
—	—	All	14 <i>s.</i>	19th Nov. 1910	31st Jan. 1916	



TABLE XIII A.—Showing the LOCAL AUTHORITIES BOARDING-OUT PAUPER LUNATICS in INSTITUTIONS under RECEPTION CONTRACTS.

*Names of Local Authorities, with Reference Numbers (see preceding Table).*

## I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.

Derby	-	-	-	-	-	-	15, 66.
Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-	13, 20, 24, 27, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 65, 70, 76, 80, 82, 83, 91, 92.
Hants	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.
Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.
Lancaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.
London	-	-	-	-	-	-	40, 42, 59.
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	14, 28, 36, 62, 63, 73.
Montgomery	-	-	-	-	-	-	19, 26, 29, 30, 31.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	18, 72.
Peterborough, Soke of	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.
Salop	-	-	-	-	-	-	19, 26, 29, 30, 31.
Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	88.
Sussex, West	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.
Wilts	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.
Worcester	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.

## II.—COUNTY BOROUGHs.

Bournemouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	45, 93.
Brighton	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.
Chester	-	-	-	-	-	-	5, 75.
Devonport	-	-	-	-	-	-	8, 69, 84, 85.
Eastbourne	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.
Gateshead	-	-	-	-	-	-	7, 49, 56, 57, 78, 79.
Gloucester	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.
Great Yarmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.
Hastings	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	-	-	22, 23.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.
Reading	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.
Southampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.
South Shields	-	-	-	-	-	-	6, 52, 54, 55, 77, 87, 90.
Stoke-on-Trent	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.
Swansea	-	-	-	-	-	-	3, 11, 33, 48.
Walsall	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.
West Bromwich	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.
West Ham	-	-	-	-	-	-	2, 16, 60, 61, 74.
West Hartlepool	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.
Wolverhampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.

III.—BOROUGHs SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY  
Act, 1890.

Barnstaple	-	-	-	-	-	67.
Bedford	-	-	-	-	-	1.
Bury St. Edmunds	-	-	-	-	-	71.
Colchester	-	-	-	-	-	13, 20, 24, 27, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 65, 76, 80, 82, 83, 91, 92.
Grantham	-	-	-	-	-	53, 58.
Guildford	-	-	-	-	-	88.
Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	46.
King's Lynn	-	-	-	-	-	81.
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-	68.
Wenlock	-	-	-	-	-	19, 26, 29, 30, 31.



## Appendix C.

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### ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

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#### BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

7 July 1910.

IN the eight months which have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 111 patients have been admitted; 41 have been discharged, of whom 36 had recovered; and 51 have died. There are on the books to-day the names of 458 males and 543 females, a total of 1,001. Of these, 7 are private patients, for whom the charge is 20s. a week; and 32 are out-county paupers, all but 3 of whom have been received under contract from West Ham. Thirteen are absent on trial; the remainder, 988 in number, have been seen by us in the course of our visit.

A new lodge has since the last visit been erected at the east entrance; the service pipes for water supply inside the Asylum have been renewed, and the renewing of those of the farm buildings is in progress. Several other improvements of minor importance have also been carried out, and we found the Asylum generally in very good order. The wards and dormitories were fresh and well ventilated, and supplied with objects of various kinds to interest the patients. The beds and bedding were, as a rule, in satisfactory condition; but we found one in Male 9 Dormitory, which had not received proper attention.

The Committee have not as yet taken up the question of improving the stores accommodation, the inadequacy of which was remarked upon in our Colleagues' report last year.

We found the patients neat and tidy in their dress and persons, and generally contented with their treatment, though there were, of course, many who pleaded for discharge. Except in one ward on the female side their conduct was quiet and orderly.

The dinner which we saw served in the dining halls and in some wards consisted of gooseberry pie with rice; it was plentiful, and seemed to be generally popular.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

From the statistical returns for 1909 we learn that there was a good average attendance during the year at the Sunday services in the chapel; and that there was a slight improvement as compared with the previous year in the attendance at the weekly entertainments. The good proportion of 64 per cent. were usefully employed.

An inquest was held to inquire into the case of a man who died from suffocation during an epileptic fit, a verdict of accidental death being returned. With the above exception all the deaths were due to natural causes. In 96 per cent. a post-mortem examination was made. Eighteen per cent. of the deaths were due to phthisis. No bed sore was found to exist at death in any case.

There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease during the period.

Four serious, but non-fatal, casualties are reported, all involving fracture of bones. In three instances the cause was a fall, and in the fourth case a woman was knocked down by a fellow patient.

The general health of the Institution has been good. There were to-day in bed at the time of our visit 5 men and 13 women. Some of these were recently-admitted patients, and several others were kept in bed merely for the day.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is employed. Their record of service is satisfactory on the male side and very good on the female side, only 13 per cent. of the nurses having at the beginning of the year served less than one year, while as many as 49 per cent. could reckon five years in the Asylum. Only 1 attendant has been dismissed since the last visit for misconduct.

The Committee have, we understand, placed in the first class for the purpose of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act all persons who, before the Act came into operation, were permanently employed about the Asylum ; and have further added to the list of permanent employees, and placed, together with the Clerk to the Visiting Committee, in the second class for pension, a number of workmen who were previously not permanently engaged. An addition equal to the amount of contributions payable under the Act has been made to the salaries of existing officers, who, though not entitled to claim, had a reasonable prospect of receiving pensions before the Act.

The case books and other medical records are well kept.

In the absence of Dr. de Lisle we were accompanied round the wards by Dr. Dixon, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, who gave us all the assistance and information we required.

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#### BERKS ASYLUM.

15 March 1910.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by two of our Colleagues in May 1909 there have been admitted 154 patients ; discharged 97, of whom 43 had recovered ; and 59 have died. These changes leave on the books to-day the names of 344 males and 400 females, a total of 744, all of whom are in residence, and have been seen by us in the course of our visit of inspection. Five women are of the private class, for whom the weekly charge is 17s. 6d., and two patients are out-county paupers, chargeable respectively to Burnley and Brentford Unions, the charge for these being 14s. a week ; for home paupers the charge is 9s. 0½d.

At the present time there are vacancies for 26 men and 32 women, but 10 men and 20 women have been removed by the borough of Reading, and are boarded out in Bucks Asylum. The transfer was made at the request of the Visiting Committee, as the Asylum was very nearly full on the female side during the winter.

In some of the wards spring cleaning is in progress, but subject to this they were in excellent order, clean and bright, and well supplied with objects to interest the patients, the supply of flowers in particular being noticeably good for the time of year. The dormitories were well kept, and the beds and bedding clean and sufficient. The w.c.'s of No. 1 Male Ward, with which some fault was found by our Colleagues last year, have been supplied with new fittings, and their ventilation has been improved, and is now satisfactory.

The patients appeared to be well looked after, and were quiet and well behaved. We gave to each full opportunity of speech with us, but while many availed themselves of it to plead for discharge, none preferred any complaint with regard to the treatment received.



We saw dinner served in the hall to a large number of patients of each sex. It consisted of bacon with two vegetables, was adequate in quantity, and seemed to be of good quality, and to give satisfaction to those who partook of it.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit ; one patient has been secluded on four occasions for an aggregate duration of 36 hours.

From the statistical return for 1909 we learn that the high proportion of 4·8 per cent. of the patients were at the end of the year under constant supervision as actively suicidal, and we saw a still higher percentage under similar treatment to-day. The proportions attending the Sunday services in the chapel and the weekly entertainments were, we are glad to observe, again satisfactory, though somewhat below those of the previous year. The numbers taken out for weekly walks beyond the estate and for daily walks on the estate, but outside the airing courts, were also good, and only 7 per cent. were usually confined to the wards and airing courts ; 60 per cent. were usefully employed, 95 of the men in work on the farm and in the gardens.

The deaths were all from natural causes. In 80 per cent. a post-mortem examination was made, in 3 per cent. bed sore was found. Phthisis accounted for 30 per cent., senile decay for 23 per cent., and general paralysis for 20 per cent. No inquest was held. There were to-day 29 patients in bed ; as usual they were chiefly of the old and feeble class. Under epidemic and zymotic disease are returned 3 cases of enteric and several of influenza ; there were 4 cases of scarlatina among the patients, and 1 case among the staff between December 1909 and February 1910 ; in February there was a small outbreak of dysentery, about the same numbers being attacked on the male and female sides.

Seven serious casualties are reported. In one instance a patient sustained a fracture of the collar-bone in a struggle with an attendant. The others were accidental in origin. We saw to-day in bed 3 women recovering after fracture of the femur, due to falls.

The staff of attendants and nurses employed on day duty stood at the beginning of the year in the proportion of 1 to 10·52 patients. Their record of service leaves something to be desired, especially that of the nurses, 41 per cent. of whom have served less than a year and only 9 per cent. over five years.

The case books and medical records are written up to date.

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#### BRECON AND RADNOR ASYLUM.

7 July 1910.

WE have to-day seen all the patients whose names are on the books of this Asylum, and from our own observation, as well as from inquiries we made from the many inmates to whom we spoke, are satisfied that the establishment is, throughout, admirably ordered and administered and with a view to ensuring the comfort and contentment of those who are of necessity under care and treatment. There was an unusual absence of excitement ; we received no complaints ; and the appearance of the patients, as well as the condition of the wards, dormitories, and beds, bore evidence of very careful supervision at the hands of the staff, between whom and the patients there was strong evidence of friendliness and sympathy. The diet seems to be a liberal one ; the dinner to-day consisted of boiled mutton with bread and two vegetables, followed by

rice pudding, and with lemonade as a beverage. We saw in the kitchen quantities of stewed fruit, which are to form part of the evening meal, and we were informed that this addition to the patients' tea is given on two or three evenings a week during the summer months and when fruit is plentiful. The maintenance charge per head per week is : for home-patients, 12s. 4d. ; for out-county patients, from 14s. to 17s. ; and for private patients, from 15s. to 21s.

The connection of the Asylum sewerage system with that of Talgarth, which was in process of being carried out at the time of the last visit by members of our Board, has now been completed, and for the purpose of dealing with the dampness in the walls, which has given the Committee considerable trouble, they have, under advice, caused the outside walls to be well cemented, and have fixed radiators in all the passages. These radiators should, we think, be all guarded with proper galvanized screens. A good deal has been lately done to brighten up the male airing courts ; a library has been formed which has been placed under the care of the dispenser, and although there were not as many books as we should have liked to have seen in some of the wards, there were, we were glad to see, numbers of papers and periodicals. The automatic guard for the steam calender in the laundry is still on order, but the ordinary toilet requisites have now been placed in the w.c.'s on both sides.

Since November 5th, 1909, there have been 59 admissions, 25 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 15 had recovered, and 32 have died. The general health of the patients to-day is good, there being 16 patients in bed, and of these none was seriously ill. The 32 deaths which have occurred during the period under review have all been due to natural causes, about 28 per cent. being ascribed to general paralysis, 18·9 per cent. to phthisis, and 15·5 per cent. to senile decay. There have been only 7 post-mortem examinations (*i.e.*, 22 per cent.) ; this small number being attributable to permission for such inspection being withheld by the relatives of the deceased. In no instance was a bed sore present on the body at the time of death. The only cases of disease of a zymotic nature have been 1 of erysipelas and 3 of diarrhœa ; whilst casualties involving fractures of bones are limited to 2, both in female patients, one of whom fractured a wrist by hammering on a door when in a state of excitement, and the other sustained a fracture of the femur by an accidental fall in the ward.

There are to-day on the books and in actual residence 310 patients, viz., 169 men and 141 women, of whom 10 are private and 59 are out-county patients chargeable to Swansea. There are, at present, vacancies for 23 men and 41 women. No mechanical restraint has been employed, and only 2 patients have been secluded upon two occasions for a total of 6 hours.

As many as 85 per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday afternoon services which are held in the chapel by the Chaplain for members of the Church of England, 2 Nonconformist services are held every week, and for the 24 Roman Catholic patients a monthly service is held. The weekly entertainments are usually attended by 89 per cent. of the inmates, and 91 per cent. are weekly taken for walks beyond the Asylum estate, and the large proportion of 79 per cent. are upon an average in daily employment throughout the year. There is a sufficient staff of attendants and nurses, who are in the ratio of 1 to every 9·4 of the patients. Their record of service is, however, not good, 25 per cent. of the former and 47 per cent. of the latter having under a year's service. One nurse has been dismissed for slapping a patient in the face. The books and medical records are carefully and properly kept.



## BUCKS ASYLUM.

2 May 1910.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues on the 30th October 1909 there have been admitted to this Asylum 124 patients, 60 have been discharged or removed, of whom 42 had recovered, and 33 have died. The result of these changes is that there are now on the books the names of 291 male and 368 female patients, a total of 659. Twenty-three are of the private class received at charges varying from 10s. 6d. to 21s. per week, and 32 are out-county paupers, of whom 29 are from the borough of Reading. The maintenance rate for pauper patients from home unions is 9s. 4d. per week.

We saw, in the course of our visit, all the patients whose names are on the books, with the exception of 2 women now out on trial, and were satisfied with the condition in which we found them as regards their dress and personal tidiness. Their conduct was, with very few exceptions, quiet and orderly, and they appeared to be generally contented with their treatment, though there were as usual many appeals for discharge.

We hope arrangements may be made for the removal of the young boys and girls, of whom we found several in the wards, to another institution where separate accommodation is provided for children.

Further progress has been made in the decoration of the wards, Nos. 14, 15, and 8 having been completed, and also the plastering of the single rooms in Ward 5, and the tiling of several sculleries. The work of redecorating Ward 13 and reflooring Ward 5 is now in hand. The redecoration is in good taste and has had an excellent effect in brightening up the wards, which we were glad to observe are also well supplied with books, pictures, games, and objects of various kinds to interest and amuse the inmates.

The medicine cupboards, to which attention was called by our Colleagues who visited last year, have been altered and improved; but we have suggested some additional safeguards. The inspection pads in the padded rooms still remain hard and unsafe.

The wards and dormitories were everywhere clean and well kept, and the beds and bedding very clean and in good order.

We saw a good dinner of mutton with two vegetables neatly served in the wards; we were glad to notice that the bread was not served out in portions to each diner but placed on a plate from which each could help himself to what he required.

One male patient has, since the last visit, been mechanically restrained on eight occasions for a total of 155 hours, for surgical reasons; seclusion has been employed in the cases of 8 patients on nine occasions for  $17\frac{3}{4}$  hours in all. The statistics furnished to us for 1909 show that during the year there was a good average attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel; but a rather low proportion attended the entertainments. As many as 34 per cent. usually went for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate, and not more than 18 per cent. were usually confined to the wards and airing courts. A good proportion were usefully employed, especially on the female side, where they amounted to 83 per cent.

The deaths since the last visit were all due to natural causes, ascertained in the creditable proportion of 88 per cent. by post-mortem examination. Of these causes, general paralysis accounted for 12 per cent. of the deaths, phthisis for 3 per cent. only, and senile decay for 12 per cent. The only inquest was held upon a female patient who died suddenly from syncope, the result of heart degeneration.

Nine per cent. of the deaths were due to dysentery, of which, and of severe diarrhoea, there have been 6 cases in all, but none of any other form of zymotic disease.

In no case at death was any bed sore present, and, as additional evidence of good nursing, we found no person so suffering at the time of our visit.

Good general health appears to have prevailed since the last visit, and to-day we saw only 33 patients, or 5 per cent. of the whole, confined to bed. Two of them were suffering from fractures of the femur, accidentally sustained, and represented the only serious casualties since the visit of our Colleagues.

A fairly strong and apparently adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging for day duty 1 to every 10·9 patients, and showing not unsatisfactory records of service, for while 24 per cent. have served less than a year, 34 per cent. have been here upwards of five years. No one has, since the last visit, been discharged or allowed to resign on account of misconduct.

The attendants and nurses are, we understand, regularly instructed in first aid and nursing, and receive an addition to their wages on their obtaining the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.

We have seen the classification of the established officers of this Asylum for the purposes of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, as proposed by the Visiting Committee, which has not, however, yet received the consent of the local authority. We notice with surprise that all established officers, except the Clerk to the Visiting Committee, have been placed in the first class.

The many improvements which have recently been effected in this Asylum, and its present general condition, afford evidence of the continued satisfactory discharge of his duties by Dr. Kerr. He has still the assistance of only one medical colleague, by whom the case books are carefully kept up to date.

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#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

11 March 1910.

IN the period of four months and a half which has passed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board the admissions have numbered 48; the discharges 21, 12 of these being on recovery; and the deaths 34. The names of 563 patients are now on the books, of whom 215 are of the male and 348 of the female sex. One of the women is a criminal lunatic, the rest are pauper patients chargeable, except in four instances, to home unions. The weekly maintenance rates charged are for home patients 9s. 11d., for the others 14s.

The accommodation as estimated in the return made to our office is sufficient for 40 more patients on the male side and 30 more on the female side.

Some minor improvements have been completed since the last visit. An unused single room has been converted into a room for the Store-keeper, whose previous room has been utilised as a new office for the Clerk. A new boiler has been supplied to the engine-house. Among improvements in progress we may mention the conversion of Male 3 Ward into an attendants' messroom, following the precedent of the like conversion of a ward on the female side for the use of nurses, which has been a valuable addition to their comfort; and the equipment of a clinical pathology room.



We saw all the patients, except one man who was out for the day in the charge of an attendant, and were satisfied with the condition in which we found them as regards their persons and dress. As a rule they were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, but in one ward where the more turbulent female patients are lodged there was a good deal of noise.

The wards and dormitories were clean and well kept, and the ventilation appeared to be good.

We saw dinner, consisting of beef, bacon, and cabbage, served in the dining halls to a large number of patients. While some spoke well of it, others expressed a different opinion, finding fault not only with to-day's fare but with the diet generally; we thought that the condition of the table-cloth which we saw before the commencement of the meal in the men's hall left much to be desired as regards cleanness.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 4 patients have been secluded on nine occasions for a total duration of  $10\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

From the returns for 1909 furnished to our office we learn that the attendance at the Church of England service held in the chapel on Sunday mornings averaged 29 per cent.; and the attendance at the weekly entertainments 33 per cent., both of which are somewhat low proportions as compared with other Asylums generally. Not more than 17 per cent. were taken weekly for walks beyond the Asylum estate, and 14 per cent. daily on the estate outside the airing courts; and we are sorry to observe that as many as 60 per cent. of those able to walk were still confined altogether to the wards and airing courts.

The deaths since the last visit were with one exception from natural causes, and were verified in 76 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

One inquest was held.

No bedsores were found at death.

The cause of death was phthisis in 29 per cent., heart disease in 29 per cent., pneumonia and bronchitis in 14 per cent., senile decay also in 14 per cent., and general paralysis in 5 per cent.

The general health has been good. There were to-day in bed 21 patients. A few were maniacal, the others recent or senile cases.

No serious non-fatal casualty is reported.

No case of zymotic disease has occurred among the patients, but a nurse died from pneumonia complicating enteric fever.

The staff of attendants is of adequate strength, being in the proportion for day duty of 1 to 9.5 patients on each side. The record of service of the men is satisfactory; but only 7 per cent. of the nurses can reckon over 5 years' service.

The case books are well kept.

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#### CARMARTHEN ASYLUM.

26 January 1910.

We had hoped that we should after our visit to-day have been in a position to report that, in some measure at least, the recommendations which have on so many occasions been made by members of our Board, had been carried out, or had at least received some attention at the hands of the Committee. Such we regret to say is not the case. Nothing has been done in reference to the disposal of the sewage, a scheme which has for long been in contemplation, nor in regard to the reconstruction of and

supply of power machinery in the laundry, or the provision of further accommodation for the patients, although the Asylum is now overcrowded and especially so on the male side. The delay as to these larger and more important matters undoubtedly arises in consequence of the unfortunate disagreement which still exists between the three counties who are jointly liable for the management of this Institution. It is much to be deplored that some amicable or working arrangement cannot be arrived at which would ensure these matters being taken in hand and properly dealt with, as it is neither fair to the Committee themselves nor to the patients, for whose well-being and comfort they are responsible, that such a state of things should continue to exist. As to minor matters, some painting and redecoration has been carried out in one of the wards and dormitories, and some external painting has been done, but with this exception little if anything has been effected to improve the generally shabby condition of many of the wards. It is impossible to enter in detail into all or to point out where repair and renovation is required in order to properly maintain the Asylum in a condition approaching modern requirements, but we cannot omit remarking that the general bathroom on the female side does not appear to have been painted for many years, that the canvas painted padded rooms are antiquated and most inadequate, and the condition of the w.c.'s and of the lavatories is far removed from what is desirable. It is indeed quite evident that, though an attempt has been made to deal with the general painting and white-washing, the artisan staff is wholly insufficient. To one other matter we must draw attention, and that is the absence in many of the baths, particularly in the general bathroom on the male side, of any labelling of the hot and cold water-taps, an omission which might easily result in an accident to patients. The condition of the patients reflects credit on the staff, they were neatly and well clad, apparently content, and from none did we receive any complaints worthy of mention, in regard to their treatment. We saw all in residence and spent some hours amongst them, endeavouring so far as we could to draw them into conversation. From some of them we gathered that they did not see the Committee very regularly, and it is to be observed that there is no entry in the Visitors Book of any visit having been paid to the wards by the Visiting Committee between February 25th, 1909, and July 15th of that year, and that the entry on the latter date does not purport to state that the visiting members did more than interview 3 of the patients and that they were fit subjects for detention. The beds and bedding were in very good order.

Since July 21, 1909, there have been 53 admissions, 34 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 24 had recovered, and 29 have died. The 29 deaths were all the result of natural causes, and in only 19 instances, or less than 66 per cent., were verified by post-mortem examination. No inquest has been held, there has been no case of infectious disease, and the fracture of a fibula, sustained by a male patient in an accidental fall, has been the only casualty at all of a serious nature. No one has been secluded or mechanically restrained. The health of the establishment is good. We found 10 men and 11 women confined to bed, a moderate number at this time of the year; they were mostly helpless epileptics, feeble senile demented, and phthisical cases; none were suffering from illness of an acute character.

There are on the Statutory Books the names of 672 patients, viz.: 351 men and 321 women, of whom 46 are private, and there is 1 out-county patient, chargeable to Brecknock Union. They were all in residence to-day and seen by us. We are at one with our Colleagues in



thinking that some arrangement might well be made for the collection into one ward, so far as their mental state will allow, of the female private patients, as has already been done upon the male side.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 8s. 9d., for out-county 14s., and for private patients from 10s. to 32s.

As many as 5·3 per cent. of the patients are returned to us as actively suicidal, but we find on inquiry that no distinction is made between the supervision accorded to the actively suicidal patients and those who are only potentially so inclined, an arrangement which we do not regard as satisfactory. Over 45 per cent. of the inmates attend at the morning and evening services of the Church of England, and 42 per cent. are present at the weekly entertainments, which, considering the class of patients, are good returns. Afternoon service is held once a month for Nonconformists, and a Roman Catholic priest occasionally visits those who profess that faith. As many as 40 per cent. of the patients walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and 37 per cent. take daily exercise within the grounds but beyond the airing courts, and only 10 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing grounds. The moderate proportion of 48 per cent. are usually engaged in some employment throughout the year, and we think that more than 40 and 30 patients, who are returned as having been employed in the farms and in the laundry respectively, might with advantage have been engaged in these departments.

The staff of day attendants is in the proportion of 1 to every 11 patients, and for night duty there are 3 attendants and 4 nurses. No commencement has as yet been made with the cubicles for the nurses. This we regret, as we feel sure that when provided they will add so much to their comfort. None of the attendants and only 30 per cent. of the nurses have been under a year in the Asylum service, whilst no less than 71 per cent. of the former and 35 per cent. of the latter have over five years' service. We must, however, point out that some of the attendants who were referred to at the visit before last, as then by reason of age or infirmity too feeble to discharge their duties with efficiency, are still here. We hope that in the coming into operation of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act full advantage will be taken of its provisions.

The case books and other medical records continue to be kept neatly and carefully.

#### CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. UPTON, CHESTER.

20 October 1910.

DURING the period of nearly 18 months which has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 351 patients have been admitted, 163 have been discharged or removed, of whom 118 had recovered, and 138 have died. As the result of these changes there are now on the Statutory Books the names of 502 males and 554 females, a total of 1,056. Of these, 13 are out-county patients, chargeable to the unions of Chester, Liverpool, and West Derby. There are no private patients. The present maintenance charge for those chargeable to the unions within the county is 8s. 5½d., and for those chargeable to out-county unions 14s.

The sleeping accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 516 male and 558 female patients, showing but 14 vacancies for the former and 3 for the latter. Some of the day-rooms, and especially in Female Ward 6, struck us as overcrowded when we visited them to-day; but relief will be afforded by the extensions which are to be constructed, and

on part of which work has begun. The part referred to, namely, the new Epileptic Block, will occupy the site of the Superintendent's House, which has been pulled down; it is expected to be completed about June next. The house hitherto occupied by the Chaplain is to be adapted for the Superintendent's use.

Tenders for the erection of the new annexe, plans for which have been approved by our Board, have been received, and are now under consideration by the Committee.

The work of connecting the Asylum drainage with the district sewerage system is in progress.

Most of the recommendations of the Factory Inspector have received attention, though not all in the way suggested by him. Metal covers have been provided for the hydro-extractors, which are not satisfactory; for these wire covers should be substituted, with automatic locks to fasten them down, and a notice should be posted that the extractors are not to be used unless their covers are on.

We have inspected the Bache Hall estate which the Committee propose to acquire, and will shortly report to our Board with regard to it. While generally favourable to the acquisition of the property, provided that it can be obtained at a moderate cost, we think the Committee should definitely inform our Board how the mansion on the estate will be utilised; for in view of its distance (nearly one-third of a mile) from the Asylum, we doubt the practicability of using it as a home for nurses, as has been suggested; though, had it been nearer, it would have been suitable for that purpose.

In the course of our inspection we have seen all the patients whose names are on the books with the exception of two women who are absent on trial, and one man who has escaped and has not yet been re-taken. We have pleasure in reporting that we found them neat and tidy in their dress and persons, especially on the female side, quiet and orderly in their conduct, and comfortable. The wards and dormitories were bright and well kept, and the ventilation was good throughout. The beds and bedding were good, clean, and well attended to. We were glad to observe that moveable spanners have been introduced for the taps in some of the lavatories, and that the same change will be made elsewhere. We have made suggestions to Dr. Grills with regard to the shutters in some of the single rooms, which offer facilities for suicide.

We saw a good dinner of Irish stew served to 364 patients in the dining hall. The patients spoke well of it and of the diet generally; but complaint was made to us of the infrequency with which any vegetables other than potatoes are served.

There is no record of the employment of mechanical restraint on any occasion since the last visit; 26 patients have been secluded on 47 occasions, for a total of 247 hours.

The returns of the Asylum for 1909 show that the proportion of epileptics at the end of the year was somewhat low as compared with the average of Asylums generally. The attendance at the Church of England services on Sunday was as good as the dimensions of the chapel allow; the enlargement of the building which is to be carried out in the near future will render possible an increase in the numbers attending. A weekly service is provided for the Roman Catholics, numbering 163, the officiating priest being paid by the Committee. The satisfactory proportion of 44 per cent. were usually present at the weekly entertainments; we are sorry to observe that as many as 45 per cent. of those able to walk were usually confined to the wards and airing courts. The daily average of 52 per cent., being the same as in the preceding year, were usefully



employed. We think there should be room for improvement here, and we should like to see more of the women working in the laundry.

The deaths, with one exception, were all the result of natural causes, which in the satisfactory proportion of 83 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. The exceptional death was that of a man 66 years of age who died from congestion of the lungs, following a fracture of the thigh, caused by a fall from a step-ladder some months before when he was working with the painter. In this case an inquest was held. We are glad to learn that the only other at all serious casualty that occurred was a Colles' fracture occasioned by the patient being pushed down by another inmate. Dysentery had been the only zymotic disease that has appeared. In all there have been 14 cases, 3 in the male and 11 in the female division. Only 1 is now under treatment and that is convalescing; and the general health of the Institution can be pronounced decidedly good, not many of the 26 men and 34 women whom we found in bed being critically ill.

A sufficient staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, and their record of service is good, only 8 per cent. of the men and 15 per cent. of the nurses having been in the Asylum less than a year, while 54 per cent. and 39 per cent. respectively can reckon upwards of five years' service.

The Committee have placed in the first class for pension under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act all persons permanently employed, except the Roman Catholic chaplain, the organist, and the gatekeeper. They have also given additions to the salaries equivalent to the contributions required by the Act to be made by the employees.

Dr. Lawrence has retired after forty years' service in the Asylum, during the last fifteen of which he has been the Medical Superintendent. The Asylum has flourished under his administration, and of his kindness to the patients, and the esteem in which they held him we have received ample testimony in the course of our visit. Dr. Grills, who has been favourably known to us as Assistant Medical Officer for ten years, has been appointed in his place, and from what we saw to-day we believe he will prove a worthy successor. He has under him three Assistant Medical Officers.

The medical records are generally well kept; but we should like in future to have somewhat fuller particulars of the treatment of the patients given in the case books, and also at intervals rather fuller details of both the mental and the bodily condition of chronic cases.

## CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PARKSIDE.

13 May 1910.

SINCE this Asylum was visited seven months ago by two members of our Board, 115 patients have been admitted; 68 have been discharged, 49 of whom had recovered; and 47 have died. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 1,078, 520 being of the male and 558 of the female sex. Forty-eight are of the private class, who are received at weekly rates varying from 12s. to 20s., and in one instance 42s.; 4 are chargeable to out-county unions, 1 of these being from the city of Chester, and 2 from the Lancashire portion of Stockport Union. The rate for those chargeable to home unions is 9s. 7½d.

According to the estimate of accommodation, as returned to our office, there are now 41 male and 2 female patients in excess of the complement of the respective divisions ; and it would, therefore, appear that when the new villas are opened there will still be no margin for increase on the male side.

These villas, which are designed to accommodate 43 patients of each sex, are now practically complete, and are receiving their furniture ; they will be brought into occupation in the course of a few weeks. They provide suitable accommodation at a very moderate cost. We inspected them to-day and were pleased with what we saw ; we pointed out, however, that the pulls of the w.c. cisterns were not completely protected. A contract for the erection of a private patients' villa, plans for which had been previously approved, has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the work is to be commenced before the end of the month. It is designed to accommodate, when complete, 36 males and 43 females. The laying out of the grounds about the new villas is in progress, and the provision of a new and larger cricket ground is, we are glad to hear, also in hand.

The wards and dormitories were in admirable order, the ventilation excellent, and the rooms well supplied with flowers, plants, and other objects to brighten them and attract the attention of the inmates. We have made some suggestions as to the padded rooms to Dr. McConaghey, who in the temporary absence of Dr. Sheldon, accompanied us through our inspection and gave us every information and assistance we required. In this connection we would observe that our Board think it very desirable that the floors of these rooms should be padded. The reconstruction of the sanitary accommodation of Male Ward 3 and Female Ward 5 is about to be carried out in accordance with plans already approved ; and similar work is contemplated in the near future for Female Wards 1 and 3. Some excellent new bedsteads have been provided for the use of epileptics. The ceilings of the dormitory of Female Ward 7 and the day-room of Female Ward 4 would be the better for whitewashing ; and on various grounds we think it would be well if the stock of clothing and linen were marked for the several wards by the chief attendant on either side, instead of this work being left for the charge attendants to do.

We found the patients on both sides very well and neatly dressed, and tidy as regards their persons. We were pleased to observe the cordial relations which appeared to exist between them and the attendants and medical staff, which afforded evidence that they were well and kindly treated. Though we gave to all full opportunity of speech with us, none complained of the treatment received, and many spoke of it with gratitude.

We saw a good dinner of hot-pot served in the hall at the annexe to patients of both sexes seated at small tables, an arrangement which looked a pleasant one.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit ; 3 patients have been secluded on nine occasions for a total duration of 28 hours.

The general health of the Institution is at present good ; but since the last visit there have been 25 cases of dysentery, all of which but two occurred on the male side. One man is now convalescing from the disease. There has also been one case of enteric fever. Most of the 16 male and 27 female patients whom we saw in bed were aged, feeble people.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, which it is satisfactory to find were in the high proportion of nearly 92 per cent. verified by post-



mortem examination. In 16 per cent. death was certified to be the result of kidney disease, in 21 per cent. of general paralysis, and in only 8·5 per cent. of phthisis. Two deaths were due to dysentery.

Serious casualties have been limited to a dislocation of a shoulder, a Colles' fracture, and a fracture of the humerus, all apparently occasioned by accidental falls.

The statistics of the Institution for 1909 show that the epileptics at the end of the year were in the high proportion of 15·9 per cent. The attendance at the Sunday services was satisfactory, especially in the afternoon; and of the Roman Catholic patients 45 per cent. usually attended the services provided for them. The weekly entertainments were also well attended. As many as 33 per cent. were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, and 47 per cent. for daily walks on the estate and beyond the airing courts, while, we are pleased to note, only 6 per cent. of those able to walk were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. The good proportion of 60 per cent. were usefully employed, but we should like to see more of the women employed in the laundry.

There was an adequate staff of attendants, and their record of service was very good on the male side, where as many as 63 per cent. had served upwards of five years, and was up to the average on the female side.

The Committee have made a classification of the staff for the purpose of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, by which they place in the first class all officers and servants, except the clerk to the Visiting Committee, the organist, two female clerks, and the night watchman, who are placed in Class 2.

We visited the recently acquired farmhouse, where very suitable accommodation has been provided for 10 patients who work on the land. It is in telephonic communication with the main building, and the dormitories are provided with two exits.

The case books continue to be very carefully kept.

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### CORNWALL ASYLUM, BODMIN.

13 October 1910.

WE have to day paid a visit to this Asylum and made a thorough inspection of the buildings, seeing all the patients in residence and giving attention to everything that any of them desired to bring to our notice. Taking into consideration the difficulties attendant upon the administration of this Institution, consequent upon the varied accommodation which is provided, in that some parts of it were erected long since and others at a time when more modern views and requirements prevailed, this place is in our opinion well and carefully managed and with a desire to do what is best for the comfort and well-being of the patients.

The day-rooms and dormitories were cheerful and properly kept, well supplied with books, papers, and periodicals on both sides, and the beds and bedding were throughout in exceptionally good order. The buildings too were, as a whole, well maintained and nicely decorated, but we think that Female Ward D.R. looks rather shabby in contrast with the rest and is in need of some painting and decoration.

Some of the single rooms and dormitories in the old building are in want of better ventilating, and to carry this out in the former will necessitate an alteration of the windows. On the female side we notice that there is no room with irremovable padded floors; this is a great want, as

was exemplified to-day by the fact that a patient in the Kendall buildings had bruised her face badly by striking it against the wooden flooring of one of the partially padded single rooms. A small but not unimportant thing to which we would draw attention is the omission to paste lists of the articles kept in the ward knife-boxes, although we are not unmindful of the fact that the numbers are properly set out in the stock books. The requirements of the Factory Inspector have for the most part received attention, but there has as yet been no automatic guard attached to the calendar. This should receive early attention, and we also consider that the guard railing to the crank of the fly-wheel of the new engine in the engine-room should be made more firm and rigid to ensure safety.

The hot-water service of the women's radiating building has lately been renewed and a new stack erected at the laundry, whilst a new economiser at the latter place, a new weighbridge at the stores, and a new road to the Foster buildings in connection with a new airing court are now in course of construction. We should not omit to mention that the present airing courts are good and well laid out.

With the exception of a few dangerous and troublesome ones we found the patients orderly and well behaved, suitably dressed, and free from complaint—one man did, however, make complaint to-day to us, as he had already done by letter, that he had not had an opportunity of seeing the members of the Committee who pay the statutory visits to the wards for a very long time. He works in one of the workshops, and we would direct the attention of the Committee to the desirability and necessity for systematically trying to see all the patients so as to give each one of them, and more especially, perhaps, the workers, who are not infrequently the more intelligent amongst the inmates, an opportunity of putting their cases or any grievances they may have before them.

Since the 24th of March 1909 there have been 292 admissions, 140 have been discharged, of whom 107 had recovered, and 114 have died. There are to-day in the Statutory Books of the Asylum the names of 975 patients, of whom 461 are males, including 24 classed as private, and 514 are females, including also 24 private patients, and there are 3 out-county patients chargeable as to 2 to the Isles of Scilly and 1 to Barnet Union. Six patients were to-day out on trial, leaving in residence and actually seen by us 969. There are 3 wards on the female side and 1 on the male unoccupied, and according to the returns made to us there are vacancies for 54 men and 82 women. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 10s. 9d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients 15s. 2d. in the general wards, and from 12s. 6d. to 63s. in the private wards. The diet appears to give satisfaction, and we saw a good dinner of roast beef with roasted potatoes and cabbage served in one of the dining halls during our visit. It was hot and well cooked.

One patient has been restrained on eight occasions for 161 hours, and there has been no seclusion.

Only a small proportion of the patients, 18 per cent., attend the Church of England services. The chapel is very inadequate in size for the present requirements, and a much larger attendance would no doubt result with the provision of a larger building. We recommend this matter to the consideration of the Committee.

The good proportion of 49 per cent. and 37 per cent. respectively are usually present at the weekly entertainments and walk out weekly beyond the estate, and the very good average of 71 per cent. are daily engaged throughout the year in some form of employment. The staff of attendants and nurses is satisfactory, there being 1 to every 8.5 patients, and the



very good proportion of 63 per cent. of the former and 38 per cent. of the latter have been over five years in the Asylum service.

The general health of the Asylum is very good, only 11 men and 8 women being confined to bed, and but few of these were seriously ill. We formed the opinion that the sick and infirm patients are carefully attended to, both from the condition in which we found them to-day and from the fact that on none of the bodies of the 114 patients who died during the period under review, was a bed sore found at death. Inquests were held in nine instances. In five of them because the deaths, from natural causes, were either sudden or occurred within a few days of admission; in a sixth, however, the death, from bronchitis, was complicated by an intracapsular fracture of the femur sustained in an accidental fall four days before death; in a seventh because the patient died from cerebral hæmorrhage, the result of a blow from another patient, who has since been removed to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum; in the eighth because the patient who had for years been trusted to work in the painter's shop committed suicide by hanging himself in an outhouse; and in a ninth because the death of the patient (M. P.) was due to scalds occasioned by her having been, contrary to the rules and regulations, bathed by another patient. In this case, which occurred recently, our Board considered that the evidence given at the inquest disclosed such an unsatisfactory state of affairs that the Visiting Committee were asked to hold a searching inquiry. This they did promptly and with the result that 2 nurses were instantly dismissed and the assistant chief nurse and another nurse were censured. The rest of the deaths call for no special mention. We regret to find that it has not been possible to verify the cause of death by post-mortem examination in more than 45 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

The serious non-fatal casualties have been limited to five fractures of bones, all sustained in accidental falls, except in one instance in which the origin could not be discovered.

The Asylum has been free from disease of an epidemic or zymotic character.

The case books are very carefully kept written up to date and the other medical records are also properly kept.

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#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

19 May 1910.

ONE hundred and fifty-three patients have been admitted to this Asylum since it was last visited by members of our Board on the 28th of June 1909; 81 during the same period have been discharged or removed, 65 of them on recovery, and 64 have died. As the result of these changes there are to-day on the books the names of 432 male and 420 female patients, a total of 852. Twenty-five men and 39 women are of the private class, and one man is a criminal lunatic. Sixty-five are chargeable to out-county unions, the bulk of these, namely, 15 men and 39 women, being received under contract from Gateshead, and 10 women under contract from South Shields. The weekly rates charged are: to home unions 9s. 0½d.; to out-county unions 14s.; and for private patients, if in the ordinary wards, 14s. to 17s. 6d.; and if in Cumberland or Westmorland House 21s. to 31s. 6d.

In the course of our visit we have seen all the patients, except one man who was absent on leave, and found them generally well and neatly



dressed and tidy in their persons. We talked with all whom we could get to converse, and gave full opportunity for the making of complaints, but none were made to us which appeared to have solid foundation, and the patients were for the most part contented with their treatment except in respect of their loss of liberty. The health of the Institution is good ; 30 males and 33 females were in bed, but very few of them were suffering from maladies of an active character, indeed a large proportion were in bed in consequence of senile debility. Of the total number more than one-half are daily taken out in their beds from their dormitories and placed in the verandahs, where they evidently enjoy lying.

We are glad to know that the open-air treatment is to be extended, plans having been approved for the erection of verandahs to No. 7 Wards on each side. On the male side the builders are already at work on this improvement. Since the last visit the asphaltting of the paths round the extensions has been completed. Much has been done in bringing the grounds into proper order, and the erection of shelters is in progress. The enlargement of the kitchen, a much needed improvement, will shortly be taken in hand in accordance with plans, the approval of which has just been received.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order and well kept by the staff, and the beds and bedding were clean and good. The ventilation was generally good, except in the Male Basement Dormitory, but there are some single rooms, notably in Male Ward 1 and Female Wards 1 and 2, which should have wire gauze panels in the shutters and ventilators over the doors. The day-rooms were bright and airy, but would be the better for a more plentiful supply of plants and other such objects to interest the patients. Other minor points which we think should have attention are the following :—The waterclosets in the general female airing courts contain pipes, brackets, and cistern chains which need protection ; a bagatelle board in Male Ward 4 is much out of repair ; some of the medicine bottles in ward cupboards require to be provided with labels more clearly indicating their contents ; and a list should be affixed to the inside of the lid of each knife-box showing what it ought to contain. A charge attendant in one of the male wards to-day did not know what number of knives he ought to have, and evidently does not count them, as he should do after each meal.

Dinner was served during our visit in the hall to patients of both sexes. It consisted of rhubarb pie with rice pudding, and bread and cheese to follow. The food was of good quality and liberal in quantity, and the patients spoke well of it. We are glad to hear that the Committee have adopted the suggestion made by our Colleagues last year, that the dietary should be varied so that the patients should not know every day what they were to have for dinner, and that the change is popular with those concerned.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The returns made to our office for 1909 show that there was a fair attendance during the year at the Church of England services in the chapel on Sundays, and a good attendance of Roman Catholics at the fortnightly services provided for them. A fair proportion were usually present at the weekly entertainments. Almost two-thirds of the female patients usually walked out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, a very creditable proportion ; but it has not been the practice for the men to go out on the roads, which we feel sure some of them would enjoy. Dr. Farquharson has expressed his willingness to arrange for some of the male walking parties to be taken outside. It is satisfactory to note that



only 11·6 per cent. of the patients were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. The proportion usefully employed was above the average on the male side, and somewhat below on the female side. A good number of the men are employed on the land, but we should like to see more women working in the laundry.

It is satisfactory to find that in every death the cause was verified by post-mortem examination. An inquest was held in the case of a male patient who through an unfortunate oversight of an attendant succeeded in strangling himself with his handkerchief by tying it round his throat and then to the steam pipe fixed to the skirting of the wall of the dormitory in which he slept. All the other deaths were due to natural causes, 23 per cent. to pneumonia or bronchitis, 17 per cent. to heart disease, 16 per cent. to general paralysis, and 12 per cent. to phthisis. One death was the result of dysentery, the only case of the disease which has occurred. The only casualty of any moment that has happened was the fracture of an ulna brought about by the patient during his excitement, knocking his forearm against the nightstool at his bed.

The staff of attendants is of moderate strength ; their record of service is generally satisfactory.

The Committee have, we understand, drawn up a scheme of classification for the purpose of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, placing nearly all the permanent employees of the Asylum in the first class ; but on being submitted to the County Councils it was referred back for reconsideration.

The case books and other medical records continue to be kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

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### DENBIGH (NORTH WALES COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

9 May 1910.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues on the 12th of last October 100 patients have been admitted to this Asylum ; 59 have been discharged, 44 of them on recovery ; and 67 have died. The result of these changes is that there are to-day on the books of the Institution the names of 457 male and 434 female patients, a total of 891. There is 1 male criminal lunatic, and 28 men and 25 women are of the private class. There are no patients chargeable to out-county unions. The weekly maintenance charge for patients chargeable to home unions is 8s. 9d. ; the private patients, most of whom are lodged in blocks appropriated, one on each side, for their accommodation, pay from 10s. 6d. to 42s. per week.

The male patients are now 22 in excess of the number for which the accommodation is estimated to be sufficient, and the Committee will have to consider what further steps should be taken to provide for their growing needs on this side. There are still 74 vacancies on the female side.

We saw all the patients, except two of each sex who are absent on trial, and were satisfied with the condition in which we found them. They were generally neat and tidy in dress and person, and this was particularly the case with the women. We talked to all with whom it was possible to converse, and found them for the most part contented ; none complained of ill-treatment by the attendants.

A good and substantial dinner, consisting of boiled beef, with excellent potatoes grown on the farm, followed by dumplings, was

served to patients of both sexes in the hall. We think more care might have been used in serving out the portions, which differed considerably in quantity. There was a want of proper order at the saying of grace, several patients being seated, and apparently unawaro of what was going on.

A good deal of painting and redecoration has been carried out since the last visit, and this work is now in hand in the Male Private Block, where also a new dining-room for the patients has been provided. The erection of the new farm buildings has been commenced, and the old buildings have been partly pulled down. The installation of electric bells, telephones, and fire-alarms is in progress.

The following are matters which we think should receive the attention of the Committee. The erection of the new blocks has much curtailed the area allotted for airing courts on both sides, with the result that there is undesirable mixing of classes in the courts which are available, improving and well-behaved patients having to associate with acute cases and with those of degraded habits. We understand that the Committee contemplate forming a new court on the female side, using for the purpose the site of the old farm buildings and some adjacent land, which would be very suitable and would provide a space of something like 2 acres. It would be desirable to divide it into two portions for the different classes who will use it. On the male side we have suggested that a similar airing court of from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 acres might be made by utilising the kitchen garden between Ward 8 and the Isolation Hospital and part of the plantation and field adjoining. The deficiency in the sanitary accommodation for Male Ward 4, which was commented on in the last report by our Colleagues, still exists. We made a suggestion to Dr. Cox as to the way in which the difficulty of increasing the accommodation might be met. The steps leading from Male Ward 3 to the Private Block are dangerously worn and need attention. We again notice that the ventilation of many of the single and other rooms leaves much to be desired.

The wards and dormitories generally were in good order, bright, and well kept. As regards the beds, we found some mattresses which required renewal in the Male Private Block, and in the Female Epileptic Dormitory there was one bed which had been made up wet, showing some negligence on the part of the nurses. We noticed that some bathrooms were not provided with copies of the bathing rules.

The medical records should be better kept. Instances of seclusion have not been recorded, the pathological notes on the male cases have not been written up, many of the cases have not been entered up in the case books with requisite frequency, and many of the notes that have been made are very meagre; minor casualties to patients, such as black eyes, have not been recorded, as they ought to have been, in the medical journal.

The statistics supplied for 1909 show that there was but a moderate attendance during the year at the morning Church of England services and afternoon Nonconformist services held on Sunday in the chapel. The attendance at the weekly entertainments was also below the average of Asylums generally. We are glad to see that as many as 36 per cent. were usually taken out weekly for walks beyond the estate. The proportion of those usefully employed might with advantage be increased, and we should like to see more of the women employed in the laundry.

The general health of the Institution is good. Thirty-eight patients (8 males and 30 females) were in bed, a few on account of their mental state, but most of them because they were suffering from some form of



chronic disease, or were on account of their advanced age too feeble to be up.

The deaths were followed by post-mortem examination in only 42 instances, or 63 per cent. In no case was there a bed sore at death. The causes of death were of an ordinary and natural character, except in one instance, where pneumonia supervened on a fracture of the femur occasioned by a fall during a struggle with a fellow patient. In this case an inquest was held.

There has been no recorded use of mechanical restraint or of seclusion; but as regards seclusion there has been as above stated an omission in making the entries.

The staff of attendants and nurses is somewhat weak numerically, averaging for day duty 1 to 12·4 patients; the record of service is very good, especially that of the attendants, as many as 70 per cent. of whom have served upwards of five years.

We are informed that the Committee have made out a classification of established officers for the purpose of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, which has not yet received the approval of all the local authorities concerned. It places all established officers in the first class.

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#### DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

3 June 1910.

THIS Asylum, which we have visited to-day, is maintained in good order throughout. The wards on both sides are bright and comfortable and are well supplied with various objects to interest and amuse their occupants. The dormitories were clean and the beds and bedding in proper condition. The airing courts are well kept and were looking at their best to-day in the bright summer weather.

The patients were as a rule quiet and well-behaved, and tidy and neat in their personal appearance. Their dress also was good and varied, but we noticed one man in a most unbecoming strong dress which could not fail to have a bad influence on his associates, to say nothing of himself.

There are several points which, in our opinion, require further attention: there are several places where the looped pipes and stiff gas brackets are capable of being made use of by suicidally disposed patients; dwarf doors should be provided in most of the w.c.'s in the interests of decency; the pads of the inspection inlets of the padded rooms are unduly hard and dangerous, while on the male side we noticed that separate drinking mugs or glasses are not provided at dinner for all the patients, and in several of the attendants' rooms razors and knives were to be found in unlocked drawers, instead of being kept under lock and key as they should be in all cases.

There is great need for the provision of a general bathroom on both sides of the establishment; under present conditions it is impossible for the supervision of the bathing of the patients by the head attendants or their deputies to be really effective, a matter to which we attach great importance in the interest of the patients.

There were several children of both sexes warded with the adults in the ordinary wards. We think that every effort should be made to board out these juvenile patients in institutions where special accommodation is provided for them.

Since our Colleagues' visit on March 22nd, 1909, the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

—							Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	133	237
Discharges	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	79	121
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	43	69
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	46	89

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 370 men and 389 women, making a total of 759. All of them were in residence, and seen by us to-day, with the exception of 1 man who is out on trial. There are vacancies for 3 men, but the female side is overcrowded by 19, in addition to which 15 women are boarded out under contract in the Leicester County Asylum at Narborough. Under these circumstances, we desire to repeat the recommendation made by our Colleagues last year, that the Committee should take steps to provide for the future needs of the county in respect of increased asylum accommodation.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 9s. 11d. for home patients. There are no out-county patients, but there are 1 patient of the private and 2 of the criminal class, for each of whom 21s. per week is paid.

We saw a good dinner of boiled fish, with potatoes and bread, served in several of the female wards, while that on the male side consisted of pig's fry, potatoes, and bread. On both sides the dinner was well cooked and seemed to be much appreciated.

The only complaints we received related to the subject of detention.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 3 patients have had to be secluded on seven occasions for a total of 48 hours.

Of the 89 deaths which have occurred since the last visit, 97 per cent., or all but 3, were followed by post-mortem examination, bedsores being present in only 2·2 per cent. of them; this is creditable to the nursing of the sick, especially in relation to the fact that no patient was so suffering at the time of our visit to the wards to-day. In 11 per cent. of the deaths the cause was ascertained to be general paralysis, in 44 per cent. senile decay, and 2·2 per cent. dysentery, of which last disease 27 cases have occurred and been distributed over most of the months since March of last year.

Phthisis caused the deaths of 27 per cent. of the patients, a large proportion, which shows the importance of provision being made at an early date for the open air treatment of tubercular cases in verandahs attached to the infirmaries.

One inquest only was held, and that upon a man who died from natural causes, but was ascertained at the post-mortem examination to have fractures of ribs, evidently sustained long before admission.

In two instances accidental falls caused fractures of the thigh, besides which there have been no serious non-fatal casualties.

The general health appears to have been good, and only 10 patients, or 1·3 per cent. of the whole, were confined to bed during our visit to-day.

There is nothing in the annual returns made to our Board that calls for special comment, apart from the fact that no patients are taken out for walks beyond the Asylum estate. We most strongly deprecate the confinement of all patients within the grounds of the Asylum, however attractive they may be, and think that quiet and well-behaved patients



should in all cases under proper safeguards be allowed to go outside the Asylum estate, so that they may enjoy a change which is often very beneficial to them and cannot do any harm to the outside public.

The patients are in immediate charge of a sufficient staff of attendants and nurses, who average 1 to every 9·9 of them for day duty, and can show a very good record of service.

Forty-four per cent. of both sexes and 53 per cent. of the men have served upwards of four years in this Asylum, while 21 per cent. of both sexes can count less than a year's service. Five have been discharged, or allowed to resign to escape discharge for offences which did not affect the care and treatment of the patients.

In the classification of the established officers and servants for the purposes of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, the Committee have acted on the principle which regulated the scheme of pensions which was in force in this Asylum before the passing of the Act, and have only placed in Class I. such officers and servants as can really be said to have the care and charge of patients in the ordinary course of their employment.

The case books are well written up in new books, which have enabled many of the older case books to be put out of use.

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#### DEVON ASYLUM.

19 March 1910.

THE work of general decoration and renovation has been carried on somewhat extensively during the 12 months which have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues, including the replastering of Female Wards 1 and 2, a by no means unimportant improvement in our opinion. The establishment is well kept and ordered throughout, and especially were we pleased with the wards which have lately been entirely redecorated, where the colouring and renovation give an air of brightness, comfort, and warmth, which cannot but reflect favourably on the patients. The wards and dormitories, including the beds and bedding, were in the matter of cleanliness all that could be desired, there was a fair supply of books, papers, and magazines, but several of the pianos, which appear to be a good deal in use and which undoubtedly help greatly to amuse the patients, were out of order and seemed to require a certain amount of repair or attention at the hands of the tuner. The ventilation of some of the single rooms, to which we drew the attention of Dr. Davis, would be much improved were panels of small meshed galvanized wire inserted in the shutters for use during the summer season, when the ordinary ventilating appliances are not in active operation. There are also some old arc-shaped wooden shutters in Female Ward 6, which would be rendered safer against suicidally-inclined patients were the present ventilating apertures covered with material of a like character.

The patients on both sides were neat in dress and personal appearance, free from complaint, and orderly in their behaviour.

Since the 19th March 1909, there have been 250 admissions, 116 discharges, 93 on recovery, and 146 have died. There are now on the Statutory Books of the Asylum 1,342, of whom 578 are men and 764 are women, including one private patient and 152 out-county patients, chargeable respectively to the extent of 148 to Devonport, and one each to Exeter, Tunbridge, Fordingbridge, and Lymington.

Four patients were out on trial when we went round the wards yesterday, and one man had escaped the day before and not been recaptured,

leaving in actual residence and seen by us 1,337. We spoke to all of those who were capable or desirous of entering into conversation.

According to the returns made to the Board with regard to the sleeping accommodation, there is overcrowding on the male side to the extent of 10 patients, but room on the female side for 21 more patients.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 3d., for out-county patients from 14s. to 16s., and the private patient 30*l.* per annum. There has been no seclusion, but 9 patients have been mechanically restrained on 77 occasions for a total period of 729½ hours. We saw dinner served yesterday. It consisted of well-baked fish with potatoes, parsnips, and bread, was ample in quantity, served warm, and seemed to give general satisfaction, but we think that the nurses engaged in serving out the portions should take greater care to see that proper and fair quantities are supplied indiscriminately to all of the patients. We noticed a general shortage of mugs on the dinner tables, due apparently to some mistake on the part of the contractor.

We regret to have to report that during the period under review as many as 149 patients have been attacked with dysentery, 27 fatally, that there have been a number of cases of diarrhoea, and that 5 female patients and a nurse have suffered from typhoid fever, one of the patients succumbing to the disease. There are at present 15 dysenteric cases under treatment and 2 convalescent typhoid cases. Dr. Davis assures us that everything possible is being done to improve the sanitary condition of the Institution. Cases as they occur are promptly sent to the Isolation Hospital; disinfection of clothing and bedding is being carefully carried out, the drainage system, in which some serious defects have been found, is being thoroughly overhauled, under the supervision of the county council surveyor, many of the w.c. flushing tanks are to be replaced by others of improved type, and samples of the drinking water have been analysed and others are now in the analyst's hands. We think that it would also be well to have an analysis made of the water that is intended to be reserved for use in the steam boilers, washhouse, w.c.'s, and general bathroom, as it may have become more unfitted for drinking purposes and yet have been drunk by the patients. With two exceptions, the 146 deaths were the result of natural causes, which in 71 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. The excepted deaths were those of a man who, while out on trial, committed suicide by drowning, and of an aged man who died of hypostatic pneumonia, following upon an accidentally sustained fracture of the thigh. The still small proportions of only 29 per cent. and 28 per cent. of the patients attend the morning and afternoon services on Sunday, respectively. There are no services held for those of the Roman Catholic faith, but a priest, whose travelling expenses are paid, visits the patients professing that form of religion, who number 25. The rather good percentage of 32 per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and as many as 35 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, whilst we are glad to see that 60 per cent. of the men and 74 per cent. of the women are on the average daily engaged in some useful form of employment throughout the year, but we think that a larger number than 52 of the patients might with advantage be employed in the laundry.

The staff is adequate, being in the proportion of 1 attendant to every 8·7 of the males, and 1 nurse to every 9·4 of the female patients for day duty. For night duty there are 10 of each sex. The very fair proportion of 39 per cent. of the attendants and the distinctly good number of 33 per cent. of the nurses can show over five years in the Asylum service. The case books and medical records are on the whole well kept.

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## DORSET ASYLUM.

23 April 1910.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, which is maintained throughout in excellent order. Herrison, the part of the Institution where the majority of the private patients of both sexes reside, was looking very attractive, the gardens very bright with spring flowers, and the accommodation there provided is most comfortable. The wards of the main building are also very well kept and supplied with every sort of object to give them an air of domesticity, and to interest and amuse the patients. The dormitories are clean and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding in proper condition.

We may here mention that the rooms in the older part of the building which our Colleagues last year thought required restoration have now been replastered in bright colours. Several improvements have been carried out in the course of the year, amongst which we may particularise solaria for recent cases on both sides, two additional dormitories to accommodate 11 patients in each, and a new photographic and dark room. We found to-day work in progress on a solarium in connection with the ladies' block at Herrison.

We were much struck with the large number of senile cases we saw in many of the wards throughout the Institution, especially on the female side, many of whom appeared to us to be far more suited for workhouse treatment than for detention in an asylum. We think that strong efforts should be made to retain these old people in the workhouse, where they will be more likely to spend their declining years in happiness and contentment than when they are removed from their friends and the surroundings to which they are accustomed.

Since February 1909, when this Asylum was last visited, 228 patients have been admitted, 126 discharged or removed, of whom 61 had recovered, and 100 have died. There are now on the books the names of 849 patients, in the proportion of 388 men to 461 women. Two women were out on trial, but with these exceptions all the patients were in residence, and seen by us in the course of our visit. The private patients number 182; of these, 44 gentlemen and 59 ladies are at Herrison, where there are also 5 men and 8 women of the pauper class. There are 20 out-county patients, 19 of whom are received under contract from the Wilts County Asylum and the other one is chargeable to the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell.

There are to-day vacancies for 37 men and 14 women, so that it is extremely important in the interest of the proper lunacy administration of the county, that the merely senile cases, whose admissions recently have been quite abnormal, should as far as possible be kept in the workhouses.

The maintenance charges per head per week are for home patients, 9s. 0½d.; for out-county patients, 14s.; and for private patients, from 10s. 6d. to 42s.

We found the patients very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and exceptionally free from complaints. There were, of course, many appeals for discharge, but no other complaints of a serious character.

We saw a good dinner of potato pie and bread served in some of the wards on the female side, and of stewed steak with two vegetables and bread on the male side.

The dinner was evidently appreciated, and no one spoke unfavourably of the dietary.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The causes of death, verified in 88 per cent. by post-mortem examination, included general paralysis 9 per cent., phthisis 15 per cent., whilst senile decay accounted for no less than 26 per cent.

No inquests have been held.

Apart from some cases of influenza, the Asylum has been free from any zymotic disease.

Six patients, only one of whom was a male, have sustained fractures of bones, due in all the cases to accidental falls.

The general health is very good, only 24 patients being to-day in bed, including a certain number who were not physically ill, but were either recent admissions or suffering from excitement.

The proportion of epileptics to the total number in residence is to-day 8·4 per cent., and that of the actively suicidal 0·7 per cent.

The Sunday services in the pretty chapel are usually attended in the morning by 36 per cent. of the patients, and the evening by 32 per cent. ; 41 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, while of those able to walk only 2 per cent. are confined entirely to the wards and airing courts ; 68 per cent. are usefully employed.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8·7 patients. The duration of service is good, 41 per cent. having been in the Asylum service more than five years, and only 9 per cent. less than a year.

Dr. MacDonald, who continues to administer this Asylum with much zeal and ability, and is on very good terms with his patients, has the assistance of three medical officers.

The medical records are well kept ; the loose-leaf system has now been adopted for the case books.

## DURHAM ASYLUM.

22 June 1910.

WE have yesterday and to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum.

Since our Colleagues' visit in March of last year the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

—							Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	267	226	493
Discharges	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	166	323
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	122	213
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	71	179

The patients upon the Statutory Books number 1,503, in the proportion of 817 men to 686 women ; 2 men and 6 women were out on trial, but with these exceptions all were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit to the wards. There are 9 patients of the private class, and 1 out-county patient chargeable to Newcastle-upon-Tyne. At the present time there are resident in the Asylum 116 patients belonging to the county borough of Gateshead and 86 to the county borough of South Shields. Trimdon House has quite recently been given up and its occupants brought back to the Asylum. According to the return made



to us there are vacancies for 23 men and 65 women, but this includes the use of the temporary building for 40 patients of the male sex, the danger of which, for the reception of patients, has been repeatedly pointed out by our Colleagues, and which ought to be given up on the earliest possible opportunity.

Very little has been done during the last 15 months in the way of alterations or improvements, and in our opinion a great deal is required, especially in the older parts of the building, to bring them up to anything like modern requirements. We would especially draw attention to Female Ward 4, where 31 women of the most turbulent class are housed in cramped and gloomy surroundings with few, if any, objects to interest and amuse them, and where, as is invariably the case under such conditions, there was a great deal of quite unnecessary noise and excitement. The w.c. accommodation in this ward and in the ward below it, Female 2, is also entirely insufficient.

Some of the matters pointed out by our Colleagues have received attention, but no fresh arrangements have been made for any outside independent stocktaking at the stores such as is now usual in asylums, and works well. We noticed also several points in some of the w.c.'s throughout the establishment which might be made use of by suicidally-disposed patients, amongst others some quite useless roller blinds within easy reach.

Speaking generally, the wards themselves are comfortable, and some attempt is made to provide them with objects of interest, but, although open bookshelves have now been placed in most of them, the books themselves are neither very plentiful nor interesting; we had complaints on this subject from some of the more intelligent patients, and think it would be well if the care of the library were made over to the chaplain, as is the usual practice, instead of being left to the care of the clerk.

The dormitories were clean and for the most part airy; in some of them we found large fires maintained during the day, which may be quite necessary in the winter months but can hardly be required in the middle of summer; the dormitories in the two cottage blocks, which are in other ways in very good order, would be much improved if the boards were dry rubbed and partly covered with linoleum.

We were not at all satisfied with the general condition in which we found the beds and bedding; holes, more or less considerable in extent, were to be found in a very large number of the sheets, which would appear to point to some defect in the laundry machinery, the exact nature of which we were unable to locate, and to considerable remissness in the general mending and supervision of the bedding; the actual washing of the sheets also is unsatisfactory, and some of the mackintosh sheets we found in a condition which showed that they had not been properly scrubbed before being replaced on the beds.

The majority of the patients were quiet and orderly, and fairly free from complaints except on the subject of their detention. We received no complaints that call for special mention here. Their dress and general tidiness was fair, but we take great exception to the stuff of which many of the strong dresses for the women are made; they are of a wincey material and in addition to being of a black or very dark-grey colour they stand washing very badly, and are much below the standard of such garments to be found in other asylums.

There was an entire absence throughout the w.c.'s of the Asylum of the cheap toilet requisites which are now almost universally provided.

The dinner yesterday consisted of a good pea soup followed by bread and cheese, and to-day of meat-pie. The food generally appears to be

good and sufficient, and we received no complaints on the subject of the dietary.

Mechanical restraint has been used in the case of 13 patients on 55 occasions for a total of  $557\frac{1}{4}$  hours. There has been no seclusion, inasmuch as there is no padded room in the Asylum, a condition of affairs which would hardly be permitted in an ordinary workhouse. Without this essential equipment it must be extremely difficult for the staff to deal with the excitable and turbulent patients, of whom this Asylum appears to contain more than an average share, and we most strongly hope that its place is not taken by an excessive use of drugs and other medicines of a sedative character.

The weekly maintenance charge is 11s. 1d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and from 12s. to 17s. for private patients.

The proportion of patients attending the Church of England services in the chapel on Sundays remains low, as well as of those who are usually present at the weekly entertainments. Except a few who are allowed parole, no one is taken out for walks beyond the Asylum estate. Fifty-two per cent., a rather low average, are usefully employed.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·7 patients; their length of service is good, for, whereas only 3 per cent. have been in the Asylum for less than a year, 70 per cent. of the men and 37 per cent. of the women can show more than five years' service.

No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

Of the deaths, 20 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 18 per cent. to phthisis, and 14 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 75 per cent. of the total deaths. Bedsores were found at death in 21 instances.

Fourteen inquests were held. In 7 of them a verdict of death from natural causes was returned. Of the other 7, in one case death was ascribed to congestion of the brain through dislocation of a hip joint caused by a fall, in another the patient was found dead on the beach at Whitburn while on leave, the verdict being suicide whilst temporarily insane; in the other 5 cases death was held to be due to various disorders accompanied or accelerated by injuries sustained before admission to the Asylum.

The serious non-fatal casualties include 5 cases of fractures and 3 dislocations caused by falls, one patient had his jaw fractured by a blow from another patient.

Two cases of erysipelas occurred in June and August, 1909, and a case of scarlet fever in October. A nurse of No. 2 Ward had enteric fever in November, and since then 2 cases have occurred among patients of the same ward, and at the present moment another patient from the same ward is under treatment for what is almost certainly enteric fever.

The case of a patient now in the Female Infirmary calls for remark. She broke open the cupboard in a lavatory and drank some of the thymocresol which was stored there for disinfecting purposes. The beeswax and turpentine stored in the same cupboard is kept in a padlocked tin, and it would be well to take the same precaution with regard to the disinfectant in question, which is a dangerous irritant.

With regard to the large bottles of purgative mixture kept in the wards, we have been assured that, for the future, purgatives will be issued for patients from the surgeries, only as required.

The general health has been good.



There was nothing special in the cases of those who were in bed at our visit.

From the notices posted in the Asylum it appears that for the purposes of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, the Committee have placed most of the established officers and servants in Class 1 without much differentiation of the extent to which they have the care and charge of patients.

Dr. Skeen has the assistance of three medical officers, and the case books and other medical records appeared to be brought up to date and in order.

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### ESSEX ASYLUM, BRENTWOOD.

5 March 1910.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by our Colleagues, in May 1909, there have been admitted 564 patients, discharged 336, of whom 153 had recovered, and 196 have died. As the result of these changes, there were, when we commenced our visit yesterday, the names of 1,861 patients on the books of the Institution, 720 being of the male and 1,141 of the female sex. Of the men, 71 are accommodated at Harold Court; and of the women, 57 are at the Chesnuts and 55 at Brunswick House. Twelve women are absent on trial, and thus the number resident in the Asylum is 1,666, namely, 1,017 females and 649 males. Forty-five are of the private class and 5 are out-county paupers; the rest are chargeable to home unions, for whom the weekly maintenance rate is 10*s.* 9*d.* There are in addition 578 patients boarded out in other Asylums. There are at the present time vacancies here for but 15 men and 8 women, and as the temporary buildings are still in use it is evident that there will be plenty of occupants for the new Asylum at Colchester when completed.

Good progress has been made with the new central kitchen, which is approaching completion and will, before long, be opened for use. It should afford a valuable addition to the resources of the establishment. The improvement of the laundry, which is deficient in power supply and has no drying ground, is under consideration by the Committee. A considerable amount of redecoration has been carried out, and in several wards decorators were at work during our visit.

In the main building, however, the wards are from their construction not as cheerful and bright as those of Asylums of later date and not as much is done as might be to render them more attractive with pictures and other objects of interest. This was especially noticeable in the refractory wards, where there was a good deal of noisy excitement during our visit. We would suggest that a new piano should be supplied to take the place of the instrument we saw in one of the female wards, which is quite unfit for use.

The wards and dormitories were clean and well kept and the air was everywhere fresh and pleasant. The beds and bedding were clean and in good order.

The patients were generally well and neatly dressed and in satisfactory personal condition; their conduct, except in the refractory ward, was quiet and orderly, and they appeared to be, with few exceptions, contented with their treatment. Though we conversed with all with whom it was possible to do so, we heard but few complaints, and none calling for mention here.

We saw dinner served yesterday in the female wards, consisting of boiled rabbit with vegetables, which seemed to be popular with those who partook of it.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit ; 76 patients have been secluded on 1,350 occasions for an aggregate of 5,963 hours.

From the returns furnished to our Board for 1909, we learn that the percentage of actively suicidal patients at the end of the year was only .2. The attendances during the year at the Sunday services in chapel averaged no more than 15 per cent. in the morning and 21 per cent. in the afternoon. Nineteen, or 26 per cent., of the Roman Catholic patients usually attended services of their religion provided at a chapel near to the Asylum by a priest who received payment for his ministrations to them. Only 22 per cent. of the patients were usually present at the weekly entertainments ; there was a fair percentage of those taken out for weekly walks beyond the grounds, but we are sorry to observe that as many as 58 per cent. were usually confined to the wards and airing courts. Not more than 46 per cent. were usefully employed.

Of the deaths since the last visit, pneumonia and bronchitis accounted for 18 per cent., general paralysis for 12 per cent., kidney disease and senile decay for 10 per cent. each, epilepsy for 9 per cent., and organic brain disease and heart disease each for 6 per cent.

Three inquests were held and, except in these instances, the deaths were from natural causes, verified in 59 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

Bedsore were found in 4 per cent. of the total number.

The general health has been good. There were to-day in bed 63 of each sex. Among these, besides several old and feeble persons, a good many were under treatment for influenza and others were recovering from mumps. There was no history of bed sore among them.

Under zymotic disease there are entries of 23 cases of influenza among the staff in the early part of this year, and between June last and the present date 71 patients have been attacked. The type was mild. During the same period there have been 13 cases of dysentery, 6 of enteric and 4 of mumps.

The serious non-fatal injuries were 5. In all there was fracture of bone ; 3 were the result of accident and in 2 instances the patient had been pushed down by one of the others in the wards.

The staff of attendants and nurses is in the proportion for day duty of 1 to 9.5 and 1 to 11.7 of the male and female patients respectively. Their record of service continues to be good, only 7.5 per cent. of the men and 20.5 per cent. of the women having been in the Asylum less than a year, while as many as 72 per cent. of the former and 37 per cent. of the latter can reckon over five years' service.

The case books and other medical records are well kept.

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### BRUNSWICK HOUSE, MISTLEY.

27 May 1910.

THIS house continues to be maintained in good order, and to provide comfortable accommodation for the patients generally. We have to-day found all the rooms, beds, and bedding very clean, and the day rooms bright and cheerful. The patients resident are 55, all of them women, and we have seen and spoken to them all. They were neatly dressed and seemed upon the whole contented and comfortable. We had some appeals for discharge, but no complaints of roughness or want of attention on the part of the staff.



One woman was confined to bed, where she has been for upwards of a year. At the Asylum she could be got out, as she should be, and be provided with the necessary appliances, such as a wheel and bath chair. Here she has no change of position or scene, and we recommend her removal.

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#### THE CHESTNUTS.

27 May 1910.

WE have this day visited this branch house of the Essex Asylum, and seen the 56 patients now under treatment here. They were neatly and suitably dressed, and appeared to be well cared for. Some complained of their detention, but none of the way they were treated. Their health, except in the case of one whom we found in bed, is satisfactory.

The house is in good order, clean and well kept. We noticed that the single room on the first floor is unprovided with a second exit for use in case of fire. A door should be placed at the top of the back stairs, and on that and on the door to the front landing should be painted: "To be kept shut at night."

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#### HAROLD WOOD.

5 March 1910.

WE have to-day visited this branch house of the Essex Asylum, and seen the 71 male patients now housed here. We found them well and neatly dressed and appearing to be well cared for, quiet, and contented. The house is generally in good order, but the dining hall is in need of redecoration, which we understand it will shortly receive. The beds and bedding are in very good condition.

The establishment consists of the head attendant and his wife and 4 other attendants.

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#### GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

25 January 1910.

THE works which have been carried out since the last visit by the Commissioners to this Asylum in July 1909, though not of any great importance, have undoubtedly improved the general condition of the establishment. They consist for the most part of the ordinary and usual decoration and renovation necessary for the proper maintenance and upkeep of the building, and the improved ventilation of some of the single rooms. We could not help observing that in some of the w.c.'s at Angelton the ventilation is far from good, and their condition on this account by no means inoffensive. The undertakings now in progress or in actual contemplation are more considerable. They include the construction of new sewage disposal works at Parc Gwylt, at which a beginning has already been made, and the improvement of the water service at both Asylums, and of the heating apparatus at Parc Gwylt. The latter two projects, though not commenced, have received the sanction of the Committee, who, we understand, propose shortly to put the work up for tender. The erection of six cottages at Angelton and ten at Parc

Gwyllt for the accommodation of attendants is under consideration. If proceeded with, as we hope they may be, they will, we feel sure, be found a most useful addition. It is also intended to further improve the airing courts at Parc Gwyllt by converting the site of the demolished temporary buildings into a playground for the boys, who are there under treatment. The wards, dormitories, and bedding are in good order, but a considerable amount of painting, papering, and whitewashing is still necessary. The contrast between those which have lately been in the hands of the decorators and those as yet untouched is so great as to point to the fact that the renovation has been somewhat delayed. There was a good supply of papers and periodicals, and the stock of bound magazines and illustrated papers is gradually being increased. For greater safety in the wards, boxes with spring locks should be provided for the knives and torks in daily use, which are at present simply placed loosely in a locked cupboard.

As to the patients themselves, amongst whom we spent the whole of yesterday and part of to-day, we were satisfied with their appearance and the condition of their clothing, but suggest that a larger number of soft cloth boots be provided, more especially for the use of the old women who spend most of their time indoors. A few complaints were made to us by patients as to their treatment by nurses and attendants, on which, however, after due inquiry, we do not consider that any reliance can be placed—on the other hand, many of the inmates spoke exceedingly well of the treatment they had always received at the hands of the staff. There was, however, a considerable amount of discontent amongst them, which was openly and voluntarily expressed to us in reference to their diet. As to the allowance of bread and cake or their quality, we feel sure there is no ground for complaint—the quality is very good and the allowance liberal. Judging, however, from the dinners we saw served yesterday in the dining hall, and in one of the wards at Angelton, we cannot but think the complaints in this direction to be well founded. The dinner consisted of boiled beef, potatoes, and bread. The plates were cold, a considerable percentage of the potatoes were unsound, and although the portions served out to the men were for the most part sufficient, this was certainly not so in regard to many of the women. The portions set apart for the various tables were in no way properly divided; but wholly apart from this, some of the meat was such that, though possibly most suitable for soup or stock, it should never have been issued as table meat, consisting as it did of gristle, bone, and fat. We do not think sufficient care is exercised with regard to these matters, and so insufficient was the division at some of the tables, that, on our pointing this out, the meal had to be supplemented with bread and cheese. We trust that immediate and active attention will be given by the Committee to this, so considerable a question in the management of the Asylum. It is not the first occasion that their attention has been drawn to it by members of our Board, and it was very directly referred to in the last report made on this Asylum, when it was pointed out how important a good and simple diet is to the contentment and well-being of the patients, a remark in which we fully concur and desire so far as we can to emphasise.

The general health of the Institution is good, and those confined to bed appear to be well and carefully nursed.

Since the 20th July 1909 there have been 158 admissions, 63 have been discharged or removed, 41 on recovery, and 86 have died. Inquests have been held in two instances, namely, that of a man who died from cerebral softening, but who 10 weeks before his death sustained a fracture of a rib through falling when getting out of bed, and that of a woman



who committed suicide by cutting her throat in circumstances which were reported to our Board at the time, and did not entail blame on any member of the staff. The rest of the 86 deaths were due to natural causes, which in only 61 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. Of the total deaths, 23 per cent. were attributed to phthisis and 13 per cent. to general paralysis.

The other important casualties comprise 4 fractures and 2 dislocations, all the result of accidental falls, and a serious attempt at suicide made by a man not suspected of any inclination to injure himself, who cut his throat in the dining hall at dinner time with a piece of corset steel, which it is thought he must have picked up and secreted when out in the grounds. Except for a few cases of influenza the Asylum has been free from disease of an infectious character.

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 1,632 patients, viz., 864 men and 768 women, of whom 35 are private patients. Three of the patients are classed as criminal. There are 3 out-county patients chargeable respectively to West Ham, Derby, and Chester. Five patients were, at the time of our visit, out on trial, leaving 1,627 in actual residence and seen by us.

The maintenance charge per head per week is : for home patients, 9s. 11d ; for out-county, from 14s. to 21s. ; and for private patients, from 10s. 6d. to 28s.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 9 patients have been secluded on 49 occasions for a total in all of 259 $\frac{1}{3}$  hours.

A very fair proportion of the inmates, viz., 38 per cent., attend the morning and evening Sunday services of the Church of England ; there are weekly services for the Nonconformists, and for the 117 patients of Roman Catholic faith there are fortnightly services, at which 40 of them are usually present. The weekly entertainments are usually attended by the good proportion of 43 per cent. ; 31 per cent. walk out usually beyond the Asylum estate ; as many as 45 per cent. take daily walks outside the airing grounds, but not beyond the Asylum boundaries, and only 5 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts. The satisfactory number of 58 per cent. are usually engaged daily throughout the year in some employment, of whom 127 work on the farm and garden, and 76 in the laundry.

The staff of attendants and nurses for day duty is adequate, being in the proportion of 1 to every 9·4 of the patients, and there are 12 of each sex for night duty. The percentage of the staff under one year in the Asylum service is 17·7, and 48·5 per cent. of the attendants, and 22·9 of the nurses can show over five years' service—a distinctly good record, especially as regards the former. To a junior nurse of four years' service, but who has given notice to leave, we gave, at her desire, an interview. She laid before us certain alleged grievances, but we informed her we could not interfere, and referred her to the Committee. The case books and other medical records are carefully written up to date.

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#### GLOUCESTER ASYLUMS.—WOTTON AND BARNWOOD.

20 January 1910.

WITH the condition of the day rooms and dormitories for the occupation of the patients in these Asylums, we have nothing but what is satisfactory to report. The former presented a general appearance of comfort. They were warm, well furnished, and tastefully decorated,

supplied with an abundance of well-bound periodicals, as well as with daily and other papers. The dormitories also were in excellent order, and the beds on the whole clean and well made. We spent all day yesterday going through the wards talking to such of the inmates as were desirous or whom we could induce to enter into conversation with us. They were nicely dressed, neat in personal appearance, and from none did we receive any complaints, save such as on inquiry proved to be groundless and without any substantial foundation. There can, we think, be no doubt but that every care is taken, and all that can reasonably be desired is done to ameliorate the condition of all those who are of necessity confined in these establishments. Whilst it is certainly pleasing to us to be in a position to express our entire satisfaction with the treatment of and with the general arrangements for the care of the patients, we regret to say that on visiting the stores at the second Asylum we found this part of the building, which, as the food-issuing department should above all things be clean and sweet, in anything but a creditable or wholesome state. There was a condition of untidiness and an absence of cleanliness about the whole place, which reflects anything but credit upon the officer in charge. We also observed a large quantity of bees-wax and turpentine, which are used in the wards for cleaning purposes, and needless to say most inflammable substances, in an open tin receptacle. This mixture should be stored in some outside building, and only be issued for use in properly capped tins.

During the period under review another floor of the new female block at the second Asylum has been brought into use, there being now 106 patients resident here. This building forms an admirable addition to the accommodation of the Institution. Fire-hydrants have now been placed outside, and fire-alarms fixed in suitable places within the block, but we were astonished to find that in no other part of the second Asylum are there any indoor fire-alarms. We gave an alarm of fire, to which a fairly prompt response was made, but the water pressure was not by any means satisfactory. The jet from the hose only just reached the eaves, and we would suggest that a stationary fire-pump be supplied, and that fire drill should take place more frequently than once a quarter, as at present. We think it would be well also to have the hydrants marked by red posts or other conspicuous objects, so that should a fire occur at night, or when snow is lying, they might be the more easily found and more readily brought into use. The kitchen at the second Asylum, the laundry at the first Asylum, and some of the passages and windows in the administrative portion of the buildings in connection with both the Asylums, are much in need of renovation. They do not appear, in some instances, to have been decorated or painted since the buildings were first erected. The Factory Inspector's recommendations have either been carried out or are under the consideration of the Committee, but the automatic guard to the calender in the laundry at the second Asylum did not appear to act promptly or with sufficient freedom. We were glad to see that a commencement has been made with the alterations of the urinals and the replacing of the old fixed wooden seats in the w.c.'s by automatic ones in both Asylums, and that further progress has been made in laying out the airing courts around the new block, but the asphaltting in the airing courts of Female Ward 6 in this block is unsatisfactory. Nearly all the airing courts in connection with the second Asylum need attention, and the back yards should, we think, be cleared and properly laid with asphalte. We understand that it is in contemplation shortly to proceed with the erection of the general bathroom for the female side at the second Asylum, and feel sure that when this is carried out it will



prove a most useful as well as convenient addition. We hope the Committee may soon see their way to give further attention to the lavatory and w.c. accommodation at the first Asylum, which, in connection with some of the wards, more especially Lower 14 Female Ward, is quite inadequate.

Since the 14th of July 1909, 131 patients have been admitted, 61 discharged or removed, of whom 46 had recovered, and 53 have died. There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 1,156 patients, of whom 12 are private patients, 1 is a criminal, and there are 4 out-county patients chargeable respectively to Gainsborough, Horsham, Paddington, and Lambeth. Six patients were at the time of our visit out on trial, 2 were in a cottage on the grounds suffering from scarlet fever, and with these exceptions all the patients were seen by us. The maintenance charge per head per week is : for home patients, 8s. 6d. ; for out-county patients, 14s. ; and for private patients, from 15s. to 20s. Most of the patients were in good bodily health.

Thirteen men and 18 women were in bed in the wards, and 2 women were isolated in a cottage as already mentioned. It would be a great advantage if all the sick and bed-ridden cases in the female side of the first Asylum could be tended in one ward. At present they are to a large extent scattered through the wards, an arrangement which is not favourable for night nursing, and necessitates the removal every night of some of the cases from the wards, where their beds are by day, to the observation dormitories.

An inquest was held on a female patient, aged 96, whose death from senile decay was accelerated by a fracture of the humerus occasioned by an accidental fall. The rest of the 53 deaths were due to natural causes, verified by post-mortem examination in 81 per cent. Other casualties of a more or less serious character have been limited to 5 cases of fractures of bones, which in three instances resulted from accidental falls, in the fourth from a fall in an epileptic fit, and in the fifth from the patient falling from a wall while attempting to escape. No other patient has been attacked by scarlet fever besides the two above mentioned, and they have been isolated for 10 weeks. Only one out of all the patients is marked or regarded as actively suicidal.

We saw a well-cooked, hot, and substantial dinner of Irish stew and bread served in the dining hall at the second Asylum yesterday. It was ample in quantity, and apparently was appreciated by the patients. There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 5 patients have been secluded on 17 occasions for a total in all of 71 hours.

The Church of England services are well attended, the very good average of 50 per cent. being present at the afternoon services, which are held alternately at the first and second Asylums. We gathered that Sunday services are only held at the second Asylum on alternate Sundays. In view of the fact that there are now nearly 500 patients resident there we cannot but think that the time has arrived when arrangements should be made for holding at least one service at this establishment on every Sunday. Services for those of the Roman Catholic faith are held fortnightly at the first and second Asylum alternately.

The very good proportion of 57 per cent. usually attend the weekly entertainments, as many as 45 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the estate, and only 6 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined for exercise to the wards and airing courts. Of the very good average of 68 per cent. of the patients who are usefully employed, as many as 140 patients are employed in farm and gardens, and 151 of the women are occupied in sewing, whilst 61 of them are at work in the laundries.



The staff of attendants continues to be rather weak numerically, but the length of service is satisfactory.

Dr. Smyth has the assistance of two medical officers at each Asylum. The case books and other medical records are kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

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### HANTS ASYLUM.

19 April 1910.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board in February 1909, 283 patients have been admitted, 129 discharged or removed, 55 of whom had recovered, and 122 have died. There are now on the books the names of 1,199 patients, in the proportion of 604 men to 595 women. With the exception of 9, who are out on trial, all the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit to-day. The Asylum is at the present moment full—in fact, while there is an excess of 5 on the male side, there are vacancies for 5 women. This condition of affairs illustrates the importance of proceeding with the second Asylum for the county, the site for which has been already purchased, especially in view of the requirements of the two Hants boroughs of Southampton and Bournemouth, both of whose patients are now boarded out with other authorities, one of whom, at any rate, viz., Portsmouth, is hard pressed to provide proper accommodation for its own lunatics.

We were satisfied with the condition in which we found this Asylum, and are glad to note that much is being done by the Committee and Dr. Abbott to bring its administration up to modern requirements. Of work completed since the last visit, we may mention the erection of verandahs in connection with the Male and Female Infirmarys, where phthisical and other patients can be treated in the open air, the completion of the installation of the electric light, the erection of a new house for the fire-engine, and a good deal of painting and re-decoration in the wards and corridors. We found in progress the work connected with the new sewage disposal scheme at a cost of 9,000*l.*, which it is hoped will be completed during the present year. Plans for the enlargement of the kitchen accommodation by taking over the present theatre and for adapting the dining hall for use as a theatre and for the provision of a new engine and dynamos are at present under consideration. The present kitchen accommodation has for a long time been found quite inadequate. It is also we hear proposed to purchase and part exchange two acres of land from the London and South Western Railway Company. Some minor improvements are also contemplated at the laundry, amongst which should be included an automatic guard for the steam calender.

We desire to call attention to some small details which are nevertheless important. Several of the wards on both sides are still very dark and gloomy and require brightening with inexpensive ornaments and more objects to interest and amuse the patients; the need of a general bath-room is much felt; the lavatory accommodation is inadequate in most of the wards, and only towels on rollers are supplied on the male side; many of the pipes in the w.c.'s are unprotected and could be made use of by suicidally-disposed patients, as is also the case with all the towel rollers.

Speaking generally, the wards are comfortable and in many of them there is a good supply of books and papers for the use of the patients; the dormitories were fresh and healthy and the beds and bedding in proper condition.



The patients were very orderly in their behaviour, and there was no fault to find with their dress and personal appearance.

We received a good number of appeals for discharge, but no complaints of ill-treatment, and we are sure that the patients receive much kindness and consideration at the hands of the medical and nursing staff.

The dinner to-day consisted of a good thick soup with bread and, as an alternative, bread and cheese; the soup seemed to be fairly well appreciated, considering that it is never a very popular dinner, but the alternative repast with only a small piece of cheese and no butter seemed to us to be decidedly meagre. We received several complaints in reference to the scantiness of the general dietary and the allowance of tobacco, which is only given to patients who work. We notice that the maintenance charge is only 8s. 9d. per head per week, and we earnestly hope that a too rigid economy is not being exercised in these matters, which contribute so largely to the happiness and contentment of patients.

There are 2 criminal patients, for whom 14s. a week is paid, and 6 out-county patients chargeable to Sheppey, Brentford, Preston, Derby, Southampton, and Farnham Unions respectively at a similar charge.

One patient has been mechanically restrained for surgical reasons on one occasion for 18 hours, while 13 have been secluded on 48 occasions for a total of 112 hours.

There are to-day in bed 56 men and 62 women, *i.e.*, very nearly 10 per cent. of the total in residence. No small proportion of these were suffering from debility and other maladies incidental to old age, and several were so confined owing to their mental condition, whilst comparatively few were gravely ill. The proportion of epileptics is 12·3 per cent., and that of those regarded as actively suicidal 4·1 per cent.—a figure which is considerably above the average. These suicidal patients are distributed amongst three or four wards on each side, and in some of these their numbers must render constant personal supervision a matter of some difficulty.

The causes of death, verified in 69 per cent. by post-mortem examination, included general paralysis, 16·4 per cent.; phthisis, 14 per cent.; and senile decay 5 per cent. There have been 5 deaths from dysentery, which has once more been prevalent—36 males and 27 females having been attacked during the period under review; the type of the disease has, however, been milder than in former years.

In only one of those who have died was a bed sore present, and no one was suffering to-day from this complication—facts which reflect creditably upon the nursing care.

There have been 3 inquests. In two cases death was accelerated by injuries accidentally sustained, and in the third it was solely due to natural causes.

Besides dysentery, the cases of zymotic disease have included 31 attacks of influenza in the first quarter of the present year, 12 of the attendant and nursing staff also being attacked. A nurse has had scarlet fever, whilst 7 children (5 boys and 2 girls) have had German measles during the present and preceding months, 1 of them being to-day isolated in a single room.

The list of serious, but non-fatal casualties, includes fractures of bones sustained by 2 men and 3 women; 2 of which were due to accidental falls, 2 to being pushed down by fellow patients, whilst one man in an attempt to escape broke a rib by jumping over a hedge and falling on his side.

The Idiot Block continues to be a distinct feature of this Asylum—the children appeared to be extremely well cared for and to be supplied

with ample means of amusement. We have no doubt that this block is fulfilling a very useful purpose.

The Sunday church services are attended by 33 per cent. of the patients in the morning and 34 per cent. in the afternoon, and the weekly entertainments by 39 per cent.

A fortnightly service is provided for the Roman Catholic patients, who number 57, the priest being paid a yearly sum for his ministrations. Only 42 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is low, averaging 1 to every 11·2 patients. Their duration of service, especially among the attendants, is very satisfactory.

Three attendants and 2 nurses have been discharged for misconduct, both of the latter for striking patients.

The case books and medical records are properly kept.

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#### HEREFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

8 July 1910.

AFTER going through all the wards and dormitories of this Asylum and speaking to many of the inmates, we can say without hesitation that they are well and kindly cared for. Some of the more intelligent patients who complained to us of being kept under detention had nothing but what was good to say of the attention they had at all times received from the medical and general staff. In appearance the patients were tidy and their dress was suitable and clean, whilst the wards, dormitories, beds and bedding bore evidence of being well looked after. The rooms were most cheerful; there was an abundance of reading matter in the form of books and periodicals, and they were nicely furnished with plants and simple pictures.

The dinner which was served in the hall to-day consisted of baked cod and haddock, with potatoes and bread. It was well cooked; the plates were hot and the portions were ample. On inquiry we find that, in accordance with the suggestion of our Colleagues who last visited this Institution, the dietary on days when soup is served has been increased by the addition of cheese; we regret, however, to hear that their recommendation as to the increase of the butter allowance has not been adopted by the Committee. The maintenance charge per head per week is: for home patients, 9s. 4d.; for out-county patients, 14s.; and for private patients, from 13s. 6d. to 21s.

Since the last visit 4 dormitories and dayrooms as well as all the bathrooms and sanitary blocks throughout the Asylum have been entirely repainted and decorated; the flooring of the dining hall has been renovated, the recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been carried out, and toilet requisites are now supplied in the w.c.'s throughout the building.

The old washhouse is now being converted into a disinfecting chamber, and we are glad to see that a commencement has been made with the erection of an Isolation Hospital to contain 3 beds for each sex.

We think it would be well, were the ward medicine cupboards so divided as to clearly separate the ordinary medicines from the poisons and lotions intended for outward application only.

Since the 17th April 1909 there have been 106 admissions; 68 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 29 had recovered, and 44 have died. There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 503 patients,



all of whom were seen by us, and 23 men are boarded out at Powick Asylum. Fourteen of the patients are classed as private, and 2 are out-county patients, chargeable respectively to Evesham and Merthyr Tydvil. Reverting to the returns furnished to us, there are at present vacancies for 16 men and 24 women.

Mechanical restraint has been employed during the period under review in the case of 1 patient upon 24 occasions, and for 938 hours, in order to prevent self-injury. During the same period 39 patients have been secluded on 242 occasions for a total of 1,119 hours. As many as 44 per cent. of the patients usually attend the morning and afternoon Church of England services in the chapel. There are no separate services for the Nonconformists or for those of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are 14. The weekly entertainments are usually attended by 46 per cent.; walking exercise beyond the Asylum estate is taken weekly by 33 per cent. of the inmates; 46 per cent. are taken for daily walks outside the airing courts but not beyond the estate, and 57 per cent. of the patients are on an average employed daily throughout the year. The staff of attendants and nurses consist of 1 to every 11·4 patients, and there are 4 of the former and 5 of the latter for night duty. Of the attendants, 72 per cent., and of the nurses, 20 per cent., have been in the service of the Asylum over five years, and though only 17 per cent. of the former, as many as 46 per cent. of the latter can show less than a year's service. Out of the total number in residence there are to-day 25 confined to bed, or less than 5 per cent., and very few of these were seriously ill. There have been no deaths from general paralysis, whilst senile decay was the assigned cause in 22 per cent., and phthisis in 16 per cent. Post-mortem examinations were made in 73 per cent. The proportion of those who were suffering from bedsores at the time of death was unduly high, namely, 16 per cent.

There have been 4 inquests. In 3 of these cases the deaths were due to natural causes, and in the fourth death was accelerated by fracture of the thigh in a female patient who was the subject of chronic renal and cardiac disease.

In May of last year a male patient and 2 attendants were attacked by typhoid fever, and in the following month 14 male and 5 female patients suffered from influenza. In addition to these cases of zymotic disease, diarrhoea and dysentery have continued to prevail, as many as 29 patients in all having been attacked by one or other of these disorders since the last visit. At present, and indeed for the past four months, the fresh cases have been confined to the male side. It may be hoped that the completion of the Isolation Hospital as well as of the disinfecting chamber will enable the adoption of more effective measures for the prevention of these affections, which are becoming endemic in this Asylum. The only serious casualties, apart from the fatal case above-mentioned, have been 1 of fracture of the thigh, and 1 of dislocation of the shoulder, the injury in each case being caused by an accidental fall.

The books and medical records are properly kept.

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HERTS ASYLUM, HILL END.

3 March 1910.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by Commissioners in June 1909 the following changes have occurred among the patients: 116 have been admitted; 43 have been discharged, 34 of them on recovery; and



35 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 369 males and 460 females, all of whom we have seen, except 2 men absent on trial.

Three women are of the private class, and 1 man is a criminal lunatic. Of the pauper patients, 72 are chargeable to out-county unions, 10 men being here under contract from Essex, and 30 of each sex from Middlesex.

The accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 374 men and 446 women; so that it would appear that at the present time while there are still a few vacancies on the male side the female side is overcrowded.

We saw 12 women in the Isolation Hospital not being there on account of illness. Notice has, we understand, been given to Middlesex to remove some of its patients, but the margin on the female side is by no means large, and the Committee will before long have to consider the question of providing further accommodation.

We have to-day visited all the wards and seen and, as far as possible, conversed with all the patients, whom we found to be generally contented with their treatment. But few complaints were made to us, and of those that were made none appeared worthy of mention here. The patients were neat in their dress, and their personal condition satisfactory. Good order prevailed throughout, and none of the wards were disturbed by noisy patients.

The wards were bright and cheerful, and the air was everywhere fresh and sweet, showing that the ventilation is good. The beds and bedding were clean and well kept.

Dinner of roast beef with two vegetables was served in the wards during our visit. Those whom we questioned on the subject spoke well of the dinner and of the diet generally.

Since the last visit two farm cottages have been completed; a greenhouse and garden sheds have been built, and new machinery and drying-horses have been added in the Foul Laundry. The recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been carried out or are in hand, except in certain matters where difficulties have arisen, namely, the fencing of the shafting of the power plant at the farm, which is under consideration, and the requirement as to the dough mixer in the bakehouse.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The returns for 1909 show that the percentage of epileptics and general paralytics at the end of the year was below the average in asylums generally, and that there was then only 1 patient under constant supervision on account of suicidal tendency. To-day we found only 2 men and 1 women as to whom suicidal cards were in force, Dr. Boycott being of opinion that the issue of these should be confined within the narrowest limits in order that the supervision prescribed may be really constant and active and not tend to become perfunctory. There was a good attendance at the chapel services on Sundays, and at the weekly entertainments, 50 per cent. and 51 per cent. respectively; and as many as 71 per cent. of the men and 65 per cent. of the women were usefully employed.

The deaths were all from natural causes, and were verified in 91 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

No bed sore was found.

The principal causes of death were: kidney disease, 11 per cent.; senile decay, 11 per cent.; congestion of the lungs, 11 per cent.; phthisis, 8 per cent.; pneumonia and bronchitis, 5 per cent.



No inquest was called for.

The general health has been good. To-day in bed we saw 40 women and 25 men. A large number of these were old and feeble persons ; several patients were in an advanced stage of general paralysis. The rest were for the most part recent admissions, and some were to get up in the afternoon. One man was recovering from a fracture of the tibia. There was no case of bed sore.

No case of zymotic disease is reported.

Three serious non-fatal casualties occurred, all including fracture of bone, and all due to accidental causes.

There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, averaging for day duty 1 to 9·8 patients.

The case books are well and carefully kept.

### KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH, MAIDSTONE.

8 April 1910.

WE have visited this Asylum yesterday and to-day, and the condition in which we found it furnished ample evidence of the energy and ability which is given to its administration by Dr. Wolseley Lewis and his staff. Dr. Lewis himself was away on leave, but in his absence we received every assistance from Dr. Collier, who accompanied us round the wards.

All parts of the Asylum were in good order, and even the older portions compare very favourably, as regards the comfort of the patients, with the more recent additions. They require, however, a great deal of constant attention to keep them in a satisfactory state, and the condition in which we found them is consequently all the more creditable.

A good deal of general alteration and improvement has been carried out in the past year, among which we may mention the work done at the general kitchen, and the erection of a water-softening apparatus. The work at the steward's old house, plans of which were recently before our Board, and received the sanction of the Secretary of State, is making good progress.

It is proposed in the near future to effect very considerable improvement in the accommodation for the attendants and nurses, and a substantial alteration is contemplated in Male Ward 8, by the addition of an upper floor to be used as a dormitory, and the removal of the single rooms which at present obstruct both the light and ventilation of this ward. Plans will be submitted to our Board of both these schemes as soon as the Committee have arrived at a decision to undertake the work.

The wards and dormitories in all parts of the establishment were bright and comfortable, the former being well supplied with plants, pictures, cases of birds, games and various objects to interest and amuse their occupants. There was also a good supply of books and papers.

The beds and bedding were in proper condition.

Since July 21, 1909, when this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 286 patients have been admitted, 124 discharged or removed, of whom 88 had recovered, and 157 have died. There are to-day upon the books the names of 1,609 patients, in the proportion of 762 men to 847 women, of these 11 are out on trial, but the remainder were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. The male side is overcrowded to the extent of 2 patients, but there are vacancies at the present time for 68 women.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 11s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for home patients ; the out-county patients, who number 10 and are chargeable

one each to the out-county unions of Oldham, Richmond (Surrey), Bermondsey, Lewisham, Holborn, Shoreditch, Stepney, Hackney, Camberwell, and St. Pancras, pay 14s. per week ; the criminal patients, of whom there are 7, also pay 14s. per week each.

The patients of both sexes were neat in their dress and personal appearance, quiet and orderly in their demeanour, and seemed for the most part to be comfortable and contented. A good number expressed to us a strong desire to be discharged, but except on the subject of detention we received no complaints that call for special mention here.

The dinner yesterday consisted of meat pudding and potatoes, and to-day of corned beef, potatoes, pickles, and bread, both were good in quality and substantial in quantity, and seemed to give general satisfaction. We think that an allowance of bread should be given at the dinners on Monday and Thursday as the paste of the meat pudding, of which the dinner on those days consists, does not commend itself to all patients, with the result that those of them who are unable to eat it have decidedly short commons on those days in the absence of bread. We think also that more attention should be given to providing each patient with a separate mug of drinking water ; in several of the wards we noticed that the mugs on the tables were fewer than the patients sitting at them, and though we were told that many of the patients prefer to drink afterwards, and that some make their own tea and wait for that, this was not entirely borne out by the answers we received from the patients themselves on the subject. We think that a provision of a separate drinking mug should be just as much a part of the ordinary table appointments as the provision of a knife, fork, or spoon.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but one patient has had to be secluded on eight occasions for a total duration of 68½ hours.

From the annual returns made to our Board it appears that the average attendance at the church services in the chapel on Sundays, namely, 17 per cent. in the morning and 15 per cent. in the afternoon, remains exceptionally low as compared with other asylums, and also very considerably below that at the associated entertainments, which is also below the average. For the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, numbering 68, services are held weekly in the little chapel in the new building by a priest who is paid for his ministrations. The percentage of patients entirely confined to the wards and airing courts has, we are glad to see, fallen from 30 to 19 per cent. ; only 57 per cent. are usefully employed.

We hope that when further schemes for the improvement of this Asylum are being considered the provision of a general bathroom will not be lost sight of. Under the present arrangements the effective supervision of the general bathing of the patients by a superior officer is a matter of some difficulty.

We notice throughout the Asylum that little, if anything, has been done in the way of protecting the looped pipes, towel rollers, and stiff gas brackets in the sanitary spurs, a matter to which members of our Board have frequently called attention. Even in the most recently built lavatories, where the chains are to a great extent protected, there are upright posts at the end of the partitions which could easily be made use of by a suicidally-disposed patient. It is not sufficient merely to provide that patients are not to be allowed in these places unattended ; what is really required is that even if a patient should succeed in getting there unobserved he should not be able to find any means that would enable him to injure himself.



At the time of our visit there were 95 patients confined to bed, but only a small number were seriously ill—indeed the general health of the Institution is good. The proportion of epileptics to the total in residence is 12·4 per cent., and, with the exception of 17 males and 5 females, all so suffering are lodged in the recently constructed Wards M. 13 and F. 18, which to-day contains 89 and 87 cases respectively. According to the present arrangements all these patients sleep in two large observation dormitories on the upper floor under the charge of one attendant and one nurse by night respectively, both of whose responsibility must, we think, from the nature of the cases, be at times unduly onerous.

Of the 157 deaths there were 23·5 per cent. from phthisis, 9·5 per cent. from general paralysis, 10·2 per cent. from senile decay, and 6·4 per cent. from dysentery, the percentage proportion of post-mortem examinations being 57. In only two instances were bedsores present at death, and in one of these the patient was suffering from this lesion when admitted.

The only inquest was in the case of a male patient who died from bronchitis and heart disease, his death being accelerated by shock caused by a fracture of the thigh.

As regards zymotic disease, we have to report that there have been 31 cases of dysentery, no month having been free from fresh cases, and one attendant (male) contracted the disease. These cases have been treated in the Isolation Hospital, which at the present time contains 2 patients. There have been 2 cases of erysipelas and 20 of influenza.

Eleven patients have sustained fractures of bones, including 4 of the thigh. These casualties were due in all but one instance to accidental falls, and in that one to being pushed down by a fellow patient.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10·69 patients. Their duration of service is good, 54 per cent. being able to show more than five years' service in the Asylum.

Four nurses have been dismissed for misconduct, which in 3 cases consisted of rough treatment to patients. Two of these dismissals were the result of an inquiry held by the Committee in consequence of complaints made to our Colleagues at their last visit; the last case was not of a serious character, and was thought to be sufficiently punished by dismissal.

We observed that the notices required to be given under the provisions of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, which came into operation on the first of this month, have been duly posted in the Asylum.

Dr. Wolseley Lewis is assisted by four Medical Officers, by whom the case books and other medical records are satisfactorily kept.

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#### KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

11 April 1910.

IN the 14 months that have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 258 patients have been admitted, 132 discharged or removed, of whom 108 had recovered, and 179 have died.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,011 patients, in the proportion of 469 men to 542 women. All the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. There are at the present moment vacancies for 35 men and 93 women.

We found the Asylum maintained in very good condition throughout; the wards were bright and cheerful, well supplied with books, papers,



and various objects to interest and amuse their inmates ; the dormitories were fresh and airy (though we hope that it may soon be found possible to have the walls of the older ones plastered), while the beds and bedding were in very good order. Some alterations and improvements have been completed since the last visit. Male Ward A. 2 has been repaired and renovated, while the laundry has been considerably improved, and has been supplied with 3 new washing machines and 2 new hydro-extractors. (Several points in connection with the new machines appeared to us to require further protection.) A new calender with an automatically working guard is now in use, while new fittings have been fixed in the sorting-room. Considerable progress has been made with the new recreation rooms for the male and female staff, which are now nearing completion, and will provide very bright and comfortable accommodation for them.

Much attention is evidently given to the airing courts, which were in capital order. Some minor points, in our opinion, merit attention. The number of patients on suicidal cards is above the average—we were informed that the lists are subjected to frequent revision, but we cannot help thinking that if all the patients on cards are really actively suicidal, they cannot all receive the constant personal supervision which such cases require. We may also point out in this connection that there are numerous hooked pipes, chains, and sashes in the sanitary spurs, which could readily be made use of by suicidally-minded patients. Nothing has been done in the way of providing a second exit for use in case of fire in the seven-bedded dormitory to which our Colleagues drew attention, nor have the objects of interest and amusement been augmented in the sanatorium, the piano still being practically useless. We noticed a total absence in the w.c.'s of the cheap toilet requisites which are now in general use in Asylums. We think it would be well to have the floors of some of the lavatories dry rubbed and polished.

We found the patients most quiet and orderly, neat in their dress and personal appearance, and of the few complaints which we received, none require special mention here.

We saw a good dinner of roast pork, with potatoes, carrots, and bread, served in the wards, which was evidently appreciated. The fact that we received no complaints on the subject of food speaks well for the quality of the dietary.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 11s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and 21s. for private patients. The out-county patients are only 2 in number, chargeable respectively to Christchurch and St. Giles, Camberwell, Unions. The private patients number 27, and are warded with the other patients, without many extra privileges for their higher payments.

There has been no use of seclusion, but one patient has for surgical reasons been mechanically restrained on 5 occasions for a total of 96 hours.

The causes of death, verified in 80 per cent. by post-mortem examination, include : phthisis 20 per cent., senile decay 15 per cent., and general paralysis 7·8 per cent. There have been 5 deaths from influenza, and 4 from dysentery. Bedsores were present at death in 7 cases, the condition having been present in one case on admission. No patient was so suffering at the time of our visit.

Twenty-eight male and 68 female patients were in bed, but only a small proportion of these were gravely ill. In this connection we should like to recommend for the favourable consideration of the Committee the question of the erection outside the infirmary wards of verandahs



where tubercular patients could be placed for open-air treatment, the numbers of such cases being relatively large.

Three inquests have been held, one being on a female patient whose death was indirectly due to inhalation of food, which caused shock and heart failure ; another was on a male patient who died of acute congestion of the brain and kidneys ; and the third, also on a male patient, whose death from pyonephrosis was slightly accelerated by the results of a fracture.

Besides dysentery and one case of erysipelas, the only zymotic disease which has occurred is influenza, from which 30 male and 45 female patients suffered in the first quarter of the present year, as well as 10 attendants and 5 nurses.

The list of serious casualties includes the infliction by a male patient of a wound on his neck by means of a sharpened heel-tip, which he had successfully managed to secrete ; a female patient dislocated her elbow by an accidental fall, whilst 2 male and 3 female patients sustained fractures of bones, which in two cases were caused by epileptic fits, in one by an accidental fall, in one by being pushed down by a fellow patient, and in one case the patient broke her arm by wrenching it away when struggling with a nurse.

We are glad to see that money allowances were granted to 17 patients while on trial, and that grants were made from the Benevolent Fund in 12 cases to discharged patients.

From the yearly return made to our Board we find that 31 and 32 per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday church services in the morning and afternoon respectively, and about the same percentage the weekly entertainments ; the large proportion of 39 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts ; only 53 per cent. are usefully employed.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8·4 patients. Twenty-eight per cent. can show over five years' service in the Asylum. No one has been discharged or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

Dr. FitzGerald has the assistance of 3 Medical Colleagues. The case books are well kept, with full notes, and illustrated by good photographs.

#### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER.

25 October 1910.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues on the 26th of June 1909, 577 patients have been admitted ; 311 have been discharged, 181 on recovery ; and 271 have died. As the result there are now on the books the names of 2,344, of whom 1,185 are of the male, and 1,159 of the female sex. One hundred and eleven are of the private class, and one man is chargeable to an out-county union. The weekly maintenance rate for patients chargeable to home unions is 9s. 4d., that for private patients varies from 16s. 4d. to 42s. One patient is boarded out, and 10 are absent on trial, the rest are in residence and have all been seen by us in the course of our visit, which occupied us yesterday and to-day.

During the period here under review the heating and hot-water system has been completed, and good progress has been made with the wiring for the electric light, which is now approaching completion. The opening out of Wards 20, 21, and 23 by removal of interior walls, and the addition of new sanitary spurs, work corresponding with that previously

carried out in Wards 2, 4, and 6, has been taken in hand, and is now well advanced towards completion. A very great improvement will thus be effected. New fire-escape external staircases have been erected for Wards 2, 4, and 6, with landings, on which several of the women were sitting out at the time of our visit, and like staircases and landings (plans for which will shortly be submitted) are to be provided for Wards 20, 21, and 23. A new verandah has been erected at Ward D. in the annexe. The new dynamo house has been completed. The building of a new detached block containing four small wards for violent and dangerous male patients is in progress. The necessity that exists for segregating patients of this class, who are so difficult to manage in the large wards of the annexe, was evident to us during our visit. In addition to the above more important matters, much renovation has been carried out, especially in the new Male Hospital.

We would call attention to the following matters as requiring attention. The calender in the laundry has not yet been fitted with an automatic guard as recommended; the ventilation of some of the rooms in the annexe, *e.g.*, the upper dormitories of Wards A. and C., might be improved by making the top sashes to open; it would be of great advantage if the floors of the padded rooms, especially in the Female Hospital, were padded, which can now be done in so satisfactory a manner.

We found the wards and dormitories in good order and well kept, and the beds and bedding clean and sufficient. Some of the wards, Female Ward 24 for instance, appeared to be rather overcrowded. One of the features of this Asylum is the extensive use of open-air treatment, which is not confined to phthisical cases. Mention has been made above of additional means provided and to be provided for this form of treatment, and we saw a large number undergoing it either in bed in the verandahs or sitting out there and in the airing courts of the Male Hospital. Dr. Cassidy considers that it has proved markedly beneficial to the health and mental condition of the patients.

We saw all the patients in residence, and were satisfied with their condition in respect of dress and personal tidiness. They were for the most part contented with their treatment, though there were as usual many appeals for discharge. One complaint of ill-treatment made against a charge nurse we inquired into and satisfied ourselves that it was without foundation.

We saw dinner served in the hall of the main building to some of the female patients. It consisted of boiled mutton and potatoes with cocoa, and appeared to be generally satisfactory, but we thought that more care should be used in serving, as the portions in some cases contained little else than skin and fat.

No use has been recorded of seclusion since the last visit; 7 patients have been mechanically restrained on 17 occasions for  $348\frac{3}{4}$  hours in all.

There is a good provision of religious services, those for the Church of England and for Nonconformists being held in the Asylum chapel, and those for the Roman Catholics in the separate chapel appropriated to them. The attendance at the Roman Catholic services would, we think, be improved if the chapel were larger.

The returns for 1909 show that the average attendance at the weekly entertainments was rather poor; we are glad to observe that as many as 34 per cent. were taken out weekly for walks beyond the estate, and 39 per cent. went for walks daily on the estate. The percentage of those usefully employed was but moderate, and we should like to see more women working in the laundry.



One hundred and seventy-three, or 63 per cent., of the deaths were followed by post-mortem examination. Over 19 per cent. of the deaths were the result of general paralysis; there were 3 deaths from dysentery, the only cases of the disease reported to us; and 2 from enteric fever, from which complaint 5 patients, all of them women, suffered in the autumn of last year.

The Coroner held 2 inquests. One was on a man who committed suicide by cutting his throat in circumstances which were fully reported to our Board at the time; the other was on a woman who shortly before her death complained that she had been kicked by another patient. In this case the jury found that death was the result of natural causes.

Particulars of 15 serious but non-fatal casualties which have occurred have been furnished to us. They involved 14 fractures of bones and one dislocation, and were occasioned in seven instances by accidental falls, or falls in epileptic fits, and in the remainder by rough usage from fellow patients.

The health of the Institution is good. One hundred and nine men and 87 women were confined to bed. Among them, receiving careful nursing, were a considerable number of general paralytics, several suffering from phthisis, and a good many feeble ones, but not many who were critically ill. There were also a number of dangerous, vicious men confined to bed, whose mental condition was such that they could not prudently be allowed to associate with the rest of the patients in the large existing wards.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of proper strength, averaging for day duty 1 to 9.5 patients. Their record of service is very satisfactory but 6 per cent. of the men and 19 per cent. of the women having at the beginning of the year served less than 12 months, while as many as 67 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively could count upwards of five years in the Asylum. Nurses are largely employed on the male side, 5 wards in the annexe, besides the hospital and the retreat, being mainly staffed by them with, we were assured, very satisfactory results.

Here as elsewhere in the county practically all the permanent employees of the Asylum have been placed in the first class for pension under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act.

Dr. Cassidy continues to administer the Asylum with unabated energy, and we desire to express our appreciation of his efforts to bring the older buildings up to the standard of modern requirements.

The medical records are carefully written up to date. We are glad to learn that steps are being taken to reduce the very large number of case books now in use.

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#### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PRESTWICH.

12 May 1910.

DURING the period of seven months which has elapsed since this Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues the admissions have numbered 292, the discharges and removals 158, of which 114 followed on recovery, and the deaths 150. These changes have left on the books the names of 2,758 patients, 1,301 of the male and 1,457 of the female sex; but of these, 72 are boarded out in Rochdale Workhouse, and the number also includes a criminal lunatic who escaped nearly seven years ago and has not been recaptured. According to the estimate of accommodation supplied to our office there is vacant room for 21 more men and 3 women.

Thirty-five patients are of the private class, for whom the weekly charges vary from 15s. to 21s., and one is chargeable to an out-county Union ; the rate for cases chargeable to home unions is 9s. 11d. per week.

We have seen all the patients, except one man who is out on trial, and have talked with all who were capable of and disposed for conversation. We were pleased with their condition as regards dress and personal tidiness, which was very creditable to those in charge. They were very orderly in their conduct, although the Institution contains an unusual number of dangerous and vicious male patients. Speaking generally, we thought they looked well nourished and in very good bodily health. Sixty-one males and 63 females were in bed. Those of them who were bedridden or sick were well cared for, as the fact that, though among them were a considerable number of general paralytics, none were suffering from bedsores goes to testify. General contentment with regard to the treatment prevailed, and several, especially among the more sensible, spoke highly of the kindness received. We held inquiries, however, into two cases which came to our notice of rough usage by nurses. A woman, S. S., was in the hospital of the annexe with fracture of the humerus, which appears to have resulted from roughness on the part of a nurse, who has in consequence received a month's warning ; and C. G., in the main building, complained to us yesterday that a nurse had smacked her head that morning. The fact was admitted by the nurse, and Dr. Perceval will give her notice to leave in a month.

We saw dinner served in the halls of the main block yesterday, and of the annexe to-day. The meals consisted yesterday of boiled beef with haricot beans, and to-day of hot-pot, in each case with bread *ad libitum* and cheese for all, and in addition rice pudding for the workers and for several others ; a considerable number also had cups of broth. The fare was good and plentiful, and the dietary, of which we heard no complaints, is evidently a liberal one. We thought that more attention might be devoted to the observance of proper order at the dinner table. The patients straggled in from the different wards and took some time in collecting ; grace was sung to-day, the patients joining in well, but many of them had already begun to eat, nor was any effort made to get them to stand up and keep silence before the grace began.

Among the alterations and improvements completed since the last visit we may mention the redecoration of the chapel and removal of the gallery which obstructed the light and interfered with the supervision in a part of the building. The improvements in progress comprise repairs and structural alterations to the main laundry. We are informed that the Committee are about to invite tenders for the reconstruction of the administrative buildings at the main block.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order, and well supplied with books, plants, games, and objects to interest and amuse the patients. The beds were to a large extent not made, the bedding being set out for the purpose of stocktaking ; where they were made we found beds and bedding clean. In some cases on the male side there were no under-blankets, and we think that patients, who by reason of their destructive habits, do not sleep in ordinary bedding should have quilted rugs containing a layer of blanket instead of the strong sheets now supplied. Several single rooms still require to have their ventilation improved by the introduction, which is so efficacious, of wire gauze panels into the shutters, such gauze being much safer than perforated zinc. In many of the water-closets on the male side at the annexe, in Wards 2, 3, and 4, for instance, the seats are in want of renewal. Some of the walls and ceilings at the laundry at the annexe require thorough cleaning.



We gave a fire alarm to-day with a view to test the efficiency of the arrangements for dealing with an outbreak of fire. In consequence of some defect in the electrical apparatus it was five minutes before the buzzer sounded, but when it did the brigade turned out promptly.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

We notice in the statistics of the Institution for 1909 that the proportion of epileptics at the end of the year was much below that found in most county asylums, and that there was a high proportion of general paralytics. The attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel remained very low, nor was the proportion of Roman Catholics attending the services provided for them a good one. Not more than 31 per cent. attended the weekly entertainments. A good proportion for an Institution containing so large a number of patients were usefully employed.

Among the certified causes of death were general paralysis in 21·3 per cent., phthisis in 18 per cent., and kidney disease in 21·3 per cent. No inquest has been held, but a male patient died as the result of rupture of the urinary bladder, respecting which our Board had some correspondence at the time. The only instances of zymotic disease have been three cases of colitis, all of which were fatal. Serious casualties have been limited to a fracture of the leg of a woman, occasioned by her slipping down some steps, and the fracture of the humerus before-mentioned.

The staff of attendants is a strong one, especially on the male side, where it is in the proportion of 1 to every 6 patients. Their record of service is also good, particularly that of the women, of whom not more than 22 per cent. have served less than a year, and as many as 36 per cent. over five years. Although we have to mention two cases of misconduct towards patients by young nurses, we wish to record our opinion that the staff generally is a very competent one.

By the notice of the Asylums Board under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, the permanent employees of this Asylum are with five exceptions placed in the first class for pension purposes. It should be stated, however, that it has long been the practice here to engage those employed in the workshops and many of the gardeners to act as attendants also and do duty as such in the wards. In this county liberal views have been acted upon with regard to pensions in the past, and we understand that the Act, inasmuch as it requires a contribution out of salary, is by no means popular among the attendants, and that they are moving for an increase of salary.

The various medical records are written up to date, and many of the entries have been carefully made, but in some cases they are not so full and explicit as they should be, and in one important instance the note is not accurate.

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### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. RAINHILL.

6 May 1910.

SINCE the visit paid by our Colleagues to this Asylum in October of last year, 171 patients have been admitted; 88 have been discharged, of whom 70 had recovered; and 103 have died. There are now on the books the names of 970 male and 1,018 female patients, making a total of 1,988, which is somewhat in excess of the number for whom the buildings are estimated to supply adequate accommodation. The estimate shows 5 vacancies on the male side and 18 beyond the complement on

the female side, where, however, relief is at present afforded by 14 women being in the Isolation Hospital.

One of the patients is classed as private, 4 are criminal lunatics, and 3 are chargeable to out-county unions. The maintenance rate is for those chargeable to home unions and for the private patient, 9s. 11d.; for criminal and out-county cases, 14s.

In the course of our visit, which occupied us yesterday and to-day, we have seen all the patients, none being absent on trial, and were satisfied with the condition in which we found them as regards their dress and personal tidiness. We gave to all the opportunity of speaking with us if they desired to do so, but received very few complaints of the treatment, and none deserving of mention here.

We saw a substantial dinner of Irish stew served yesterday in the wards and dining hall at the main building. It was neatly served, and appeared to be generally found satisfactory. The dinner to-day, which we saw in preparation, consisted of pea-soup and currant dumpling, and seemed to be of good quality. The patients, generally, looked well nourished.

The building of 6 cottages for married attendants, plans for which have been duly approved, is in progress. We regret to observe that there are again signs of damage from subsidence in the entrance block of the main building, due to the mining operations in the neighbourhood. The recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been carried out, with the exception of the screening off of the ironing stoves in both laundries, which we think should not be pressed, as the screens would provide opportunities for patients to escape observation. Both wash-houses and the stores of the annexe would be the better for white-washing.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order and well kept, the day rooms well supplied with plants, flowers, and other objects of interest, and with games for the amusement of the inmates. The beds and bedding were generally clean and sufficient. We noticed, however, several sheets which, though comparatively new, had holes in them, which indicate some defect in the washing process. We also thought that the washing of some other articles, notably the women's aprons, might be improved.

We think that the bottles of carbolacene, which are brought over to the annexe for use there, ought not to be without labels indicating their contents, and ought to be kept in a special cupboard.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; seclusion has been used for 21 patients on 32 occasions for an aggregate duration of  $274\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

From the statistics for 1909 we note that only 8·3 per cent. of the patients in the Asylum at the end of the year were suffering from epilepsy, a proportion much below the average of asylums generally. As many as 10·9 per cent. were under constant supervision as actively suicidal, and we notice that there are about the same proportion so treated to-day. We think it would be well to differentiate the more acutely suicidal from those who are less so, and to issue different tickets for the two classes, so that those who need more supervision than the others may be specially distinguished. The attendance during the year at the Sunday services in the chapel was low, even when allowance is made for the high proportion of Roman Catholics in this Institution; but, it should be stated, two weekly services are held in addition in the recreation halls of the main building and annexe. The numbers present last week at these were 86 and 189 respectively. The proportion of Roman Catholics present at



the weekly services provided for them was also low. The proportion of patients usefully employed (57 per cent.) was good for an asylum containing so large a number.

The health of the Institution is good ; 39 men and 42 women were in bed, but few of them were critically ill. Since the last visit 16 patients have been attacked with dysentery, 2 of whom are at present under treatment.

Seventy-seven, or 74 per cent., of the deaths were followed by post-mortem examination. No inquest has been held, all the deaths having been due to natural causes ; 23·3 per cent. were the result of general paralysis, and 19·4 per cent. of phthisis. A fracture of the leg, occasioned by an accidental fall on the kitchen floor, has been the only serious casualty.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, and their record as regards length of service is not unsatisfactory. Three attendants have, since the last visit, been discharged for misconduct, which in one instance consisted in allowing a patient to escape, but in the other did not directly affect any patient.

The Asylums Board have issued a notice, which is posted in the Asylum, with regard to the division into classes of the officers and servants in the County Asylums for the purpose of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909. From this it appears that the Board has interpreted the words in section 1 of the Act—"who have the care or charge of the patients in the usual course of their employment"—as applicable to artisans or labourers who are required to work alongside of or to be assisted in their work by patients. The result is that all persons permanently employed at this Asylum are included in the first class for pension purposes, except 3 men who work as engine tenters at the electric lighting and pumping station.

The condition of the Asylum continues to reflect much credit upon Dr. Wiglesworth, who is aided by 6 Assistant Medical Officers. The senior of these, Dr. Bolton, in the temporary absence of Dr. Wiglesworth, accompanied us throughout our visit yesterday, and not only showed an excellent knowledge of the patients, but also gave us all the information we needed in respect to other matters.

We find the medical records, so far as we have been able to examine them, well and carefully kept ; but the case books are so numerous, there being over 60 volumes in use, that a complete examination of them during the time at our disposal is impossible. We are glad, therefore, to learn that already steps have been taken to reduce the number at the annexe ; and we hope that the reduction will be also largely extended to those at the main building.

#### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

18 May 1910.

SINCE this Asylum was visited thirteen months ago by two of our Colleagues, 288 patients have been admitted ; 125 have been discharged or removed, 83 of them on recovery ; and 161 have died. There are now on the books the names of 2,086, 1,057 being on the male and 1,029 on the female side. Six are of the private class, received at rates varying from 10s. to 21s. a week ; 2 are chargeable to out-county unions. The weekly rate for those chargeable to home unions is 9s. 11d. The present accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 1,080 males and

1,030 females, and upon this calculation, while there is room for 23 more men, there is but one vacancy on the female side.

All the patients are in residence, and have been seen by us in the course of our inspection, which has occupied us yesterday and to-day. We thought their dress and personal condition were creditable to the staff. Their conduct was, with the exception of a few noisy cases in one of the female wards, quiet and orderly. We saw and conversed with all who were willing and able to talk, and heard, as is usual, a large number of appeals for discharge, but very few complaints of the treatment received in the Institution, of which many on the other hand spoke very favourably. One patient complained of not having been visited for a long time by the Guardians of Chorlton Union, and we were informed that the Guardians had, in fact, not visited for four years. Another patient, F. D., who periodically breaks out in fits of excitement, during which she is put to bed for some days, complained that on these occasions she is given only light diet in place of the ordinary food. She regards this as a punishment, and often refuses to eat what is provided for her. It is very undesirable that patients should have the idea that they are punished for attacks which are incident to their mental condition, and Dr. Gemmel will, we are sure, see that everything is done to prevent their getting such an impression. One male patient, J. H., complained that he had been grossly assaulted by an attendant. We inquired carefully into the matter, and satisfied ourselves that no solid foundation exists for the charge, and that at the most, all that can be said against the attendant is that he did not deal with the patient, who is a strong, troublesome, and aggressive man, in a tactful manner.

Fifty-one male and 71 female patients were confined to bed in the Infirmary and the Isolation Block, where they were comfortable and well-cared for. Those in the Isolation Block were 27 women suffering from phthisis in various stages. The more advanced cases of phthisis among the men are warded in a dormitory connected with the Male Infirmary. We have made a suggestion to Dr. Gemmel for improving the ventilation of this room, which, at present, is not as free as it should be. Except those who were in bed the patients generally were in good health and well nourished. Since the last visit there have been one case of enteric fever and 9 cases of colitis.

A good dinner was served yesterday during our visit, consisting of pea-soup followed by pastry with jam, and milk for beverage.

The fencing of the hydro-extractors in the laundry with covers, as recommended by the Factory Inspector, has been proceeded with and completed, except with regard to one for which the cover has not yet been supplied. Other useful improvements of a minor character have been completed, and the construction of new sewage filters is in progress. The architect is preparing constructional drawings of the new annexe, of which the preliminary plans have been approved by our Board. We understand that the Committee propose to enlarge the recreation hall, as will be necessary to accomodate the increase in number which will result from the opening of this annexe.

We found the wards and dormitories in very good order throughout, and provided with a plentiful supply of books, plants, and other articles to brighten the rooms and interest the patients. The bedding is well kept by the attendants and nurses, but there are still many holes in the sheets, pointing to some defect in the laundry apparatus.

We visited Houghton Hall, where 24 of the men who work on the farm are very comfortably lodged. The Committee have here recently purchased 104 acres of land, which had been previously held on lease, thus bringing the total area of land owned to 621 acres.



Since the last visit 2 patients have been mechanically restrained on 208 occasions for a total of 3,165 hours to prevent self-mutilation ; and 5 have been secluded on 22 occasions for  $47\frac{1}{2}$  hours in all.

From the statistical return for 1909 we learn that at the end of the year the epileptics in the Asylum were only 8·7 per cent. of the patients ; and the percentage to-day is about the same. This is a very low proportion as compared with the average of similar institutions, and the proportion is also low in other Lancashire asylums. In view of the great number of epileptics detained in the lunatic wards of the work-houses in this county, as our own personal observations have shown us, who require Asylum treatment, but for whom there are no vacancies at present, we think that large provision should be made for this class of patients in the new annexe. The very high proportion of 6·5 per cent. were, at the end of 1909, under constant supervision as actively suicidal. We were glad to observe that some reduction has since been effected, the proportion whom we found so treated being 5 per cent. The attendance during the year at the Church of England services in the chapel on Sundays and at the weekly mass provided for the Roman Catholic patients was poor. There are, we are informed, daily morning prayers in the recreation hall, an observance which we hope will not be given up. The weekly entertainments were but poorly attended, and no more than 5 per cent. of the patients were taken out weekly for walks beyond the estate. The proportion usefully employed was good on the male side, but only moderate among the women.

The 161 deaths were all the result of natural causes, which were verified in only 61 per cent. by post-mortem examination. In two instances, in each of which a fractured rib was discovered at the autopsy, the coroner held inquests. Over 23 per cent. of the deaths were the result of general paralysis, nearly 27 per cent. were due to phthisis ; while there were 6 deaths from dysentery. The case of enteric fever before referred to also ended fatally.

There have been 7 serious casualties in addition to those mentioned above. Six were fractures of bones, 4 of them occasioned by accidental falls, one in a fight with a fellow patient and one by a fall in an epileptic fit. The seventh injury was a rupture of the urethra, caused by a kick from another patient ; a good recovery was made in this case.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good strength, being for day service 1 to 8 patients on the male and 1 to 9 on the female side. Their record of service is also much above the average ; for while but 11 per cent. of the men and 20 per cent. of the nurses have served less than a year, as many as 65 per cent. of the former and 33 per cent. of the latter can reckon upwards of five years in the Asylum. Two attendants and 1 nurse have since the last visit been discharged for misconduct, which, however, in no instance directly affected the patients.

The notice issued by the Lancashire Asylums Board and posted in this Asylum places all the permanent officers and servants, except 2 engine tenters, in the first class for the purpose of pensions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909. The staff have, we understand, petitioned for an increase of salary to meet the contributions which the Act requires to be made thereout towards providing the pensions.

The case books continue to be carefully written up to date. Dr. Gemmel will revert to the practice of himself giving the certificates in cases in which mechanical restraint is employed, a practice which in consequence of a misapprehension on his part has not recently been observed.

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## LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—5. WINWICK.

22 October 1910.

IN the 16 months which have passed since the last visit of Commissioners to this Asylum the following changes have occurred among the patients:—Admissions 555, discharges and removals 213, of which 176 were on recovery, and deaths 304. At the present time there are on the books the names of 2,157 patients, 935 on the male and 1,222 on the female side. These numbers are somewhat in excess of the accommodation as estimated for our Board. With the exception of 5 men of the private class, and 5 patients chargeable to out-county unions, all the inmates are chargeable to home unions. The weekly charge for maintenance of home patients is 9s. 4d., of out-county patients 14s., and of private patients 14s. and 15s. 6d.

Among the alterations and improvements completed since the last visit we may mention the laying out of the Winwick Hall airing court and grounds, the tiling of the walls of the kitchen with great advantage in respect of cleanliness, and additions to the laundry machinery. Automatic safety guards have been fixed to the calenders, which we found less sensitive to pressure than they should be to serve their purpose efficiently. The bore-hole which has been sunk, has resulted in the finding of water, which, up to the present, has proved to be of good quality, and the boring of another hole to increase the supply is now in progress. A considerable saving in the cost of water supply will, we were informed, be effected by this improvement. The works now in progress include the erection of 6 attendants' cottages and a lodge, plans for which have been approved, and the extension of the road round the estate for use of walking parties.

We saw in the course of our inspection all the patients whose names are on the books, and found them tidy in their dress and persons, and generally well-cared for and contented with their treatment. We gave to all the opportunity of speaking to us, and while there were many acknowledgments of kindness received, we heard but few complaints, and those for the most part not of sufficient importance for mention here.

Some patients alleged that they did not see the members of the Committee as frequently as they should, and from the entries made at the visits it does not clearly appear that all parts of the Asylum are inspected at the prescribed intervals. We think it of great importance that every patient should have the opportunity of seeing the Visitors as frequently as the law requires.

We regret to find that smoking by male patients in the day rooms is still prohibited, a very unusual restriction, the removal of which would materially add to their comfort.

We found the children at Winwick Hall well-cared for, quietly behaved, and apparently happy.

The wards and dormitories were throughout in excellent order and well supplied with objects such as plants, pictures, and games to interest and amuse the patients; their condition and that of the beds and bedding reflect credit on the staff. Male Ward 3 down is undergoing redecoration and is temporarily closed, except for sleeping in at night. Many of the single rooms, as pointed out by our Colleagues, would be improved by the insertion in the shutters of strong wire gauze panels. The padded rooms are still devoid of floor pads, the want of which constitutes a source of danger to the patients.

On both days of our visit we saw dinner served in the wards, consisting yesterday of "scouse" and to-day of roast pork with two vegetables.



The fare was of good quality and well served ; grace was sung, the patients joining in well, and being quiet and orderly in their conduct.

The very large number of 130 males and 182 females, being as high a proportion as 14·5 per cent. of the patients, were confined to bed, a great part of whom were suffering from no physical complaint. While making due allowance for the unusually large proportion of dangerous and troublesome patients in this Asylum and for the fact that as many as 18·2 per cent. are epileptics, we deprecate the extent to which confinement to bed, both in dormitories and single rooms on account of violent, vicious, and troublesome habits and propensities is employed in the case of patients whose mental disease is more or less of long standing. We hope that there will be less frequent use of this mode of treatment in future. A large number of these patients remain on in bed from day to day without any real effort being made to occupy or amuse them. Experience has long ago shown that such treatment can only result in further mental deterioration. In several instances, as was natural, the patients complained of being kept so long in bed and asked to be allowed to get up.

While giving full credit, as we have done above to the excellent condition in which we found the wards, we think that the supply of bound illustrated papers, with which we are sure many of these patients would amuse themselves if they had the chance, is very deficient.

Since the last visit 7 patients have been restrained with gloves to prevent interference with surgical dressings for a total of 1,597½ hours ; and 182 patients have been secluded on 615 occasions for the very high total of 18,681 hours in all.

The returns for 1909 show that at the end of the year the epileptics were in the high proportion of 19·5 per cent. of the total number.

The very high proportion of 7 per cent. were under constant supervision as suicidal, the system recommended by our Board of specially distinguishing those in whom the tendency to suicide is active from those in whom it is only potential, not having been yet adopted, as we hope it soon will be, in this Institution.

The attendance at the Sunday Church of England services was about up to the average when the large proportion of Roman Catholic patients is considered, but the attendance of the latter at the services provided for them in their own chapel was poor. The attendance at the weekly entertainments was also low. We are sorry to observe that as many as 51 per cent. of those able to walk were usually confined to the wards and airing courts.

In 68 per cent. of the 304 deaths which have occurred the cause was verified by post-mortem examination.

General paralysis accounted for 12 per cent. of the deaths, phthisis for 14 per cent., pneumonia and bronchitis for 22 per cent., heart disease for 11 per cent., kidney disease for 9 per cent., and general tuberculosis for 4 per cent. There were 9 deaths from colitis, from which disease 31 patients have suffered, and 1 from diphtheria in the only case that has arisen.

Inquests were held in two instances ; in one because there had been a suggestion that the patient's death, which the jury found was due to natural causes, had resulted from an injury received before admission, and in the other because the death from chronic bronchitis and kidney disease was accelerated by a fracture of the collar-bone sustained in a fall in an epileptic fit.

Besides the cases of zymotic disease above-mentioned there have been 8 cases of erysipelas among the patients in the main building and

56 cases of impetigo contagiosa among the boys in Winwick Hall, of whom 16 are still isolated in bed in the Infectious Hospital. No one is at the present time suffering from either colitis or erysipelas.

We found the sick and infirm cases that were in bed well attended to. It was gratifying to learn that none of them had a bedsore and that of the large number who died, not one at death presented such a complication.

The serious but non-fatal casualties have been limited to four instances of fractures of bones, resulting in two of them from accidental falls, in a third from a fall in an epileptic fit, and in the fourth from a push by a fellow patient.

The staff of attendants is of good strength, but by no means too strong for the class of patients they have to deal with; their record of service is improving. Since the last visit 1 nurse and as many as 10 male attendants have been discharged for misconduct of various kinds, none of them, however, for ill-using patients.

Here, as elsewhere in this county, practically all the permanent employees have been placed in the first class for pension under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act.

In the absence of Dr. Simpson, Dr. Rodgers accompanied us through our inspection and gave us all the information we required.

The case books and other medical records continue to be kept in a creditable manner.

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#### LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.—NARBOROUGH.

25 February 1910.

WE have spent an interesting day in making a complete inspection of this Asylum, and are thoroughly satisfied with the condition in which we found it.

The wards and dormitories possessed an air of substantial comfort, they were warm though efficiently well ventilated, and, without anything approaching extravagance or too much elaboration, were brightly and nicely decorated. A collection of suitable and attractive pictures and prints is gradually being got together and hung throughout the rooms, there is a very fair supply of books and papers, and although there are at present not quite so many plants as we should like to see, this will no doubt be remedied when further green-house accommodation is added to the establishment; at present the means of supply is in this respect somewhat limited.

The heating apparatus is now working satisfactorily, and the wire cages for the better protection of the belting in the laundry have been or are in process of being lengthened, and the motor in that part of the building has now been framed off and closed in.

The patients were most orderly, well and warmly clad, and their personal appearance was neat and tidy.

As to treatment, we received no complaints, and the number of requests for discharge were remarkably few. Dr. Stewart and his assistants appear to take much personal interest in those who are under their charge, who we feel sure are well and kindly treated.

Since the 15th November 1909, there have been 40 admissions, 13 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 9 had recovered, and 22 have died. The general health seems to be very good. There have been no cases of zymotic disease during the past three months; whilst



at our visit to-day only 23 patients (*i.e.* 3·8 per cent. of the total in residence) were in bed, and very few of them for serious illness. MOJ2AD 1

Of the 22 deaths, there were 2 due to general paralysis, and 1 each from phthisis and senile decay respectively. One patient was suffering from a bed sore at the time of death.

There have been 20 post-mortem examinations, or 90 per cent. of the total deaths. No inquest has been held. A male patient sustained a fracture of a rib from a fall in the lavatory, which on inquiry was apparently due to a struggle with the night attendant, who was reprimanded by the house Committee.

The only other serious injury was that of the fracture of the nasal bone, sustained by a male patient in an accidental fall.

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 612 patients, *viz.*, 283 males and 329 females, all of whom are to-day in residence, and, with the exception of 1 man who was out on an errand at Leicester at the time of our visit, were seen by us. Included in these numbers are 30 private and 1 out-county patient, the latter being chargeable to Peterborough Union. The total sleeping accommodation in accordance with the return furnished to our Board is for 688 patients, and on this basis there are now vacancies for 25 males and 51 females.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 12s. 10d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients 16s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

A substantial dinner of savoury and well-made meat and vegetable broth with bread, followed by boiled currant pudding, was served in the wards when we were present. It appeared to be ample in quantity and to give entire satisfaction to the patients. There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The very good proportion of over 43 per cent. of the inmates are usually present at the Sunday morning and evening Church of England services. A service is held on every fourth Sunday for the Nonconformists, and a service is occasionally held by a Roman Catholic priest for those who profess that faith, of whom there are 23.

Forty-one per cent. attend the weekly entertainments, as many as 58 per cent. are on an average daily employed throughout the year, and only 5 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts.

There is a staff of 1 attendant to every 11·1 of the male patients and of 1 nurse for every 10·1 of the female for day duty, there being also 4 of each sex for night duty.

Twenty-eight per cent. of the former and 19 per cent. of the latter have been in the service of the Asylum for over five years.

The books and medical records are properly kept.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BRACEBRIDGE.

14 July 1910.

Since this Asylum was visited about 13 months ago by Commissioners, 238 patients have been admitted; 118 have been discharged or removed, 98 of them on recovery; and 89 have died. As the result of these changes the books now contain the names of 891 inmates, of whom 433 are males, and 458 females. Two of the men are of the private class, for whom, as for the 3 out-county paupers, the rate charged is 14s. a week. For those chargeable to home unions the maintenance rate is 10s. 6d.

Only 23 of the deaths were on the female side, and this low mortality during the period under review has had its effect on the number now under treatment there, which exceeds by six the total for which the accommodation is estimated to be sufficient; on the male side there are to-day 20 vacancies.

Among the alterations and improvements which have been completed since the last visit we may mention the alterations of the bakehouse, to which reference was made in the report of the visiting Commissioners, the taking down and re-building of the corridor leading to the female wards, which is now well lighted and airy, the re-roofing and painting of the verandah in Female C. Court, and the levelling and re-turfing of the recreation field. A new room has been appropriated to the use of the boys in Male G. Ward, the floor of which has been stained and varnished. The extension of the laundry, plans for which were recently approved, is in progress.

The wards were throughout in very good order, bright and well ventilated, and furnished with plenty of flowers, books in open book-cases, and other means for interesting and amusing their occupants. The condition of the beds and bedding, which we examined in a large number of instances, indicated careful supervision in this department.

The patients, all of whom were in residence and were seen by us in the course of our visit, were neatly dressed and tidy in their persons. Their conduct was quiet and orderly, and, except with regard to their deprivation of liberty, they made but few complaints, and none which appeared to have substantial foundation.

We saw dinner, consisting of fish and potatoes, neatly served in the wards. The quantity of the helpings seemed to be ample, and all of whom we inquired spoke well of the fare.

There is no record of mechanical restraint having been employed since the last visit; 15 patients have been secluded on 47 occasions for 433 hours in all.

The statistical returns of the Asylum for 1909 show that during the year the attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments was nearly up to the average of institutions of this kind. We are sorry to observe that there was no diminution in the proportion, 34 per cent., of the patients able to walk who were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. Thirty per cent. were usually taken for weekly walks outside the estate. The proportion of those usefully employed was satisfactory, especially on the female side.

Sixteen per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, 14 per cent. to organic brain disease, 13 per cent. to senile decay. In 69 per cent. a post-mortem examination was made. No bedsore was found.

One inquest was held to inquire into the case of a man who died several days after he had fallen in a struggle with some attendants who were taking him from an airing court to his ward. A verdict of accidental death due to rupture of the bladder was returned.

During the first quarter of the year 3 female patients contracted influenza. On the male side there were 23 cases, with 1 death; and 6 male attendants took the disease. There was no other epidemic or zymotic disease.

Two non-fatal but serious casualties are reported. A general paralytic patient was found to have fractured his thigh. Nothing was known as to how the injury was caused; the man was not seen to fall, and he himself was not able to account for the fracture. In the second case, a patient scalded an arm with some hot soup.



The general health has been exceptionally good. There were to-day at the time of our visit 8 women and 5 men in bed.

An adequate staff of attendants is maintained, averaging for day duty 1 to every 9 patients. Their record of service is fairly satisfactory on the male side, but somewhat low among the nurses.

The Committee have prepared a scheme of classification for the purpose of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, which has yet to receive the approval of the local authorities concerned. The scheme places in the first class all the employees of the Asylum who at any time have the charge of patients. We understand that the staff are not satisfied with their position under the Act, and that practically all the nurses, except those who can count many years of service, and a considerable number of the male attendants, have decided to contract out.

The case books and medical records are very well kept up to date.

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#### LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. KESTIVEN (SLEAFORD).

23 March 1910.

IN the nine months which have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 70 patients have been admitted, 22 have been discharged, 17 of them on recovery, and 22 have died. As the result of these changes there are to-day on the books the names of 199 males and 226 females, a total of 425. Eleven are of the private class, and 175 are out-county paupers, of whom all but 1 are received under contracts made with Notts County, the Soke of Peterborough, and West Ham.

The total sleeping accommodation, as estimated for the return to our Board, is sufficient to provide for 215 of each sex; from which it would appear that while there is room for 16 more males, the female side contains 11 in excess of its complement.

Three of the male wards are now undergoing redecoration.

The wards and dormitories are generally in very good order, the day rooms bright and well supplied with flowers, books, and games for the amusement of the inmates.

The patients are all in residence, and were seen by us in the course of our visit. We spoke to such as were capable of conversation, and gave to everyone the opportunity of making complaints if so disposed; but few had anything to say against the treatment received, and general contentment prevailed.

Quiet and good order prevailed, except in one of the female wards, where there were a certain number of noisy patients.

Their dress and personal condition were generally satisfactory.

We would again call the attention of the Committee to the number of unprotected pipes in places where they afford opportunities for suicide, and would suggest that they should avail themselves of the experience of other institutions and remedy this defect before, and not after, its danger is brought home to them by a fatality among those for whose care they are responsible.

We saw dinner of pea-flour soup, followed by jam rolls, neatly and cleanly served in the wards. It appeared to be of good quality and to be found satisfactory.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review. The returns for 1909 show that the proportion of actively suicidal patients at the end of the year was low—1·9 per

cent.—and there were to-day only 7 under constant supervision on account of suicidal tendency.

There was a satisfactory average of attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments.

As many as 38 per cent. were taken for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate, and walked daily outside the airing courts ; but we are sorry to observe that an equal proportion, though able to walk, were usually confined to the wards and airing courts ; 49 per cent. of the men and 58 per cent. of the women were usefully employed.

The deaths since the last visit were all from natural causes, verified in 77 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

Bedsore was found in 9 per cent.

Heart disease and cerebral degeneration each caused 18 per cent., cerebral hæmorrhage 13 per cent., general paralysis, epilepsy, and pneumonia each 9 per cent.

There have been no inquests. There have been no serious casualties, and no epidemic or zymotic disease, except a few cases of influenza, none of which proved fatal. There were to-day in bed 12 patients only. The staff of attendants and nurses is of satisfactory strength, being in the proportion for day duty of 1 to 10 patients on the male, and 1 to 10·2 on the female side.

Their record of service is on the whole good for an Asylum that has had so short a history.

The case books are properly kept.

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#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—1. BANSTEAD.

11 February 1910.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, the following changes have taken place among the patients : 130 have been admitted, 74 discharged or removed, of whom 58 had recovered, and 56 have died. There were to-day on the books the names of 2,464 patients, in the proportion of 1,069 men to 1,395 women. Two men and 9 women are out on trial ; all the remainder were in residence and were seen by us in the course of our visit to the wards yesterday and to-day. The Asylum is full on the female side, but there are vacancies for 20 men.

In the comparatively short time that has elapsed since the last visit, there has been little opportunity for many alterations and improvements, but we can report that all the suggestions made by the Factory Inspector, in the report of his visit last year, as to guarding the machinery, have now been completed. We were glad to hear that bookcases for the whole of the wards, 31 in number, have been ordered ; 20*l.* has been expended on books, and a further 10*l.* worth will be ordered during the ensuing month.

We were very well satisfied with the condition in which we found all parts of the Asylum. In the absence of Dr. Jones, on his holiday, we were accompanied during our inspection by Dr. Murphy, from whom we received every assistance. The patients were very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, with the exceptions mentioned below, neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and especially on the female side, and generally contented. We received a certain number of complaints, but none that were not obviously the result of the delusions of the patients



making them. The wards generally were bright and cheerful, and the dormitories airy, while the condition of the beds and bedding was satisfactory.

The painters were at work in Ward B. which they have nearly finished redecorating. Other wards and dormitories which require attention will be taken in hand in due course. We regret that no action has been taken to remove the stiff gas-brackets in the sanitary spurs, referred to by our Colleagues.

On both days of our visit we saw good and ample dinners served in several of the wards. Yesterday the dinner consisted of well-made pea-soup, treacle pudding, and bread; and to-day of fried fish and potatoes, rice pudding, and bread, while some alternative diet was allowed to those patients who disliked fish. Much care is evidently taken to make the dietary popular with the patients.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 14s. for out-county patients, of whom there 3, chargeable respectively to Mutford and Lothlingland, Windsor, and Dorking Unions; from 9s. 11d. to 15s. 2d. for the 63 private patients; and 9s. 11d. for home patients.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, but 4 men have been secluded on 14 occasions for a total of  $28\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

There are some minor matters in connection with the administration on the male side which we think should receive more attention, especially from the head attendants, as regards the making up of the beds; we noticed some in the Male Infirmary yesterday which had evidently not been thoroughly stripped; the lists of the knives on the knife-boxes in many instances require renewal; in some of the attendants' rooms opening into the wards, razors and scissors were not kept under lock and key, as they should be. In some of the bathrooms the means adopted to distinguish the hot and cold water taps are insufficient, and at dinner the provision of separate drinking mugs for each patient should be insisted on. We also think that a good supply of strong, warm combination dresses, with fastenings that lock, should be provided for those patients who are placed in single rooms, and who either decline to wear clothing of any kind, or are very destructive in their habits. We have made some suggestions to Dr. Murphy on this and other matters connected with the clothing of the more degraded male patients, some of which to-day was in a far from satisfactory condition.

The general health of the Institution is good, and there has been no case of infectious disease during the period under review. We found 25 male and 43 female patients confined to bed, quite a moderate number for this time of year. Most of them were suffering from some chronic disease, or were too old and infirm to be up, and there were but few acutely ill.

No inquest has been held, and the 56 deaths were all the result of natural causes, verified in the high proportion of 84 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

On the bodies of as many as 4 out of the 27 male patients who died, bedsores existed; this, we are inclined to think, points to some defect in either the day or night nursing. Ten of the deaths, or 18 per cent., were due to general paralysis.

From the annual returns made to our Board it appears that only 18 per cent. of the patients attend the Church of England services in the chapel on Sunday morning, and 16 per cent. in the afternoon. We think it is unfortunate when such pains are taken to provide an attractive musical service that more patients cannot be induced to attend. For the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, who number 263, mass is celebrated

every Monday morning by a priest who is paid for his ministrations ; only 18 per cent. of the Catholics attend at these services. The weekly entertainments also are but poorly attended. About 52 per cent. walk out, when able, beyond the Asylum estate ; 32 per cent. of those able to walk are entirely confined to the wards and airing courts.

The satisfactory proportion of 57 per cent. are usefully employed, but we should have thought that more than 134 of the men might be employed on the farm and gardens.

The proportion of the total day staff to the number of patients is 1 to every 10·9 ; but for the nurses alone is only 1 to every 12·1, which is decidedly on the weak side. In D. Ward, for instance, we found only 7 nurses to 173 patients, many of whom are of a turbulent class.

The length of service on both sides is most satisfactory, as high a proportion as 85 per cent. of male attendants, and 50 per cent. of the nurses, having served for over five years, whilst only 10 per cent. of the entire staff have a record of less than a year.

Dr. Jones has the assistance of 6 Medical Officers, by whom the case books and other medical records are carefully written up to date.

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## LONDON ASYLUMS.—2. BEXLEY.

8 November 1910.

THIS Asylum, in a careful inspection of which, including the farm and workshops, we were occupied during the whole of yesterday and to-day, appears to us to be admirably administered by Dr. Stansfield and his staff, all of whom accompanied us and showed a thoughtful and sympathetic interest in their patients.

We saw all in residence, and spoke as we went through the wards to those whom we found capable and ready to enter into conversation with us. We had, as is usual on each occasion, many requests for discharge, but in all other respects the inmates were, apart from such as were clearly the result of delusions, free from complaint or grievances of any kind ; there was undoubtedly a very general tone of contentment with their surroundings, their treatment, and their food, and they were for the most part quiet and orderly. The wards, dormitories, beds, and bedding were throughout in excellent order, and the patients were suitably clothed with materials made in the shops of the Asylum, and which, by their variety in texture and colour, helped to brighten the wards and relieve the monotony so frequently produced by an unbroken similarity in dress.

A considerable amount of decoration and painting has lately been carried out, and at the present moment some is still going on, but among the numerous improvements which have been carried out during the period under review, one would especially mention the laying of fire-proof flooring between many of the wards on both sides, the fixing of fire-proof teak doors between the wards and the passages to prevent the spreading of fire, and the new fire-alarm system, Asylum indicator boards, and extension to fireman's house. There are now in course of construction verandahs to J. and K. Wards on the male side, the widening of doors for freer entrance from the corridors to internal courts, for use in case of fire, and it is shortly proposed to extend the existing verandahs in G. 1 and H. 1 Wards on the female side, so as to make them more serviceable and afford more protection to the patients. We observed some pipes in the w.c.'s which should be placed closer to the walls, some



chain handles which should be removed, and door handles in the w.c. lobbies which should also be taken away, with a view to reducing to a minimum any inducement to suicidally-inclined patients. We would again, as our Colleagues have done on more than one occasion, press on the Committee the desirability of fixing the smoke screen in the North Villa, as we look upon this as an important safeguard to the patients in the unfortunate event of a fire occurring.

We yesterday saw the patients in the wards served with a dinner of boiled mutton with two vegetables and bread, followed by boiled rice with milk and jam, and to-day with a dinner of thick pea-soup followed by treacle pudding. The dinners were properly cooked, the plates were hot, and the portions liberal.

Since the 26th of October 1909, there have been 372 admissions, 202 have been discharged or removed, of whom 133 had recovered, and 155 have died. There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 1,122 men and 1,110 women, in all 2,232, of whom 53 are classed as private, and 2 are out-county patients, chargeable to West Ham and Elham. There are 7 patients out on trial, leaving 2,225, viz., 1,118 men and 1,107 women in residence and seen by us. According to the returns furnished to us there are at present vacancies for 4 men and 2 women. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 11d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 9s. 11d. to 15s. 2d.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 106 patients have been secluded on 525 occasions for a total in all of 2,272 hours.

The very moderate proportion of 25 per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday Church of England morning services, and 18 per cent. the afternoon services. No Nonconformist services are held, but for those of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are 224, a service is held every Tuesday morning in the Asylum chapel. The weekly entertainments are usually attended by the good number of 41 per cent. of the inmates, and 53 per cent. of them are on an average engaged in daily employment throughout the year. Only 13 per cent. usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, but during the summer months all of the patients who are physically able are taken once a week around the boundaries of the Asylum estate. A sufficient staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, there being 1 to every 10·6 of the patients for day duty, and there are 41 for night duty. Only 5 per cent. of the attendants and 20 per cent. of the nurses have been in the Asylum less than a year, and 44 per cent. of the former and 16 per cent. of the latter can show more than five years' service.

In the large proportion of 97 per cent. of the deaths, or in all but 5 of them, post-mortem examinations were made, and the causes were ascertained to be natural in all but 2, viz.: those of a woman who committed suicide when absent on trial at home, and of a man who died from concussion and hæmorrhage of the brain consequent upon an accidental fall. Death was due to general paralysis in 13 per cent., to phthisis in 11·6 per cent., and to dysentery in 2·5 per cent. No death was attributed to senile decay. In one instance death was caused by enteric fever, of which there were altogether 10 cases, spread over a period from December to June, and occurring in several wards, the origin being ascertained. It is highly creditable to the nursing of the sick that bedsores were present in the very small proportion of 1·2 per cent. of all the deaths, and that no one in bed during our visit was so suffering. There have been 5 inquests, all except that upon the man whose death was due to accident, being upon patients who died suddenly

from natural causes. There have been 71 cases, 4 of them fatal, of dysentery since the last visit, and one case each of scarlet and puerperal fever in addition to those of enteric fever already referred to. Serious but non-fatal casualties have befallen 15 patients, all of whom suffered fractures or dislocations of bones, most of them as the result of accidental falls. In four instances they were sustained in struggles with attendants or by means unknown, and in every such case full inquiry was made by the Sub-Committee as well as the Medical Superintendent. The general health appears to have been good upon the whole, and although we saw in bed yesterday and to-day 136 patients, or 5 per cent. of the whole, many were there for mental reasons only, and but few for acute illness.

We have examined the case books, and found them to be well and carefully kept.

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### LONDON ASYLUMS.—3. CANE HILL.

21 June 1910.

SINCE the visit paid by two of our Colleagues in October 1909, there have been admitted to this Asylum 169 patients ; 83 have been discharged or removed, of whom 59 had recovered ; and 84 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 2,171, 941 of whom are on the male and 1,230 on the female side. Forty-six are of the private class, the rates paid for these varying from 9s. 11d. a week, the pauper rate, to 40l. a year ; 6 men are criminal lunatics ; and the rest, with the exception of 3 out-county paupers, are chargeable to home unions.

The estimated accommodation, as returned to our office, is sufficient for but 923 males and 1,199 females ; and it therefore appears that there is overcrowding to the extent of 18 men and 31 women. Additional room for 19 patients will shortly be provided by re-arrangements on the male side ; the actual overcrowding on the female side is partially relieved at the present time by housing 13 women in the Isolation Hospital.

The Asylum and its dependencies continue to be maintained in very good order. Among the minor improvements which have been completed since the last visit we may mention the provision of the fish-frying apparatus referred to in our Colleagues' report, and the fixing of guards to machinery in accordance with the recommendations of the Factory Inspector. Those now in progress include the re-arrangements on the male side, above alluded to, by which some accommodation now appropriated to attendants will be converted to the use of patients, and the centralisation of the hot-water system, the scheme for which involves the enlargement of the subways.

We found the wards and dormitories everywhere well kept and bright with pictures, flowers, birds, and other objects of interest, and the ventilation was good and the air fresh throughout. The beds and bedding were clean and good, but on the female side, which we inspected yesterday, our visit coincided with the annual stocktaking, which caused some necessary disorder in this department.

We learn that no steps have yet been taken to improve the pressure of the water supply for extinction of fire ; and there are still in lavatories and out-of-the-way places the stiff gas-brackets observed upon by our Colleagues last year.

The patients were, with very few exceptions, quiet, orderly, and contented. We gave to all the opportunity of speaking to us, but had no



complaints of the treatment received, while many bore testimony to the kindness of those in charge of them. The general health of the Institution is very good ; we found only 31 in bed, and many of these not suffering from serious illness. Some of the patients complained of not being visited by the Guardians of their Union, and we think this complaint is not without foundation. In one instance we ascertained that the Guardians concerned have not been to the Asylum since November 1904.

We saw dinner served in the wards yesterday, consisting of mutton or bacon, with two vegetables. The fare was good and sufficient, and none of the patients complained of the diet. Arrangements have been made for more efficient warming of the plates.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the eight months since the last visit ; one man has been secluded on a single occasion for an hour and a half.

From the statistics of the Asylum for 1909 we learn that the epileptics in residence at the end of the year were only 6·1 of the total number, and those under constant supervision as suicidal no more than ·5 per cent. The proportion of those attending the Sunday services in the chapel was satisfactory, and as many as about 60 per cent. of the Roman Catholic patients attended the services provided for them twice a month. The proportion taken weekly for walks beyond the estate was up to the average of similar institutions, and a good percentage were taken daily for walks outside the airing courts, while those usually confined altogether to the wards and airing courts were only 4 per cent. The proportion usefully employed was high on the male side and satisfactory among the women.

Of the deaths, 20 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and 12 per cent. to phthisis. Post-mortem examinations have been made in the high proportion of 94 per cent. of the total number of deaths. In no case was a bed sore present.

No inquest has been held.

Influenza prevailed extensively on the female side during the months of March and April, when as many as 165 patients and 15 nurses were attacked. It is noticeable that during the same months 1 male inmate and 4 attendants were attacked by the disease. There have been 10 cases of dysentery, but no other zymotic disease.

There have been three instances of casualties in which bones were fractured ; two being cases where the injury was caused by a fall, and one (of the humerus) due to muscular action. A male patient also sustained a dislocation of the shoulder.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, and their record of service is a high one, but 4 per cent. of the men and 19 per cent. of the nurses having served less than a year, while 64 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively can reckon over five years in the Asylum.

Here, as elsewhere in the County of London, practically all the permanent employees of the Asylum have been placed in the first class under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act. The Committee also, considering that the salaries had been fixed on the assumption that pensions would be granted, have granted certain additions to the salaries of all officers whose salaries and emoluments together do not exceed 200*l.* a year.

We have pleasure in recording that since the visit of our Colleagues Dr. Moody's services as Superintendent of this Asylum for a quarter of a century have received well-merited public recognition by the honour of knighthood being conferred upon him. He continues to be assisted by 5 Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books are very well kept.

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## LONDON ASYLUMS.—4. CLAYBURY.

4 February 1910.

THIS Asylum continues to be admirably administered, and, with the one exception of Claybury Hall, to be very well maintained. The latter, however, is much in need of renovation and redecoration throughout. The patients in residence were all seen by us during our visit of inspection yesterday and to-day. They were orderly, well and tidily dressed, and although a large number of them freely took advantage of the opportunities afforded them for conversation with us, there was a marked lack of grievance of any kind, due we cannot but think in some measure to the special facilities given the patients for individually seeing and speaking to the members of the Committee when visiting the wards, and also no doubt to the sympathetic and cordial relations which evidently exist between the patients and staff. One of the male patients chargeable to Lambeth Union, of whom there are in all 98, viz., 51 men and 47 women, told us that his Guardians never came to see him, and expressed himself as much aggrieved. We are more than surprised to find after inquiry that there is no record of the Guardians of that union having ever taken advantage of the privilege which is afforded them of seeing the inmates of the Asylum who come from that district, and hope that in the future this apparent neglect may be remedied.

The dietary, judging from the dinners we saw in the wards yesterday, and the dinners in preparation in the kitchen to-day, as well as the inquiries we made amongst the patients, appear to give entire satisfaction. The portions of boiled and roast mutton with potatoes, parsnips, and bread at yesterday's dinner were ample in quantity, well cooked, and nicely served on warm plates. To-day's dinner consisted of fried ling and cod with potatoes for the men, and good pea-soup and pudding for the women. The fish was being fried in a special apparatus, which appears very efficient for its purpose, and was supplied some time ago at a cost of 75*l*.

The dormitories, including the beds and bedding, were clean and in good order, and the wards bright and cheerful. The latter were not only warm, comfortable, and well supplied with books and papers, but their general appearance and attractiveness is much enhanced by an abundance of plants, cages of birds, and the recent addition to the walls of many new prints and pictures. Some minor improvements which it is unnecessary to detail have lately been carried out, and we would suggest the placing in the female general bath dressing-room of some looking glasses, and observe that there are still several small pipes and taps throughout the lavatories and w.c.'s on both sides which need protection, as in their present condition affording means of suspension to suicidal patients. Although it is no doubt the rule that no patient should go unattended to such places, it is not, in our opinion, safe to rely on this alone.

Since the last visit by Commissioners in June 1909, there have been 275 admissions; 134 have been discharged or removed, 65 of whom had recovered; and 127 have died. There are now on the Statutory Books of the Asylum the names of 2,482 patients, viz., 1,037 males and 1,445 females, of whom 126 are private, and 2 are out-county patients chargeable respectively to the City of London and Petersfield. There are 15 patients out on trial, leaving 2,467 in actual residence and seen by us. According to the return furnished to us, the total estimated sleeping accommodation is for 2,322 persons, but there are in position no fewer than 2,478 beds, so that the Asylum is overcrowded to the extent of 156 beds. The



maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 11d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients 9s. 11d. to 40s.

The usual Church of England Sunday services are attended by only 18 per cent. of the patients. There are services on Sunday evenings as well as on three weekdays for the Nonconformists, and for those of the Roman Catholic faith services are held once every week and on Holy days.

The fair proportion of 38·4 per cent. usually attend the weekly entertainments, but only 15·3 per cent. and 17·8 per cent. of the patients respectively walk weekly beyond the Asylum estate or daily take exercise beyond the airing courts, but within the estate, although the number of those entirely confined to the wards and airing courts, viz., 14·9 per cent., is distinctly low. The percentage of those daily employed throughout the year is good, viz., 57·8 per cent.

The staff is adequate, there being 1 attendant to every 9 male patients, and 1 nurse to every 10·6 of the females, and there are 15 attendants and 18 nurses for night duty. As high a proportion as 62·3 per cent. of the attendants and 32·9 of the nurses show over five years' service, whilst only 8·5 per cent. of the former and 16·13 per cent. of the latter have been less than a year in the Asylum employment.

With the exception of one man who died from the result of a cut throat self-inflicted before admission, and of another where death followed a fracture of the femur sustained in an accidental fall, both of which formed the subjects of the only inquests, all the deaths were from natural causes. In 85 per cent. of these post-mortem examinations were made, and, excluding one case in which a bed sore existed on admission, only 3 per cent. were suffering from that complication, a very creditable fact in view of the large proportion, 23 per cent., of deaths which were the result of general paralysis. Only 8 per cent. were attributable to phthisis and 6 per cent. to senile decay, while dysentery contributed 4 per cent. out of the 10 cases which have occurred since the last visit. No other zymotic disease has visited the Asylum, except influenza, from which one death resulted immediately, and erysipelas, of which there was only one case. The dysenteric and tuberculosis cases are as far as possible separately isolated in special wards, a course which largely explains the comparative immunity of this extensive Asylum from these communicable diseases. The general health appears to have been good since the Asylum was last visited, and on this occasion we have found only 62 patients, or 2·5 per cent. of the whole, confined to bed. The fact that no bed sore was present confirms our favourable impression as to the efficiency and carefulness of the nursing of the sick. There has been no use of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been confined to one patient, to whom it was applied once only, and for an hour's duration.

Dr. Jones, who has a very accurate knowledge of his patients, and is evidently on excellent terms with most of them, continues to have the assistance of 6 Medical Colleagues, by whom the case and post-mortem books are carefully kept, and who regularly instruct the attendants and nurses in first aid and nursing.

We visited the Pathological Laboratory of the London County Asylums, and found in active progress the valuable pathological and research work which is being done under Mr. Mott's superintendence.

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## LONDON ASYLUMS.—5. COLNEY HATCH.

17 June 1910.

BETWEEN the 2nd July 1909, when this Asylum was last visited by Commissioners, and the commencement of our visit yesterday, 556 patients were admitted; 230 were discharged or removed, of whom 123 had recovered; and 227 died. There are on the books the names of 959 males and 1,500 females, a total of 2,459; of whom 37 are of the private class received at rates varying from 9s. 11d.—the ordinary rate for paupers from home unions—to 16s. 11d. Six patients are chargeable to out-county unions; one is boarded out in the care of her mother.

The Asylum now nearly has its full complement, there being only 1 vacancy on the male, and 19 vacancies on the female side.

Further progress has been made with the work, which has been steadily carried on for some years past, of renovating the wards, plastering the walls, and introducing enlarged sash windows. Some wards are now in the builders' hands for like treatment, and the rest will be done in due course with great advantage to those who occupy them. The low-level corridor on the female side has also had its walls plastered and its lighting and ventilation improved. A verandah for open-air treatment has been constructed in connection with No. 5 Male Infirmary; a carpenters' workshop has been provided; a complete telephone system has been installed with an instrument in each ward; and a laundry for foul linen has been added, which has rendered it practicable to exclude male patients entirely from the laundry. The tar paving of the paths is to be immediately taken in hand.

At our visit yesterday and to-day we have found the wards in very good order and well kept. The rooms were bright and well ventilated and the beds properly attended to.

In the course of our inspection we saw all the patients with the exception of 2 men and 10 women who were absent on trial, and gave to each the opportunity of speaking to us, of which a large number availed themselves. There were many appeals for discharge, but no complaints of ill-treatment, except such as were obviously the outcome of delusions. There was very little noise or excitement, such as there was being confined to one or two cases, a condition of things which is highly creditable when the great number of patients of a bad class is taken into account. Their dress and personal condition were satisfactory.

We saw a dinner served on both days in the wards, special food being provided for the Jewish patients. On each day the meal consisted of meat with two vegetables, or, in some cases, fried fish, followed by pudding. It was plentiful and appeared to be palatable to those who partook of it; and no complaints were made of the diet.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since last year's visit; seclusion has been employed for 15 patients on 20 occasions for a total duration of  $37\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

From the statistics of the Asylum for 1909 we learn that the proportion of epileptics in residence at the end of the year was low, only 7·2 per cent. Not more than 23 per cent. or, if the Jews and Roman Catholics be excluded, 34 per cent. attended the Sunday morning services in the chapel; and only 22 per cent. the weekly entertainments. As many as 35 per cent. of those able to walk were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. A fair proportion (60 per cent.) of the men and 54 per cent. of the women were usefully employed; 155 of the former on the farm and gardens, and 101 of the latter in the laundry.



The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in 82·4 per cent., have included general paralysis, 13·6 per cent.; phthisis, 8·8 per cent.; dysentery, 7 per cent.; and senile decay, 2 per cent. Apart from dysentery the cases of zymotic disease which have occurred since the last visit have been limited to 5 attacks of erysipelas in female patients.

There have been 3 inquests, the verdict of the jury in 2 cases being death from natural causes; and in the third death from misadventure, the patient having died from the effects of septicæmia following upon an abrasion of the skin.

Amongst the serious non-fatal casualties there have been 12 cases in which fractures of bones occurred, 5 of these being of the femur, and 2 cases of dislocation of the shoulder. These injuries were caused by accidental falls in 11 instances, while 3 patients (females) sustained fractures of the thigh by falls caused by being pushed down by fellow patients.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, those employed on day duty being, at the beginning of the year, 1 to 9·9 patients on the male, and 1 to 10·7 on the female side. Their record of service is good, especially that of the males, of whom but 9 per cent. have served less than a year, and 65 per cent. over five years. Two of each sex have been discharged since the last visit for misconduct, which in no case directly affected the patients.

The classification adopted by the Committee for the purpose of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act places practically the whole of the Asylum employees in the first class for pension.

The case books are very well kept, and illustrated by photographs.

In the course of our visit we have received every assistance and information from Dr. Seward and his Assistant Medical Officers, and yesterday had the advantage of being accompanied round the new buildings by Mr. Clifford Smith, who gave us many interesting particulars concerning them and the improvements now in progress.

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### LONDON ASYLUMS.—6. HANWELL.

29 April 1910.

AFTER our two days' inspection of this Asylum we are satisfied that all due regard is paid to the treatment and comfort of the patients, and that the establishment is well ordered and carefully administered, a task of much greater difficulty in a place with so long a history as this, than in an asylum equipped from the first with every modern requirement. The wards and dormitories, with the adjoining offices, as well as the beds and bedding, were throughout in good order, and we found the patients tidily and suitably clothed. We saw all who are in actual residence, and spoke to as many as were inclined or we could induce to enter into conversation. Naturally the question of discharge is uppermost in their minds with many of the patients, and not a few appealed to us in regard to it, but, considering the number and character of those in residence, the complaints were in other respects by no means numerous, and were in our view without any solid foundation. Inasmuch as some of these complaints were with respect to the non-visitation of the wards by the Committee, although we understand that the Committee do, in fact, go round the wards regularly, we think it would be well were the patients always informed by the charge attendant that they are at liberty

to speak to the members and to lay before them any grievances they may have. Upon the whole, the demeanour of the patients was quiet and well behaved, but in the acute wards there was a very considerable amount of noise and excitement, which we cannot but think might to some extent at least be minimised were a more frequent selection and re-arrangement made in the distribution of the patients throughout the wards.

In some of the wards we observed that there were no bookcases, and in others that the bookcases were locked, whilst generally there seemed a scarcity in the number of books set out in the various rooms for the use and occupation of the patients. We should like to see a much more liberal display of books and periodicals in the wards, accessible at all times to any of the patients, as we are sure that liberality in this respect tends to contentment and repose amongst even the most troublesome and restless inmates.

There are still one or two pipes in the w.c.'s which should be covered, as well as some stiff gas-brackets and many looped handles on the w.c. doors which should be taken away and replaced by others, with a view to removing as far as possible all temptation from the suicidally-inclined amongst the patients. The provision of toilet-paper in the w.c.'s is also a matter to which we would draw attention.

The re-plastering of the female side, a very considerable undertaking, has now been completed, whilst that on the male side is making good progress. We are pleased to see that where the subsequent painting and decoration has been carried out the Committee have kept in view the desirability and advantage of using bright and cheerful colours, and doubt not but they will continue this work on the same lines when the painting of the other wards and corridors comes up for their consideration. The additional recommendations of the Factory Inspector have all been adopted and carried out.

We yesterday saw a dinner of roast mutton with potatoes, cabbage, and bread served in the wards; the plates were hot, and the meal appeared to be sufficient in quantity and well cooked. The dinner to-day consisted, on the female side, of fried fish, and on the male side of boiled bacon and beef with potatoes and greens, followed in each instance by suet pudding with golden syrup.

Since 29th October 1909 there have been 210 admissions; 95 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 63 had recovered; and 115 have died. There are now upon the Statutory Books the names of 2,570 patients, of whom 55 are classed as private, and there are 3 out-county patients chargeable respectively to Willesden, Bromley, and Maidenhead. There are now 10 patients out on trial, leaving 2,560 in actual residence and seen by us. According to the returns sent to our Board there is overcrowding on the male side to the extent of 52, and on the female side of 82 patients, but we were informed that the Committee have in view some re-arrangement of the wards by which that number will be considerably reduced.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 11, for out-county 14s., and for private patients from 9s. 11*d.* to 21s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

Eight patients have been mechanically restrained on 12 occasions for a total in all of 1,978 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours, and 17 patients have been secluded on 30 occasions for a total of 45 $\frac{2}{3}$  hours.

Only 20 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the Sunday morning Church of England service, and but 16 per cent. at the afternoon service. A mass is held for those of the Roman Catholic faith every



Sunday morning and on many Saints days, and a Nonconformist service takes place every Sunday morning or evening.

The proportion of patients (26 per cent.) who are usually present at the weekly entertainments is small, to be accounted for no doubt to some extent by the fact that the accommodation in the recreation hall is insufficient. As many as 50 per cent. of the inmates are taken for daily walks outside the airing courts, but within the Asylum estate, but only 2 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the grounds. The fair proportion of 51 per cent. are on the average usefully employed throughout the year. The staff consists of an attendant to every 9·9 of the patients on the male side, and there is a nurse for every 9·8 of the females for day duty, there being also 14 of the former and 23 of the latter for night duty. As many as 83 per cent. of the attendants and 48 per cent. of the nurses can show over five years in the Asylum service.

The only exceptional death since the last visit was that of a man who, having apparently recovered, had been sent out on trial and committed suicide while on trial. In his case the only inquest was held. All the rest of the 114 deaths were the result of natural causes, including general paralysis, which contributed the large proportion of 32 per cent.; phthisis, 10 per cent.; and senile decay, 22 per cent. Post-mortem examinations were made in the very creditable proportion of 97 per cent. of the deaths, and while bedsores were present in the somewhat excessive proportion of 7 per cent. of all the deaths, it is necessary to remember that nearly a third of the latter were due to general paralysis, in which there is a great tendency to the occurrence of bedsores. One patient only in bed during our visit was suffering from this complication, and the nursing of the sick appeared to be efficient. Good general health appears to have prevailed in the Asylum since the last visit, and of zymotic diseases there have been only 4 cases of dysentery and 1 of scarlet fever. While on the female side the very useful provision of a verandah for the open-air treatment of tuberculosis and other suitable cases exists, no such provision is to be found on the male side, where it is very desirable. We saw 181 patients, or 9 per cent. of the whole, in bed during our visit, but many were there for mental reasons only, and we are sure that Dr. Baily realises the importance of limiting as far as possible this mode of treating such cases. Since the last visit there have been 10 serious casualties, all of them resulting in fractures or dislocation of bones, and all but two, in which the origin was unable to be discovered, the result of accidental causes.

The Committee have duly carried out that provision of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act which relates to the division of the staff into two classes and the exhibition of a scheduled list.

It will be seen from the foregoing report that we consider Dr. Baily to be very efficiently discharging his onerous and responsible duties; he is assisted by 6 Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books and other medical records are fully and carefully kept.

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#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—7. HORTON.

13 December 1910.

DURING the period of nearly 22 months which has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, the admissions have numbered 539; 261 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 140 had recovered; and there have been 276 deaths. As

the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 2,111 patients, 941 being of the male, and 1,170 of the female sex ; of these, 61 are of the private class, who are charged rates varying from the pauper maintenance rate, 9s. 11d. per week to 36l. 10s. per annum, and 2 are out-county paupers. One man and 8 women are absent on trial.

There are at the present time vacancies for 11 men and 7 women.

A very considerable amount of redecoration has been done since the last visit with excellent effect in brightening up the wards and corridors. Patients' labour has been largely utilised in this work, which is still in progress. The recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been carried out with the exception of a suggestion as to the ventilation of the needle room, which we understand he does not insist upon. In accordance with the suggestion made by our Colleagues last year, the doors of communication between the bedrooms at the Female Convalescent Home (or Shrubbery House) have been refixed, to give access to the external staircase without passing through the landing. Among other improvements we may mention the laying of the entrance drive with tar macadam, the construction of fire-proof lobbies between the wards, and of verandahs for Wards A. and I.

We found all parts of the building in excellent order ; the wards and dormitories were bright and pleasant and well furnished with various objects for amusing and interesting the patients. The beds and bedding were good and everywhere clean. The dress of the patients was neat and tidy, and that of the women in particular was pleasantly varied. Their conduct was quiet and orderly, and even in the refractory wards there was but little noise or excitement. They appeared to be generally contented, except in regard to their detention, of which, as is usual, several complained.

Work has been begun on the Male Acute Hospital, plans of which have been approved, for the accommodation of 50 cases. At present a villa for chronic patients is utilised for the acute who will be accommodated at the hospital when erected. The next thing to be taken in hand should be the Convalescent Home for the class of patients who are now treated in the Infectious Hospital.

We saw dinner served in the wards during our visit. That of yesterday consisted of pork with two vegetables and rice pudding, and to-day the fare was stew followed by plum pudding. The meals were neatly served, and the food was of good quality and satisfactory to those who partook of it. We may mention, in connection with the diet, that an additional fish frier has been provided, and all the fish served to the patients is now fried.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit ; 75 patients have been secluded on 692 occasions for an aggregate of 1,312 hours.

The returns for 1909 show that there was a good attendance, averaging 53 per cent., at the weekly entertainments. The proportion of those taken for walks outside the estate and on the estate respectively, 13 per cent. in each case, was somewhat low ; the number of male patients usefully employed, amounting to 67 per cent., was satisfactory.

The deaths, with one exception, were due to natural causes, and were verified in 97 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

General paralysis accounted for 25 per cent., phthisis for 7 per cent. ; there were 4 deaths from dysentery.

In five instances bedsores was found to exist at death.

Two inquests were held ; in one a verdict of death from natural causes was returned, and in the second case the jury decided that the



patient died from broncho-pneumonia produced by accidental burning, and added that no blame was to be attached to the attendant who was concerned in the matter.

Sporadic cases of dysentery are noted as having occurred during most of the months of the year. A few cases of erysipelas and of enteric fever make up the list of epidemic or zymotic disease.

Of the serious non-fatal casualties most were caused by accidental falls, one or two occurred during struggles of violent patients with their attendants. One man fractured a leg and both arms by throwing himself from a fire staircase, acting under a suicidal impulse.

The general health has been good. One hundred and nine women and 58 men were in bed at the time of our visit, largely for feebleness and ordinary asylum ailments. No one had a bedsore.

An adequate staff of attendants is maintained; the record of service of the men is satisfactory, only 9 per cent. having, at the beginning of the year, been less than a year in the Asylum, while 53 per cent. had been there over five years. Since the last visit, 14 attendants and nurses have been dismissed or allowed to resign on account of misconduct, which in no instance was of a kind directly affecting the patients.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept, and the former copiously illustrated with photographs.

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#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—8. LONG GROVE.

4 November 1910.

DR. BOND, whose zeal in his work is very evident, continues to administer this establishment with efficiency and judgment. He has the assistance of a competent staff, all of whom appear to have a good knowledge of those under their care, to be on excellent terms with them and to take an interest in their well-being and comfort. During our two days' inspection we visited every part of this extensive building, saw all in residence, spoke to such of them as were in any way ready or inclined to talk to us, and gave to everyone an opportunity of laying any grievances before us. We found them to be suitably and neatly dressed, and, except in the more acute wards, quiet and well-behaved. There were, as might be expected, appeals for discharge, and one man complained that he had a fortnight ago been unkindly treated and ill-used by three of the attendants. He had made no previous complaint to any one in reference to it, although one of the medical staff had visited the ward within a few minutes of the time when he alleged the occurrence had taken place, and had received a report from the charge attendant of the ward (he being one of those against whom the charge was made), that the complaining patient had been excited and had kicked another patient. We made very full inquiry into the matter and came to the conclusion that there was no foundation in fact for the allegations made. Apart from this there was a general air of contentment amongst the inmates nor were there any complaints, other than those of some of the patients chargeable to Bethnal Green and Kensington, who said that they were not visited by their Guardians. There seems good ground for their statement, as upon inquiry we gather that the Guardians from these districts do not visit the Asylum. We would urge upon these bodies the desirability and, indeed, duty to take advantage of the privilege afforded them under the statute of paying not infrequent visits to those who, often without friends or relatives, would

probably be greatly pleased at seeing and having an opportunity of speaking to persons from their own district and from whom they would not unnaturally expect some sympathy and interest.

The buildings are properly maintained, the wards and dormitories are bright and well kept, the ventilation is good, and the beds and bedding were throughout in capital order. We were glad to see numbers of bound magazines amongst the books and papers distributed in the various wards, and were also pleased to notice how much has been done in the way of improving the airing courts and grounds by tasteful laying out, planting, and turfing. The various recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been adopted, but we pointed out some pipes in the w.c.'s which are not fitted sufficiently closely to the walls for safety against suicidally-inclined patients, as well as some inspection pads in the padded rooms which are hard and somewhat dangerous.

The only improvements carried out during the period under review of which we need make special mention are the new sanitary annexes at Wards H. 1 and H. 2 and the new verandahs and sanitary annexe at the male sanatorium for cases of tuberculosis and dysentery, though many minor and useful works have been completed.

Considerable trouble is taken in regard to the food, the importance of a good though not extravagant dietary being fully recognised, and the meals are so arranged that the patients do not know from day to day of what their dinner is to consist. There are always two courses, and yesterday we saw an ample and well-served dinner of roast beef with two vegetables and bread, followed by baked bread and current pudding, and to-day of baked fish with vegetables and bread, followed by marmalade pudding, nicely set out on the tables in the wards. For tea there is always a choice of bread and jam or bread and butter with seed cake or buns on weekdays and currant cake on Sundays. Yesterday's tea appeared to be most appetising, and the patients are undoubtedly well satisfied with the food and the cooking.

Since the last visit by members of our Board there have been 1,118 admissions; 502 discharges and removals, of whom 324 had recovered; and 448 patients have died. There are to-day on the books of the Asylum the names of 1,130 males and 1,026 females, a total of 2,156, of whom 30 males and 26 females are classed as private, and there are 2 out-county patients chargeable to the St. Ives and Croydon Unions. There are to-day 14 patients out on trial, leaving in residence and actually seen by us 2,142. There are, according to the return made to us, at present vacancies for 10 males and 14 females.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 11d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 9s. 11d. to 15s. 2d.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 85 patents have been secluded on 745 occasions for a total in all of 624 hours. The moderate proportion of 22 per cent. and 48 per cent. of the patients respectively, are usually present at the Sunday Church of England services and engaged in some daily employment throughout the year; only 8 per cent. of the patients usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, but the fair number of 33 per cent. are present at the weekly entertainments.

There is a paid Roman Catholic priest who visits the patients of that faith, of whom there are 275, and holds a weekly service every Saturday, and a salaried Nonconformist minister who visits the wards and holds a service every Wednesday in the chapel as well as on the first Sunday evening of the month.



There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, there being 1 to every 9·3 patients, and there are 18 of the former and 21 of the latter for night duty. One attendant and 1 nurse have been dismissed for assaulting patients, and 1 attendant was dismissed and subsequently prosecuted for wilfully scalding a patient.

In the large proportion of 96 per cent. of all the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, and the causes were found to be general paralysis in as many as 32·5 per cent., phthisis in 11·9 per cent., senile decay in 2·2 per cent., and dysentery in 3·8 per cent., and 1 death had resulted from enteric fever. All the rest of the deaths were due to natural causes such as are usual in asylums, and in 5 per cent. of all the deaths bedsores were present. This is a percentage which taken in association with the large proportion of deaths from general paralysis, and with the entire absence during our visit to the wards of any bed sore in the patients confined to bed, indicates careful nursing of the sick. Inquests were held in two cases only, viz., those of 2 women, one of whom died suddenly from syncope following upon kidney disease, and the other from cellulitis the result of septic infection from a decayed tooth. The general health appears to have been good, although there have been as many as 137 cases of dysentery, of which 17 were fatal. The only other cases of zymotic disease have been 1 of enteric fever, its origin unknown, 1 of chicken-pox, and 3 of erysipelas. We saw in bed 124 patients, or 5·7 per cent. of the whole, but while some were there as recent admissions and some for mental reasons only, few among them were suffering from illness of acute character. We saw with satisfaction many suitable cases being subjected to open-air treatment in bed, and were glad to learn that wherever possible the tuberculous patients sleep also in the open verandahs, which are such a valuable equipment of this Asylum. Since the last visit 7 men and 14 women have sustained serious but non-fatal casualties, all of which resulted in fractures or dislocations of bones, and, with one exception, in which the injury was received in a struggle with attendants, who after inquiry were exonerated from having used undue force, were the result of accidental falls or assault by fellow patients.

The case books continue to be well and carefully kept.

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#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—9. MANOR ASYLUM.

24 June 1910.

THE admissions to this Asylum since it was visited by Commissioners in May 1909 have numbered 233 ; 79 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 54 had recovered ; and 65 have died. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 964 females and 68 males, a total of 1,032. This increase in the number as compared with last year has been rendered possible by the provision of additional accommodation for 113 women and 3 men, the Asylum now having vacancies for 21 women and 1 man. Of the women, 171 are classed as private, and 4 are chargeable to out-county unions.

We saw all the patients, except 3 of the women who were out on trial, and were satisfied with their condition as regards dress and personal tidiness. To all we gave full opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves. One woman charged the nurses of her ward with ill-treating 2 other patients, 1 of whom we saw in bed with a broken arm. The injury, which was received this morning, was alleged

by the woman above-mentioned to have been caused by a nurse pushing the patient down. We inquired into the matter and satisfied ourselves that the injury was the result of an accidental fall. In the case of the other patient alleged to have been ill-treated, we came to the conclusion that there had been no fault on the part of the nurse. Sixty-one patients were in bed, but many of them for mental treatment or on account of the feebleness of old age. The patients generally were in good health, looked well nourished, and, except in respect of their deprivation of liberty, contented.

Dinner was served in the wards during our visit, consisting of fried fish followed by suet pudding with jam, which most of the diners spoke well of. We noticed, however, that the plates were cold.

In addition to the erection of the new block for female patients, and the alterations and extension of the administrative block, which were in progress when our Colleagues visited last year, a number of useful improvements of a minor character have been completed. The works now in hand comprise extensions and alteration of the laundry, in which good progress has been made, the erection of an airing-court shelter between M. and N. Blocks, and the tar paving of paths.

The wards and dormitories were throughout in good order, clean and well kept, and the beds and bedding clean.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 4 patients have been secluded, each on a single occasion, for a total of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

The statistical returns for 1909 show that there was a satisfactory attendance at the Sunday religious services and at the weekly entertainments; only 42 per cent. of the women were usefully employed, and only 4 per cent. were taken for weekly walks beyond the estate.

The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in 83 per cent. of all the cases, have included phthisis, 17 per cent.; and senile decay, 10·8 per cent.

No bedsores existed in any case at the time of death. We observe that 3 deaths were attributed to influenza, but these cases were apparently sporadic. The only other zymotic disease has been erysipelas, of which there have been 13 cases amongst the female patients, distributed variously in eight different months. One attendant of each sex has been attacked by this disease, which has been unduly prevalent. On the other hand, the Asylum has for the past two years been free from dysentery, which previously had occurred every year, with varying incidence, since the Asylum was opened.

There has been 1 inquest. It was held in the case of a patient who committed suicide by hanging herself from the framework of a towel-roller in a lavatory dressing-room, under circumstances which were fully reported at the time to our Board. In the course of our inspection to-day we noticed that, although a slight change has been made in the framework, the rollers themselves are still unprotected, and we would suggest for consideration the practicability of so encasing them as to prevent their being used as points of suspension. We may add also that no alteration has been made in regard to the gas-brackets to which our Colleagues drew attention last year.

Four patients have sustained fractures of bones, in each case due to an accidental fall.

The staff of nurses is in the proportion of 1 to 11·2 of the female patients. Two have since the last visit been discharged, and one required to resign on account of misconduct, not directly affecting the patients in any instance.



In the absence of Dr. Donaldson, Dr. Thomas accompanied us round the wards, and gave us all the information we required.

The case books and other medical records are carefully and fully kept.

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LONDON ASYLUMS.—10. EPILEPTIC COLONY, EWELL.

28 June 1910.

THE changes among the patients in this Institution since it was visited by two members of our Board in 1909, have been the admission of 42, the discharge of 37 (12 of these having recovered), and the death of 11. The Statutory Books contain to-day the names of 333, of whom 3 are of the private class, and 1 is chargeable to an out-county union. Two hundred and seventy-one are males and 62 are females. The Asylum has now only 2 vacancies for men and has 2 in excess of its complement in the women's villas. We are glad, therefore, to hear that contracts have been completed for the erection of the two new villas for 50 men and 38 women, plans for which have been approved by the Secretary of State. Building operations are expected to be begun in about two months.

Since the last visit some minor improvements have been completed, among which we may mention the extension of the piggeries at the farm; the recreation hall and Thorn Villa day-room have been decorated; and the recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been carried out, except that relating to the cake-crushing machine, which was overlooked but will now be attended to. The works now in progress include an extension of the shaft of the boiler-house.

We found the buildings in very good order and the wards and dormitories well kept, bright, and airy. The grounds are also looking bright and pleasant. We found the beds and bedding very clean, but some of the sheets stood in need of repair. The patients, all of whom were in residence and were seen by us, were well and suitably dressed and personally tidy. Their health is good, only 11 being in bed and none of them seriously ill; and they were generally contented.

We saw dinner served in one of the female villas, consisting of roast beef with two vegetables followed by marmalade pudding. It appeared to be good and plentiful, and was well spoken of by those who partook of it.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 74 patients have been secluded on 77 occasions for a total of 396½ hours.

The statistics for 1909 show, as usual, very good average attendances: at the Sunday afternoon Church of England services, 87 per cent.; and at the weekly entertainments, 90 per cent.; 62 per cent. were usually taken for the weekly walks outside the estate. As many as 91 per cent. of the men and 95 per cent. of the women were usefully employed. Much good work is done in the workshops, and 145 of the men were employed on the gardens and the farm, which we were glad to hear last year showed a profit on the working.

Of the 11 deaths, 4 were due to epilepsy and 1 to general paralysis. In every case a post-mortem examination was made; and no bedsores were present at death. There has been no inquest.

In February last 20 members of the attendant staff suffered from influenza, but there were only a few sporadic cases amongst the patients. There have been no other cases of zymotic disease since the last visit.

Two of the male patients have sustained severe injuries. One was that of a patient who, after throwing himself out of a window, inflicted two large wounds on his throat by means of broken glass. He was transferred to Long Grove Asylum, and the facts of his case were duly reported to our Board. The other patient received a punctured wound of the left eyeball, inflicted with a manure fork by a fellow patient in a quarrel.

The staff of attendants is adequate, and the record of service is good of the men, as many as 47 per cent. having at the end of 1909 been in the Asylum over five years, although it is not yet seven years since it was opened. One male attendant has been discharged since the last visit for misconduct not directly affecting the patients.

The post of Medical Superintendent of this Asylum will shortly become vacant through the appointment of Dr. Spark to the vacancy caused at Banstead Asylum by the retirement of Dr. Jones. During his tenure of office here he has administered the colony with energy and efficiency, and we see every reason to expect that he will be successful in the new sphere to which he is removing.

We have examined the case books and other medical records and find them to be carefully and thoroughly kept.

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#### MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—1. NAPSURY.

25 November 1910.

DURING the period which has elapsed since this Asylum was visited by Commissioners in June 1909, 468 patients have been admitted; 288 have been discharged or removed, 169 of whom had recovered; and 145 have died. These changes have left on the books the names of 1,217, of whom 520 are of the male and 697 of the female sex. Thirty-seven are of the private class, received at rates varying from 13*s.* 5*d.* to 30*s.* a week, and 6 are out-county paupers, for whom the rate is 14*s.*; the weekly rate of maintenance for those chargeable to home unions is 11*s.* 1*d.*

The numbers are slightly in excess of those for whom the accommodation is estimated to be sufficient, and there are in addition 48 patients boarded out in Hill End Asylum and a like number in Hayward's Heath Asylum.

In these circumstances it is satisfactory to be able to report that good progress has been made with the building of the new blocks for 104 males and 408 females, which are already roofed in, and are expected to be ready for occupation in the spring. When these have been completed, two of the female villas at present accommodating 104 patients are to be converted into a block for 174 males. The result of the entire scheme, for which a contract has been entered into amounting to 56,948*l.*, will be to provide net additional accommodation for 278 males and 304 females, at about 98*l.* per bed.

Among the additions and improvements completed since the last visit we may mention the provision of a verandah for Male B. Ward, and the fixing of automatic guards for the laundry machinery. A good deal has been done in the enamelling of the walls and distempering of ceilings in various parts of the Asylum, and this work is still in progress. The works in hand include the erection of additional farm buildings, and additional machinery is about to be supplied to the laundry.



Plans have been submitted to our Board for enlargements of the water-softening plant and of the sewage tanks, both of which appear to be of essential importance.

We found the wards throughout in excellent order and well kept, the beds and bedding good and clean. There was a good supply of objects to interest the patients, cage birds, flowers, games, and books in open shelves, and the rooms presented a bright and cheerful appearance. We would mention the following matters as requiring attention. The inspection pads in the padded rooms are of the usual hard material and are dangerous for violent patients ; it is to be hoped that some better type of pad will be found to supply their place ; looking-glasses should be placed in the dressing-rooms of the general bathrooms on both sides. Some of the hot-water coils were dangerously hot, their temperature should be carefully regulated, or they should be protected by wire coverings.

We saw in the course of our visit yesterday and to-day all the patients, except 4 who were absent on trial, and were satisfied that they are receiving good care and attention. Their dress was good, neat, and varied, they were generally quiet and contented, except as to the fact of their detention, which formed the subject of such complaints as were made to us.

We saw dinner served yesterday in some of the wards, and to-day in the dining hall to 550 patients, male and female. The fare yesterday was meat pudding with potatoes and cabbage, and to-day boiled fish and potatoes, followed by pudding. The meals were neatly served and the fare was good and plentiful. The patients whom we asked spoke well of the food, and none complained of the fish, which is not generally popular. We are, however, glad to hear that a fish-frying apparatus is about to be supplied, fried fish being in our experience better liked by patients than boiled.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The returns for 1909 show but poor percentages of attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments. Only 14 per cent. usually went for weekly walks beyond the estate ; but on the other hand as many as 34 per cent. were taken for daily walks round the estate, which is an extensive one, and only 16 per cent. of those able to walk were usually confined to the wards and airing courts. The proportion of those usefully employed was rather low.

In the satisfactory proportion of 94 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, bedsores being present in only 2·7 per cent. of all the deaths. Only one man was so suffering among the patients whom we saw in the wards ; and we are therefore able to form a favourable opinion of the efficiency with which the sick are nursed. In as many as 25 per cent. of the deaths the cause was general paralysis, in 9 per cent. phthisis, and in 7·5 per cent. senile decay. Two of the deaths were from euteric fever, of which there have been six cases, the origin being unascertained, and in one instance a patient died from impaction of bread in the œsophagus and larynx during a meal, the circumstances forming the subject of a coroner's inquest. Inquests were also held in four other cases, in two of which death was found to be due to injuries self-inflicted before admission, and in the remaining two to natural causes associated with fractures of bones accidentally sustained.

In 10 instances serious but non-fatal casualties resulted in fractures of bones, all of which were ascertained to be the result of accidental falls, with the exception of one in which the cause of a fractured rib could not be discovered.

The general health appears to have been good, and, with the exception of one case of scarlet fever, two of measles, and those of enteric fever already referred to, there has been no outbreak of zymotic disease in the Asylum.

We saw 60 patients, or 5 per cent. of the whole, in bed during our visit to the wards ; but among them were very few cases of any form of acute disease. A man and woman were in bed suffering from fractures of bones, the result of falls in fits.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, averaging for day duty 1 to 9·7 patients. Since the last visit four of the former and three of the latter have been discharged for misconduct, one of the nurses for slapping a patient, the rest for disciplinary offences.

As will be seen from the above report we are satisfied that the Asylum continues to be very capably administered by Dr. Rolleston. He is assisted by four Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books are carefully kept, some pathological work done, and the attendants and nurses trained in first aid and nursing.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—2. WANDSWORTH.

15 July 1910.

THE changes that have occurred among the patients since January 18th, 1909, when this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, are the following :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	180	215	395
Discharges - - - - -	115	151	266
Recoveries - - - - -	65	105	170
Deaths - - - - -	66	57	123

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 1,235 patients, in the proportion of 546 men to 689 women. Twenty-five patients of each sex are boarded out in the Brighton Asylum at Hayward's Heath, and there are vacancies at the present time for 14 men and 1 woman.

We have yesterday and to-day visited all parts of this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in excellent order throughout. The work which was in progress at the last visit in connection with the enlargement and alteration of the storerooms, kitchen, and scullery has been completed, and these departments are now in thorough working order, thereby greatly facilitating the general administration. Much other work of a minor character has been carried out in various parts of the Asylum, and there has been much painting and redecoration, white enamel paint being largely used, with very good results.

All the recommendations of the Factory Inspector who visited the Asylum in July of last year, as to the fencing and further protection of dangerous portions of the machinery, have now been adopted.

We found all the wards in very good order ; they are uniformly bright and comfortable, and well supplied with flowers, plants, and other objects to interest and amuse their occupants ; the supply of bound illustrated periodicals is a distinct feature in this Asylum, and is much appreciated by the patients, besides providing an abundance of work for those of them who are employed in the book-binding shop.



The dormitories were clean and airy, while the condition of the beds and bedding left nothing to be desired.

The patients were very quiet and orderly, neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, the dress on the female side being especially noticeable, and seemed generally to be happy and contented. We received very few complaints, and none that call for special mention. It was evident to us that the patients are treated with much kindness and consideration by the medical and nursing staff.

We saw a good dinner served yesterday in many of the wards ; it consisted of meat pudding with potatoes, beans, and bread, and seemed to be generally appreciated.

The general health of the establishment is very good. We found 23 male and 28 female patients confined to bed. They were well attended to, and nearly all of them were either aged feeble persons or cases of general paralysis.

No inquest has been held during the period under review, and the deaths have all been due to natural causes, verified in 78 per cent. by post-mortem examination. Seven deaths were the result of colitis, of which there have been 18 cases, all on the female side.

Five patients have received more or less serious injuries. With one exception they were all fractures of bones, occasioned in three instances by accidental falls, the fourth being sustained during a fight with a fellow patient ; the fifth injury, the separation of a rib from its cartilage, appears to have occurred whilst the patient was being lifted in bed.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 11s. 1d. for home patients and 14s. for out-county patients, of whom there are at present none. Two patients are classed as private, but only pay the ordinary maintenance rate.

There has been no use of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

From the annual returns made to our Board we notice that as many as 15·8 per cent. of the patients are epileptics and that the actively suicidal patients, for whom special caution cards are issued, number only ·9 per cent.

The numbers of patients attending the Church of England services in the chapel on Sunday and the associated entertainments are quite satisfactory. Sixty-two per cent. are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at good strength, showing an average of 1 to every 8·8 patients. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign for misconduct. Their duration of service is satisfactory, as many as 67 per cent. of the attendants and 25 per cent. of the nurses being able to show more than five years' service in the Institution.

For the purposes of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, most of the artisans are placed in Class II., all the other established officers and servants being in Class I.

From the above report it will be seen that we were quite satisfied with the state in which we found this Asylum and its administration. The only point in which we think it is in any way deficient is the absence of general bathrooms, as we hold strongly that the weekly inspection of every patient by a superior officer of experience is of the utmost importance in facilitating the detection of bruises and signs of disease. Such inspection is impossible when the bathing of patients is carried on in a number of small bathrooms.

The medical records are, speaking generally, well kept, but it would be an advantage if more information relating to the medical and surgical treatment of the patients were given in the case-book notes.

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## MONMOUTHSHIRE ASYLUM.

6 July 1910.

CONSEQUENT upon the extensive alterations which have been for some time and which are still going on at the main building, there was some little disarrangement in the ordinary warding of the patients, but we were very pleased with the condition in which we found them to-day, as well as with the general arrangements for their care and comfort, both in the Asylum and its dependencies.

They were well and suitably clad, free from complaint, and quiet in their demeanour, whilst the wards and dormitories were fresh and well supplied with books and papers; there were also quantities of plants and flowers scattered throughout the rooms, which tended greatly to give them a comfortable and homely appearance. The beds and bedding were all that we could wish, and the diet appears to be good and ample. The dinner which we saw served in the hall consisted of boiled mutton with cabbage, potatoes, bread, and a glass of separated milk. It was well cooked, was served on hot plates, and, so far as we could gather after due inquiry among the patients, was ample and satisfying.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 8s. 9d., for out-county patients 9s. 11d. to 14s., and for private patients from 10s. to 40s.

Since the last visit by members of our Board in April 1909, the reconstruction of the attic accommodation has been taken in hand; one section on the male side has been completed and is in actual occupation, another section is approaching completion, and the third section will, it is hoped, be finished in about three months. That on the female side has also been commenced, but it will be some time before the work on this side is concluded. The occupied part on the male side pleased us very much, and when all is completed it will form an admirable addition to the accommodation of the Institution.

A new hot-water service is also being supplied to all parts of the Asylum, and provision made for heating the new and original buildings; new general bathrooms are in course of erection on both sides, and pedestal closets are being fitted in the female w.c.'s in place of the old cast-iron pans; those on the male side have already been fitted, and are in use. The converted temporary female buildings, which at the date of the last visit had just been completed, are now occupied. We pointed out a few pipes in the w.c.'s which we thought were in need of protection, as well as the new radiators throughout the building, and we think that the wooden handles in some of the w.c. doors might well be removed, so as to reduce as far as possible all attraction or inducement to any suicidally-inclined patients.

During the interval which has elapsed since this establishment was visited in April of last year, 210 patients have been admitted, 89 have been discharged or recovered, and 79 have died. The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in 77 per cent. of those who died, included general paralysis 11·3 per cent., phthisis 13·8 per cent., and cancer 7·7 per cent. In five instances, or 6·4 per cent., bedsores existed on the body at the time of death. Two inquests have been held. One was on a phthisical patient who had inflicted a wound on her throat prior to admission, which was followed by suppuration. The verdict of the jury was death by misadventure. The other case, in which a similar verdict was returned, was that of a man who, suffering from



tumour of the brain, was asphyxiated by the accidental inhalation of food into the windpipe.

The Institution has been free from any outbreak of zymotic disease. Five patients have sustained fractures of bones, caused in one instance by a fall in an epileptic fit, in two by accidental falls, in one by being pushed down by a fellow patient, and one during a struggle with two attendants who were removing him from the dining hall after he had struck another patient.

There are to-day on the Asylum books the names of 543 males and 414 females, in all 957, of whom 62 are private patients and 122 are out-county patients; 100 of the latter are chargeable to Essex County Asylum, 20 to Salop and Montgomery, and one each to Merthyr and Malmesbury Unions. They were all in residence to-day, and, whilst we saw them all, we entered into conversation with as many as were desirous of speaking to us. There are now vacancies in the Asylum for 21 males and 48 females. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The staff consists of 1 attendant to every 11·1 male patients, and 1 nurse to every 9·6 of the women for day duty, and there are 6 of each sex for night work. Although 42 per cent. of the attendants have over five years' service, only 2 per cent. of the nurses can show a like length of service, and 15 per cent. of the former and 37 per cent. of the latter have been in the Asylum service under a year.

Under the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act of last year, all who have been held by the Committee to be established officers have been placed in Class I., with the exception of the artisans, the kitchen servants, the assistant clerk, and the dispenser. The chaplain has been included in neither class.

The Church of England service which is held every Sunday morning in the chapel is usually attended by 47 per cent. of the patients. There are daily prayers for the Nonconformists, and an afternoon service every third Sunday, besides weekly visitation by a minister, and for the 71 patients of the Roman Catholic faith mass is said at their holy festivals, and they are visited by a priest every week. The good proportion of 51 per cent. of the inmates are usually present at the weekly entertainments, as many as 55 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and 63 per cent. of them are on an average daily engaged in some occupation throughout the year.

We were accompanied to-day throughout our visit by Dr. Glendinning, who we are very pleased to say has suffered no permanent ill-effects from the serious injury inflicted upon him by a patient in May last, under the circumstances already known to our Board. The patient is still here, but we are informed that steps are very properly being taken to ensure his early removal.

Dr. Glendinning continues to have the assistance of Drs. Phillips and Lornie, by whom the books and records are admirably kept.

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### NORFOLK ASYLUM.

9 March 1910.

IN the period of little over three months which has elapsed since the last visit of Commissioners to this Asylum 60 patients have been admitted; 31 have been discharged, of whom 24 have recovered; and 45 have died. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of

1,006 patients, of whom 428 are on the male and 578 on the female side. Of these 17 are classed as private and 117 are out-county paupers, 93 of whom are from Yarmouth, and 18 men from Essex, sent under reception contracts. These figures compared with the estimated accommodation show 22 vacancies for men but overcrowding on the female side, where there are 28 beds beyond the proper complement. The opening of the new Nurses' Block will relieve the congestion by setting free some 50 beds which though built as accommodation for patients have been hitherto assigned to the staff.

The weekly maintenance charges are for pauper patients, if chargeable to home Unions, 11s. 1d.; if chargeable to out-county Unions, 14s. to 15s.; and for private patients, 14s. to 31s. 6d.

Good progress is being made with the Nurses' Home above mentioned, which will, when completed, provide bright and comfortable quarters for its occupants. Other works in hand are the installations of water-softening plant, and of an underfeed system of stoking for the boilers, which is expected to result in great economy by enabling a lower quality of coal to be used. A good deal of redecoration has been carried out, and decorators are to-day at work in some of the wards.

Plans for a new stores and a new recreation hall have been submitted to our Board, and are now under consideration.

Our visit fell in the time of the annual stocktaking, now conducted by outside stocktakers, and the wards on the female side were necessarily in some confusion. This circumstance may afford some explanation for the fact that a few of the beds on this side had not received the attention they should have had. In general, however, we think the condition of the wards and dormitories reflected credit on the staff.

We saw all the patients, except 10 who were absent on trial, and found them neat and clean in their dress and person, quiet and orderly in their conduct, and generally contented with their treatment, of which several spoke gratefully.

A savoury dinner of rabbit with vegetables and Norfolk dumpling was served in the wards, of which all whom we questioned spoke with appreciation.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The statistical returns for 1909 show that there was a good attendance during the year at the Sunday services in the chapel, namely, 47 per cent. in the mornings and 54 per cent. in the afternoons. The attendance at the weekly entertainments, only 33 per cent., will, it may be hoped be improved when increased accommodation is provided in the new recreation hall proposed to be built. As many as 42 per cent. were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, and we are glad to observe that there was a further reduction to 15 per cent. in the proportion of patients able to walk but not usually taken beyond the wards and airing courts. The proportion, 69 per cent., of those usefully employed was satisfactory.

The 45 deaths, all of which were due to natural causes, were verified in 77 per cent. by post-mortem examination. Twenty per cent. were caused by general paralysis, 15 per cent. by mania and exhaustion, 13 per cent. by phthisis, 13 per cent. by senile decay, and 11 per cent. by pneumonia and bronchitis.

Bedsore was found to be present in 17 per cent. of the total deaths.

The general health has been good. There were to-day 36 patients in bed, recent cases, general paralytics and phthisical for the most part.



Three serious but not fatal injuries were reported, 2 fractures and 1 dislocation, all due to accident.

There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease during the period under review, and no inquest has been called for.

The return with regard to the staff of attendants as at the beginning of the year shows that it was of good strength, averaging for day duty 1 to 8·8 patients on the male and 1 to 9·6 patients on the female side. The record of service, though slightly below the average for the men, was very satisfactory for the nurses, of whom not more than 26 per cent. had served less than a year, while as many as 32 per cent. had served over five years.

The case books and other medical records are well kept.

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### NORTHAMPTON ASYLUM.

9 February 1910.

THE new Isolation Hospital is nearing completion, and some redecoration and painting of a bright and varied character has been, and is being, carried out in some of the wards, including Ward 6 on the female side, where 31 imbecile girls and 25 boys of the same class are warded; but with this exception, as might have been expected considering the season and the short period that has elapsed since the last visit by our Colleagues in November 1909, no other fresh work has been taken in hand. We are, however, pleased to be informed that the water-closet accommodation is shortly to receive the attention of the Committee, and that the question of erecting verandahs for the treatment of tuberculous and other cases has already been informally considered. It is hoped, indeed, that plans will ere long be prepared and laid before our Board in reference to this matter, and the reconstruction of the lavatory and sanitary arrangements in connection with Wards C. and B. on the female side.

The wards were all in very good order, being warm and well supplied with books and papers, and the dormitories, beds, and bedding were clean and properly kept. We saw all the patients in residence, and received from many of them expressions of satisfaction with the manner in which they were treated by the staff, as well as with their dietary and general surroundings; one man (and from him we received the sole complaint during our visit) alleged that some two or three months ago he had been badly treated and ill-used by an attendant, and also made a charge of gross indecency by one of the patients, who sleeps in the same dormitory as himself, with two other imbecile lads, who also occupy beds there. No previous complaint of the assault on himself had ever been made, and as to this as well as the other charge we, after due and careful inquiry, are satisfied there is no foundation in fact.

We saw a dinner of good vegetable soup with dumplings and baked bread and currant pudding in course of preparation in the kitchen and afterwards served in some of the wards. It was, as we gathered from speaking to many of the patients, much appreciated, and we feel sure gave general satisfaction.

There are to-day in bed 85 patients, or 9·4 per cent. of the total in residence; of these a considerable number are suffering from the prevailing epidemic of influenza, the cases of which are mostly of a mild type.

Since the 16th November 1909, there have been 29 admissions; 21 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 14 had recovered; and 18 have died. Of the deaths, 1 was due to general paralysis, 2 to phthisis, 2 to senile decay, and 2 to influenza. In no fewer than four cases were bedsores present at death. There were 13 post-mortem examinations. No inquest has been held. Influenza has prevailed during the past and present months, the number attacked up to date being 62 patients and 28 of the medical and nursing staff, about twice as many cases having occurred on the female side as on the male side. A male attendant is at present suffering from enteric fever, the source of which has not yet been ascertained. There have been no serious casualties.

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 904 patients, viz., 421 males and 483 females, of whom 41 are of the private class and 292 are out-county patients, chargeable to the extent of 277 to the Borough of Northampton, and as to the rest, to Derby Borough Asylum, Nottingham City Asylum, and the unions of Epsom, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market Harborough, and Burton-on-Trent, respectively. One patient is out on trial, so that the actual number in residence and seen by us to-day is 903.

The maintenance charge for board per week is for home patients 8s. 6d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 10s. to 17s. 6d.

The Sunday morning and evening services are not very well attended, and for those of the Roman Catholic faith, 14 in number, there are no regular services, although they are occasionally visited by a priest. The weekly entertainments are not as well patronised by the patients as we could have wished, but the number walking out weekly beyond the estate, viz., 29 per cent., though not so good as noted on the occasion of the last visit, is above the average, and we were very glad to see that there is a very considerable reduction in the number of those patients who, though able to walk, are never taken beyond the wards or airing courts; 58 per cent. of the inmates are usually employed daily throughout the year. There is 1 attendant for every 10·8 of the male patients, and a nurse for every 10·2 of the females on day duty, and there are 6 of the former and 7 of the latter for night duty. The good proportion of 47 per cent. of the attendants and 22 per cent. of the nurses have over five years' service.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 5 patients have been secluded on nine occasions for a period in all of 54½ hours during the period under review.

We were accompanied throughout our visit by the senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Stuart, in the absence of Dr. Harding, who, we regret to say, is confined to bed with influenza. The medical records are satisfactorily kept, and we are glad to learn that steps are being taken to carry out the suggestion of our Colleagues as to the reduction of case books in current use.

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## NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

23 June 1910.

IN the 15 months that have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	136	152	288
Discharges or removals - - - - -	88	64	152
Recoveries - - - - -	44	45	89
Deaths - - - - -	68	76	144

We found to-day on the Statutory Books the names of 779 patients, 433 of them being of the male and 346 of the female sex ; 7 patients were away on trial, but all the other patients on the books were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit to-day. At the present time there is vacant accommodation for 27 men, but the women's side is overcrowded to the extent of 3 patients. Under these circumstances it will be advisable for the Committee to get rid of some of the patients they now receive under contract from the Salop and Montgomery Asylum. At present these patients consist of 14 men and 23 women, and we shall not be sorry when this contract is terminated, as the patients are sent a very long way from their own counties, and we much doubt if sufficient care has been exercised in selecting only cases which would not be visited by their friends. One woman, M. C., with relations at Oswestry, complained bitterly to us to-day at being so far from them, and we hope that efforts will be made to send her back to Bicton at the earliest opportunity. The other out-county patients consist of 5 men chargeable to Newcastle, as to whom it is difficult to see why they should not be sent to their own Asylum.

We found this Asylum maintained in very good order throughout. With but few exceptions the wards are bright and are provided with an exceptionally good supply of plants, flowers, books, games, and other objects to interest and amuse their occupants. Some of the older wards are necessarily dark from their construction, but much is done to counteract their inherent deficiencies.

The Male Infirmary appeared to us overcrowded and gloomy, and we hope that serious effort will be made to improve the accommodation provided for the nursing of the sick. Male Ward 3, where the most noisy and turbulent patients are warded, is also dull and dark, with the result that the patients there were noticeably excited. The w.c. accommodation in these older wards was, in many cases, much below the modern standard—a matter which has frequently been pointed out by our Colleagues at former visits. It would be a great improvement if the floors of the lavatories and the lobbies leading to them were dry rubbed and polished.

The dormitories were in good order, though the ventilation of some of them is capable of improvement, and the beds and bedding were, especially on the female side, in excellent condition.

The patients, except in the ward we have mentioned, were very quiet and orderly, neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and are evidently kindly and considerately treated.

We had very few complaints, and none that call for special mention here.

We saw a very good dinner of boiled beef and potatoes, with stewed rhubarb and bread, served to about 350 patients of both sexes in the recreation hall, and also to the occupants of the villas. It seemed to us to be well cooked and neatly served, and was evidently appreciated; in fact, several of the patients spoke to us of the general excellence of the dietary.

All the recommendations of the Factory Inspector, who visited this Asylum in December last, have received attention, with the exception of the provision of automatic finger-guards for the small wringer.

We think that the accommodation at the stores requires extension, and are glad to hear that the matter is under consideration.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 8 patients have been secluded on 26 occasions for a total of 79½ hours. In this connection we may remark that none of the padded rooms are provided with floor pads.

Of the 144 deaths, general paralysis caused 18 per cent., phthisis 4 per cent., while 14 per cent. are attributed to heart disease.

Post-mortem examination was made in only 54 per cent. of the total deaths. The lowness of this rate is due to there having been many more refusals than usual on the part of relations of the deceased to allow such an examination to be made; this is especially noticeable with regard to the female side.

Bedsore were found at death in three instances only, and no bed sore was present among those confined to bed to-day.

Two inquests have been held. In one case the verdict was death from natural causes; in the other, where a patient had succeeded in cutting his throat with a piece of steel under circumstances which were fully reported to our Board at the time, a verdict of suicide was returned. Under the head of epidemic or zymotic disease, are returned 13 cases of colitis, with 6 deaths; there was also one fatal case among the staff. Two cases of enteric fever occurred amongst the female patients.

Six severe but non-fatal casualties are reported, all including fractures of bones. In one of these cases the patient's injury, fracture of the lower jaw, was self-inflicted during mania; and in another case the fracture was sustained previous to admission.

The general health has been good.

No patients are taken for walks outside the Asylum estate.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, averaging 1 to every 10·1 patients; 53 per cent. of them have been in the Asylum service for more than five years. Two nurses have been discharged for misconduct, not directly affecting the treatment of the patients.

The maintenance charges are 9s. 11d. per week for home, 14s. for out-county, and from 15s. to 21s. for the private patients, of whom there are at present only two.

There are several children of both sexes warded with adults in various parts of the Asylum. We cannot help thinking that some of these juvenile patients would be better placed in some institution where special arrangements are made for the reception of this class of patient.

The classification of established officers and servants under the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, is not as yet definitely settled.

In the absence of Dr. McDowall we received every assistance from Dr. East, who accompanied us during our visit.

The case books are well kept.

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## NOTTINGHAM COUNTY ASYLUM.

18 March 1910.

THE admissions to this Asylum since it was visited nine months ago by Commissioners have numbered 116, the discharges 77, of which 47 followed upon recovery, and the deaths 44. The total number then on the books (exclusive of 20 placed under a reception contract in Kesteven Asylum) was 476, and the present total is 471, of whom 236 are of the male and 235 of the female sex. All are of the pauper class and chargeable to home unions.

The overcrowding to which attention was called last year has been relieved by the transfer of 10 more men to Kesteven Asylum, and the placing of 14 women in the Isolation Hospital, which for the time is not required for its proper purpose. The attendants' billiard-room and the dressing-room to the women's general bathroom are in consequence no longer used as dormitories, but are restored to their proper use. The numbers are, however, still 10 in excess of the accommodation on the male side, and 9 in excess on the female side. The plans for additions which were under the consideration of the Committee at the time of the last visit have been submitted to our Board, which has suggested certain modifications, and it is to be hoped that these matters will before long be settled satisfactorily and the work put in hand. There is nothing to report in the way of alterations and improvements carried out since the last visit; and the water supply for fire extinction remains as it was.

We saw all the patients, except 2 men and 1 woman who are absent on trial, and gave to each full opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves. Their dress and personal condition were satisfactory, and they were, with the exception of one or two individuals, very quiet and well behaved. They were generally contented and made no complaints, except as to their deprivation of liberty or as to grievances which were obviously based on delusion.

A dinner of very good fish with potatoes, followed by rice and currant pudding, was well and neatly served during our presence in the male wards, coffee being provided for beverage. The dietary is a varied one, and is as far as our observation went evidently popular with the patients, who had generally the appearance of being well nourished. We were glad to see that a substantial portion of cheese was served to one man who objected to fish diet.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order, bright and pleasant; redecoration has been done lately in some parts and is in progress in others. The beds and bedding were clean and well kept.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

The statistical returns of this Asylum for 1909 show that there was at the end of the year a high proportion of actively suicidal patients, namely, 4 per cent., and we noticed to-day that there were a large number kept under constant supervision. The proportion attending the chapel services on Sunday during the year was rather low, but there was a good attendance at the weekly entertainments. A good percentage were usefully employed.

The deaths were all from natural causes, and a post-mortem examination was made in every case. In 4 per cent. bedsores were found to exist.

Senile decay caused 27 per cent. of the deaths; general paralysis, 20 per cent.; and phthisis, 6 per cent.

Two inquests were held. In one case death was found to have resulted from a lesion of the stomach which existed before the admission of the patient; and in the second case a man, weakened by age and illness, tripped in getting out of bed and broke his right femur, the shock of which accelerated his death.

The general health has been good; 25 patients were in bed to-day, most of them for age and debility.

Under the head of zymotic disease are returned 17 cases of dysentery from July 1909 to March 1910, and 14 cases of influenza among the inmates, and the same number among the staff, from December last to the present day.

Three serious casualties are reported. A female patient caught and burned her hand in a calender machine; a man injured a shoulder by falling; and the third was the case of the patient whose femur was fractured, and on whom an inquest was held.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, being for day duty in the proportion of 1 to 9·6 patients on the male side, and 1 to 9·9 on the female side. Their record of service is not so good as it might be, as many as 32 per cent. of the men and 44 per cent. of the nurses have been here less than a year, while only 29 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively can count upwards of five years' service.

The medical records are well kept; the loose-leaf system of case books has lately been taken into use.

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#### OXFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

14 March 1910.

THE changes among the patients in this Asylum between the visit of our Colleagues on the 11th of May 1909 and to-day have been as follows:—134 have been admitted; 62 have been discharged, 55 of them on recovery; and 58 have died. There are now on the books 256 male and 388 female patients, making a total of 644. All are of the pauper class except 1, who is a criminal lunatic; 20 women are out-county cases received under contract from Essex, and all the other patients are chargeable to home unions. According to the estimate of accommodation supplied to our office, there are at the present time vacancies for 62 men and 13 women.

The weekly rates charged for maintenance are: for home patients, 9s. 0½d.; for out-county patients, 14s.

Further progress has been made with the alteration and improvement of the wards of this old Asylum for the purpose of bringing it as far as practicable into accordance with modern ideas as to the accommodation and arrangements to be provided for insane patients. The alterations in Ward 11 have been completed, and that and Ward 8 have been painted and decorated. Wards 1 and 10 are now in the hands of workmen for the like treatment, namely, the addition of windows and alteration of those in existence, and the remodelling of the sanitary accommodation, bathrooms and sculleries. The airing court of Ward 13 has been asphalted, and the asphaltting of the back airing court on the male side is in progress. A finger-guard has been fixed to the calender in the laundry, which will, it is believed, render impossible the recurrence of such an accident as was recorded in the report of last year's visit of Commissioners. Improved shutters have been and are in course of being introduced into the single rooms.



We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, and were generally satisfied with their dress and personal condition. They were, except in the case of some turbulent and excited patients on the female side, quiet and well-behaved, and we received no complaints of ill-treatment.

The wards and dormitories were clean and well kept, and additions have been made to the pictures on the walls. We thought, however, that they still looked rather bare; this being, perhaps, to a considerable extent due to the want of plants and flowers, the supply of which has temporarily failed in consequence of the unfortunate weather conditions. Some of the bed-clothes on the male side were in need of reparation.

Dinner of plum pudding was served in the wards during our visit, which seemed to give satisfaction. There were some complaints of the diet, which we understand were not without foundation; but a change has recently been made in the cooking staff to remove the cause of complaint.

No employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The statistical returns for 1909 show a good attendance during the year, averaging 46 per cent., at Sunday services in the chapel, morning and afternoon; a less satisfactory attendance at the weekly entertainments; and a satisfactory proportion of patients usefully employed.

The deaths were all from natural causes, and in 70 per cent. a post-mortem examination was made. Thirty-seven per cent. were due to senile decay, 18 per cent. to general paralysis, 13 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis, and a like proportion to organic brain disease. In 3 per cent. bed sore was found to exist at death.

There were two inquests; in one instance the patient had fallen, but his fall was considered to have been the result of the seizure which caused his death.

The general health has been good. We found 26 patients in bed to-day, chiefly old and feeble cases.

There have been cases of influenza lately, both among the patients and among members of the staff, and 1 case of colitis is reported.

There was 1 serious non-fatal casualty, an accidental fall involving fracture of an arm and injury to the leg of the same side.

The staff, although of adequate strength on the male side, seems to be still weak on the female side, where the proportion at the beginning of the year was 1 to 12·7 patients; the record of service of the nurses is also by no means what we should like to see it, as many as 64 per cent. having served less than a year, and only 6 per cent. over five years. Since the last visit 2 of the nurses have been discharged for misconduct, which in one case on each side related to their treatment of the patients.

The case books and other medical records are all up to date. A beginning has been made of the use of loose-leaved case books since the last visit.

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#### SALOP AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE ASYLUM.

18 February 1910.

WE have to-day paid our visit of inspection to this Asylum, and seen all the patients in actual residence. We found them to be well dressed, neat and tidy in person, quiet and orderly in behaviour, and free from complaint, being, so far as we could gather after entering into conversa-

tion with many of them, as happy and contented as could be expected under the circumstances of their detention. They freely expressed themselves as grateful for the attention bestowed upon them by Dr. Rambaut and his staff, and we feel sure that they are continuing to do all in their power for the comfort and well-being of those under their care. This work is undoubtedly rendered difficult by reason of the amount of repair and renovation which is required in many parts of the buildings, and although Male 2 has been redecorated and Male 1 is at present in the hands of the painters, and some little plastering has been done in Female 6, Male 6 and 7, and many of the wards on the female side are in a very bad state of repair. They present a gloomy and very cheerless appearance, and must be most difficult to keep clean. We do hope that ere long the necessary work will be taken in hand, and the Asylum throughout placed in the same condition as the wards already referred to as having been lately decorated, the appearance of which is bright and wholesome, and contrasts most favourably with the wards which as yet have received no sort of attention since the visit of our Colleagues in April of last year.

We saw dinner to-day in the hall and in some of the wards. It was nicely served, and consisted of boiled beef with parsnips, currant pudding, and bread and cheese for the workers, and currant pudding with bread and cheese for the others. It was certainly ample in quantity, and we were told by the patients that it was good and satisfying, and that on all occasions their diet was sufficient and well cooked.

The beds and bedding were clean and properly kept, and the wards were supplied with books and papers for the use of the patients.

We think that in the laundry some protecting guard or rail should be placed round the ironing stove, which, when we visited the laundry to-day, was in places red-hot and liable to set fire to any dress striking against it.

When opportunity arises it is hoped that the Committee will consider the advisability of providing better accommodation for the nurses and attendants. Some of the former, as noted at the last visit, occupy some of the single rooms of the dormitories on the female side, and there are no recreation rooms for either attendants or nurses apart from their mess rooms.

Since 28th April 1909 there have been 161 admissions; 113 patients have been discharged or removed, 65 of whom had recovered; and 81 have died. At the time of our visit the general health was good. There were 70 persons in bed, including many who were the subjects of senile debility, and but few suffering from grave disorders.

The causes of death, verified in 49 per cent. by post-mortem examination, have included general paralysis 9·4 per cent., phthisis 14·8 per cent., and senile decay 17·2 per cent. There have been 4 deaths from influenza, 3 from colitis, 3 from enteric fever, and 1 from erysipelas. There are at present no cases of enteric fever under treatment, but from September 1909 to January 1910 5 female patients have been attacked by this disease, the source of which has not been discovered, nor was there any apparent connection between those who fell ill. The occurrence of these cases, as well as that of 5 cases of erysipelas (also female) in November and December, is suggestive of some lack of efficient sanitation in the female wards. There have during the present year been 17 cases of influenza amongst the female patients and 2 amongst the males, an attendant and 9 nurses also being attacked. It is gratifying to remark that in none of the patients who died were bedsores present. An inquest was held, resulting in a verdict of death from natural causes.



The only serious casualties have been a case of fracture of the nasal bone from a blow by a fellow patient, and one of fractured rib sustained in a scuffle with an attendant. Both of these were in male patients, whilst one of the females seen by us to-day was suffering from a scalp wound, the mode of infliction of which inquiry failed to ascertain.

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 779 patients, viz., 361 males and 418 females, of whom 25 are private patients and 2 out-county, the latter being chargeable to Dudley Union and Lichfield respectively. Twenty-five patients are boarded in Forden Workhouse, 2 are to-day out on trial, and 1 patient escaped yesterday, and, though reported as recaptured, has not yet returned to the Asylum, so that there are to-day in residence and seen by us 751 patients.

The total sleeping accommodation is estimated in the return made to our Board as for 330 men and 421 women, so that the Asylum is quite full. In addition, however, other accommodation has to be procured for the 25 men now boarded as already mentioned at Forden Workhouse, as well as for 58 men who are received under a reception contract at Cotford Asylum, 20 women at Abergavenny Asylum, and 16 men and 23 women under like circumstances at Morpeth Asylum, a total in all of 142 patients. An amelioration, and from the patients' and their friends' point of view an amelioration, of this state of affairs is evidently most desirable. It does not seem at all in accordance with the healthy and judicious management on the part of those responsible for the care, well-being, and comfort of these afflicted people that the present conditions as to their accommodation should continue, and it is to be hoped that no long delay may occur before some more satisfactory arrangement is arrived at. We are given to understand that a dissolution between the two counties for asylum purposes is under consideration. But we may point out that even should this take place, the number of available beds will be so few as to necessitate the provision at no distant date of further asylum accommodation for the county of Salop.

Forty-three per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday morning Church of England services, and 45 per cent. the afternoon services. There is no provision for the Nonconformist patients, nor for those of the Roman Catholic faith. Forty-one per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments, 23 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the estate, 33 per cent. walk beyond the airing courts but within the estate, and the very good proportion of 73 per cent. are on an average daily employed throughout the year. There has been no mechanical restraint, but 24 patients have been secluded on 99 occasions for a total period of 795 hours.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 1 to every 10·1 patients for day, and 5 of the former and 7 of the latter for night duty. Thirty-nine per cent. of the attendants and 18 per cent. of the nurses have been over five years in the Asylum service.

The medical records are well kept.

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#### SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—1. COTFORD.

21 March 1910.

THE condition of this Asylum is on the whole very satisfactory. The wards and dormitories were bright, well ventilated, and in good order, but it seems to us that there is still a deficiency in the number of books for the use of the patients and that they are not changed with sufficient

frequency. We were pleased to note that the grounds and airing courts were also neatly kept. The ventilation of the single rooms of the older wards has been improved by boring holes in the shutters for the admission of fresh air, but in view of the possibility these holes afford to suicidally-inclined patients, of carrying out their purpose, by the insertion of cord or other suitable material, we think it unfortunate that the same method was not adopted as in the newer wards, where the ventilation of the single rooms is carried out by means of narrow-meshed wire gauze panels being inserted in the shutters. The only work of construction which has been completed in connection with the Asylum since the last visit by members of our Board is the completion of a pair of cottages for farm labourers, another similar pair is now in course of erection, as well as a shelter in the recreation ground. We saw all the patients in residence and found them well dressed and with little exception free from complaint. In reference to complaints made by three of the women in one ward and by one woman in another ward of harsh treatment on the part of two of the nurses and one of the attendants, we made careful inquiry : as to the latter we think there is no foundation in fact, and as to the former, the complaints were in our opinion greatly exaggerated, though we think that probably the nurses pointed to did not all times show that patience and consideration which is so necessary and so essential in dealing with insane patients.

Since July 10, 1909, there have been 98 admissions ; 52 discharges, of whom 41 had recovered ; and 44 have died. The deaths were in all instances the result of natural causes, which with one exception were all verified by post-mortem examination. During August and September, 4 patients on the male side were attacked with enteric fever, 1 of them succumbing to the malady, the causes of which were not discovered. In January a nurse was laid up with diphtheria, the origin of which was also not ascertained. The health of the establishment to-day is good, excepting the 37 patients whom we found in bed and who were nearly all persons suffering from either feebleness associated with senile dementia, or paralysis, or phthisis. There have been three more or less serious injuries during the period under review, namely, two fractures of the femur, in one instance the result of an accidental fall and in the other of roughness on the part of another patient, and a fracture of the ulna, the cause of which is not known. There are to-day on the Statutory Books the names of 744 patients, viz. : 360 males and 384 females, of whom 22 are private and 60 are out-county patients chargeable as to 58 of them to Shrewsbury Asylum, and as to the other two to Leek and Bridport Unions respectively. Two are to-day out on trial, leaving 742 in actual residence and seen by us. According to the returns furnished to our Board there is at present vacant sleeping accommodation for 44 patients. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 8s. 2d., for out-county patients from 12s. 10d. to 14s., and for private patients from 15s. 2d. to 21s. No form of mechanical restraint has been employed, and only one patient has been secluded on one occasion for eight hours. We are glad to see that bread has been added to the dietary for dinner on days when soup forms the principle item. The dinner which we saw in the dining hall to-day, consisting of boiled bacon with potatoes, greens, and bread, was warm, served on hot plates, sufficient in quantity, and appeared to give satisfaction. At the one service held every Sunday morning 38 per cent. of the patients are usually present, this proportion appears to be rather poor for an Asylum of this moderate size, and we think it a pity that with such good chapel accommodation arrangements have not been made for the holding an



afternoon as well as a morning service. A Roman Catholic priest occasionally visits the patients professing that faith, of whom there are 10, but there are apparently no special services for Nonconformists. The moderate proportion of 41 per cent. are present at the weekly entertainments, and as many as 75 per cent. of the men are on an average usefully employed throughout the year, but the number of women so occupied is poor, being only 49 per cent. We should like to see a higher proportion than 20 per cent. of the patients taken out weekly for walks beyond the Asylum estate and more than 49 men and 31 women employed on farm and in the laundry respectively. There is 1 attendant for every 10 males and 1 nurse to every 9·8 female patients for day duty, and there are 4 of the former and 6 of the latter for night duty. The staff is of adequate strength, but the changes among it, especially on the female side, are more frequent than is desirable, 18 per cent. of the attendants but as many as 49 per cent. of the nurses showing under one year's service.

The case books and other medical records continue to be well kept.

Dr. Aveline is, we regret to say, temporarily indisposed, and in his absence Dr. Rutherford accompanied us throughout our inspection and rendered us every assistance.

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#### SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—2. WELLS.

12 March 1910.

OF the numerous alterations and improvements referred to in the last report by members of our Board, as being at the date of their visit either in course of actual construction or shortly to be taken in hand, the following have during the interval which has since elapsed been entirely carried out, viz., the new laundry and boiler-house, which are now in full use, the machinery in the former being very well protected; the installation of the new heating apparatus throughout the building on the low-pressure steam system, and in connection with this an improved ventilation of the wards and corridors; the new surgery and drug store; and the laying out, re-draining, and planting of the airing court in connection with Female Ward 7. The accommodation for the cattle at the farm has been greatly improved and rendered more sanitary. Many minor improvements have also been or are in course of being carried out, amongst which we may specially mention the gradual replacement in the w.c.'s of the old-fashioned pans by fittings of a more modern type. With reference to the future, plans have been approved and a contract has lately been laid before our Board for the construction of the buildings referred to in the last report, on the space where the old laundry now stands, for the conversion of the attendants' billiard-room into a ward for the boys who still continue to be located in the male wards, and for the reconstruction of the kitchen and the recreation hall.

The establishment was throughout in good order, the wards being bright and well kept, and the beds and bedding were satisfactory, but we have made some suggestions to Dr. Pope as to the provision of softer mattresses for some of the more troublesome patients in the single rooms. We saw all the patients, had talks with many of them; they were neatly and well dressed, appeared to be on the whole contented and free from complaint, the condition in which we found them being quite satisfactory.

During the period under review 23 patients have been attacked by dysentery, but none fatally. There are at present 4 females suffering

from the disease, but excluding these and a number of very feeble aged people who constituted the bulk of the 79 whom we found in bed, the bodily health of the patients is, with few exceptions, good. The bed-ridden cases looked comfortable and are evidently well attended to.

Since July 12, 1909, there have been 93 admissions; 43 discharges, of whom 27 had recovered; and 56 have died. The deaths were all due to natural causes, verified in 79 per cent. by post-mortem examination. Of the total number, nearly one-third was the result of senile decay. One inquest was held in an instance in which the patient died suddenly of cardiac failure after an epileptic fit. It is satisfactory to report for the second time in succession that there has been no serious casualty. There has also been no resort to either seclusion or mechanical restraint in the treatment of anyone.

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 831 patients, viz., 343 males and 488 females, all of whom were to-day in residence and seen by us. Forty of the patients are of the private class, and there is 1 out-county patient chargeable to St. Mary, Islington. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 8s. 2d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 10s. 6d. to 25s. We saw a good and ample dinner served in some of the wards, which apparently met with the full approval of the patients, but the plates were cold, and this small though by no means unimportant detail should receive more attention than at present. According to the return furnished to our office there is to-day vacant sleeping accommodation for 48 men and 50 women. The Sunday Church of England services are fairly well attended. There is no regular services for those of the Roman Catholic faith, but a priest visits the Asylum when requested. Only 29 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and but 10 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the estate, and 16 per cent. walk outside the airing courts but not beyond the estate. The percentage, viz., 62 per cent., of the patients who are on the average engaged daily in some employment throughout the year is good, but we should be glad to see an increase in the number of those who are employed in the laundry. There is an adequate staff in the proportion of 1 attendant to every 9·1 of the men, and of 1 nurse to every 11·5 of the women. The record of service is satisfactory, especially on the male side, sixty per cent. of the attendants and 19 per cent. of the nurses having been in the Asylum employment for more than five years.

The medical records continue to be written up with much care and neatness.

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#### STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BURNTWOOD.

13 July 1910.

THIS Asylum fully maintains that standard of efficiency with which its administration has for so long been associated, and we were more than pleased with everything that came under our notice during our visit.

The wards and their surroundings presented a general air of comfort, brightness, and homeliness, the decoration was in every way suitable, the rooms were nicely furnished, properly ventilated, and well kept, whilst the beds and bedding were all that could be desired.

The patients were neatly dressed, we saw them all, made inquiries from, and spoke to many of them, and from none did we receive any complaints, on the contrary, we were much impressed with their contentment, and there was a singular absence of any excitement, nor could



anything have been better than the tone which pervades the whole establishment and the relation of friendliness and sympathy which evidently exists between the inmates and the staff.

During the period that has elapsed since the last visit in November 1909, a very considerable amount of decorating and garnishing has been carried out in the wards and lavatories, some alterations have been made to the engine-house and dynamo-room, and a new steam-engine has been fixed. Alterations are now in progress in the sanitary blocks attached to Nos. 2 and 3 Wards in the female side, a bath and hot-water supply are being fixed in Male Dormitory "D," and hot-water supplies to Female Dormitories "E" and "D," and Male Dormitories 2 and 4. New guards are also attached to the dough mixer and suet chopper, and a good deal of general decoration and painting are now in hand.

We should not omit to say that we were specially pleased with the arrangements at this Institution for the imbecile children of both sexes, and fully endorse the recommendations and suggestions which were put forward by our Colleagues when they were last here.

Since that date, 11th November 1909, there have been 186 admissions; 106 patients have been removed or discharged, of whom 57 had recovered; and 68 have died. In 55 cases, or 81 per cent. of the total deaths, the causes of deaths were verified by post-mortem examination, which is always made unless objection is taken by relatives. These causes have included general paralysis 20·6 per cent., phthisis 17·6 per cent., and senility 18·2 per cent. There have been 2 inquests, one on a male patient who died from pneumonia, the other on a female patient who died from pneumonia and heart failure consequent on an accidental fracture of the thigh. Apart from cases of dysentery and diarrhoea, of which there have been 12 in all, the only zymotic affection has been erysipelas from which a male patient suffered in March last.

The serious but non-fatal casualties have comprised 7 cases in which bones were fractured, 1 case of dislocation of the shoulder, and 1 of scald of the hand. The last-mentioned was due to a female patient plunging her hand into a vessel containing hot water. Five of the cases of fracture and the case of dislocation were due to accidental falls, including 2 due to epileptic fits. A female patient sustained a fracture of the thigh by being pushed down by a fellow patient; whilst in the case of a male patient who had three of his ribs broken, inquiry failed to elicit how the injury was caused.

There are to-day on the Statutory Books the names of 882 patients, viz., 414 males and 468 females, of whom 3 are private patients. The maintenance charge per head per week is, for home patients 10s. 2½d., and for private patients from 15s. to 21s.

In the dining hall we saw a capital and substantial dinner of beefsteak pie, with potatoes and bread, served to nearly 400 patients. It was very well cooked, the plates were hot, anyone who wished could have a second helping, and the meal was evidently a favourite one and fully appreciated. Grace before dinner was sung to an organ accompaniment, everything was well ordered, and we thought the arrangements at dinner were admirable.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The Sunday morning and afternoon services in chapel on Sunday are usually attended by a little over 51 per cent. of the patients; for the Nonconformists there is no special service, but for those of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are 56, there is a weekly service, in addition to mass being said once a month.



The weekly entertainments are attended by 46 per cent. of the patients, as many as 57 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and only 6 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined to the courts and wards.

The number of those who are on an average daily engaged in some employment throughout the year is 76 per cent.

There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, there being 1 of the former to every 9·3 of the male patients, and 1 of the latter to every 10·7 of the females, whilst there are 4 and 5 of each sex respectively for night duty.

Of the attendants 48·9 per cent., and of the nurses 19·1 per cent., can show more than five years' service.

The case books and medical records are well and carefully kept.

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#### STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. CHEDDLETON.

12 July 1910.

WE think that Dr. Menzies and his staff may well be congratulated on the general state of the Asylum, as well as on the condition and appearance of the inmates. In going through the wards, where we saw all who are in residence and spoke to those who in any way showed an inclination to enter into conversation, we found an almost unanimous contentment with the treatment and surroundings. Some, of course, appealed for their discharge, and two or three made complaints of being on occasion hardly used, but we fully satisfied ourselves that there were no real foundations for the charges, and that they were based solely on delusion or the exaggeration of an unbalanced mind. The diet seemed to meet with approval on all hands, and to-day's dinner, which consisted of beefsteak and potato pudding, with cabbage and bread, was well cooked and served without stint, there being ample for a second helping, which any patient was at liberty to ask for, a privilege of which some availed themselves. The wards, dormitories, and beds were all in excellent order, the patients were properly dressed and, for the most part, very orderly and free from excitement. Though in all the wards there were numbers of papers and periodicals, some of them, especially on the male side, were not as well supplied with plants and flowers as they might have been. In consequence of there being insufficient greenhouse accommodation there is, we understand, a shortage in the supply. We were sorry to see some boys, whom it has not been found possible to place in other care, still warded with adult patients.

Since the last visit some additional cooking apparatus has been added to the kitchen, some new machinery is in process of being set up in the laundry, and a considerable amount of work in connection with the making of new roads and the general laying out of the estate has been for some time and is still going on.

Since November 10, 1909, there have been 158 admissions, 62 discharges (42 on recovery), and 91 have died. There are to-day on the Statutory Books the names of 975 patients, viz., 503 men and 472 women, of whom 10 are private, 1 is classed as criminal, and there are 41 out-county patients, chargeable as to 3 to Stockport, and as to 38 to Swansea. One man was out on trial and 1 woman was out for the day. So there were to-day actually in the Asylum and seen by us 973 patients. There are now, according to the returns, vacancies for 16 males and 46 females. The maintenance charge per head per week



is, for home patients, 10s. 2½*d.*; for out-county patients, 14s. to 16s. 6*d.*; and for private patients, 21s. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The morning Church of England Sunday service in the chapel is attended by as good a proportion as 50 per cent. of the patients; no service is specially held for the Nonconformists, but for those of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are 85, there is a weekly service, and mass is said once every month. As many as 52 per cent. of the inmates are usually present at the weekly entertainments, 24 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and 57 per cent. are taken for daily walks within the estate but beyond the airing courts, and only 15 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the courts and wards. The daily average number of those employed throughout the year is as high as 87 per cent. There is 1 attendant for every 11 male patients, and 1 nurse to every 10 females, and 62 per cent. of the former and 15 per cent. of the latter have been in the service more than five years.

The causes of death which were verified by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 92 per cent. of all the deaths, have included phthisis, 22 per cent.; dysentery, 16·4 per cent.; general paralysis, 13·2 per cent.; and senile decay, 4·4 per cent. In only one instance did a bed sore exist at death. An inquest was held in the case of a male patient who died from pneumonia following fracture of the femur. There were 2 cases of measles in the month of December, and a female patient was attacked by enteric fever in April. These cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital. Dysentery continues, we regret to say, to prevail, there having been 63 patients attacked since the last visit, of whom 37 were males. The cases were most numerous in the month of April, when also 1 of the nurses was attacked. Every effort is made to diminish the spread of the disease, which is also being scientifically investigated. Every patient who has been at any time attacked by dysentery is now segregated. Hitherto, these dysenteric subjects were drafted into wards containing tuberculous patients, some of whom became infected with dysentery, but this practice has been abandoned and wards are assigned for the reception of the dysenteric only. The phthisical patients are not so completely isolated, although, in regard to their treatment, every endeavour is made to restrict them to specially ventilated wards. Having regard to the exceptional prevalence of this disease we would urge the Committee to seriously consider the question of the provision of suitable verandahs where patients would have the fullest advantage of open air treatment. In addition to the fatal case in which an inquest was held, 6 patients have sustained fractures of bones, of which 4 were due to accidental falls, 1 (fracture of metacarpal bone) to a struggle, and 1 (of humerus) to a fall in the lavatory due to a blow from a fellow patient. In the absence of Dr. Menzies we received every possible assistance from Drs. McDowall and Lee, by whom the medical records and case books are well kept.

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#### STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. STAFFORD.

22 February 1910.

AFTER thoroughly inspecting the whole of this Asylum (except Weston Hall, where we propose to pay a visit this afternoon), and seeing all the patients in residence, we can undoubtedly state that it is very well maintained. There was, amongst the inmates, an entire absence of any

complaint, and although we conversed with many of them we received nothing but expressions of gratitude (apart from their actual restraint) in reference to their treatment and surroundings. Many, indeed, spoke with gratitude of the kindness they had received on all hands, and told us that the diet was good and sufficient. The dinner, which we saw served to-day, consisting of roast beef with parsnips, potatoes, and bread, was well cooked, hot, and ample in quantity, and tended to confirm the statements made to us.

In the comparatively short period which has elapsed since the last visit from members of our Board, No. 9 Ward on the male side has been completely decorated, No. 1 has been partially renovated and is still in course of being papered and painted, and No. 6 on the female side has lately been placed in the hands of the decorators, whilst the inverted form of incandescent lighting is in course of installation in many parts of the building. It is hoped that very shortly Male Wards 3, 2, 5, and 6 will be re-decorated throughout. In appearance the wards were bright and cheerful, they were warm though well ventilated, and generally were sufficiently supplied with books and periodicals. The dormitories, beds, and bedding were clean and well kept. We should not omit to state that the patients were suitably and neatly clad, that in person they were tidy, and bore evidence of being carefully tended and looked after.

Since November 8, 1909, there have been 53 admissions; 29 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 17 had recovered; and 39 have died. The general health of the inmates is good, and of the 41 males and 15 females, whom we found in bed to-day, the majority were suffering from chronic ailments and senile debility.

Of the total number of deaths, 10 or 25·4 per cent. were due to phthisis, and only 2 to senile decay. There has been no death from general paralysis, and in no case was a bed sore present at death. Post-mortem examinations were made in the proportion of 54 per cent. of those who died.

There have been no inquests. No cases of zymotic disease have arisen; and the only serious casualties have been in 2 females who sustained fractures, one of the wrist the other of the leg, by accidental falls. There are now in the Statutory Books the names of 867 patients, viz., 447 males and 420 females, of whom 2 are private patients; 1 patient is to-day out on trial, leaving 866 in actual residence, all of whom with the exception of 43 women at Weston Hall (where we, as already stated, propose paying a visit this afternoon) have been seen by us to-day.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 10s. 2½d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients 14s.

The Church of England services which are held on Sunday mornings and afternoons are not very well attended, there being not more than an average of 34 per cent. of the patients present. There is no special service for Nonconformists, but for those professing the Roman Catholic faith (of whom there are 57) a weekly service is held. Only 27 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments, 23 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, 26 per cent. take exercise within the estate boundaries but outside the airing courts; but only 17 per cent. are confined to the wards and airing courts. The proportion of those who are usually employed throughout the year is good, being 68 per cent.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint or seclusion during the period under review. The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, being in the proportion of 1 of the former to every 8·6 patients, and of the latter to every 9·5 patients for day duty, whilst there are 9 of each



sex for night duty. Sixty-seven per cent. of the attendants and 26 per cent. of the nurses have over five years' service, and only 18 per cent. of the former and 11 per cent. of the latter have less than a year in the Asylum service.

In concluding this report we desire to express our appreciation of the manner in which Dr. Christie continues to administer this Asylum. The case books and medical records are well kept, and we are glad to see that the number of the former in current use has been greatly reduced.

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#### WESTON HALL.

22 February 1910.

AFTER inspecting the main Asylum at Stafford, we came on here and saw the 43 women in residence. They appear to be very well cared for, and the house is substantially well maintained, the rooms, beds, and bedding being in very good order.

The tenancy expires on the 25th of March, on or before which date the inmates will be removed to the main building.

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#### SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

21 July 1910.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues fourteen months ago to this Asylum, 233 patients have been admitted ; 134 have been discharged, of whom 44 had recovered ; and 129 have died. The names on the books to-day number 815, 375 being of male and 440 of female patients. These figures as compared with those at the date of last year's visit show an increase of 5 on the female side, and on the male side a decrease of 35, due to the withdrawal of that number of Essex patients who had been boarded out here under contract. There are now only 2 out-county paupers, chargeable respectively to Colchester and Great Yarmouth Unions. Thirteen patients are classed as private, for whom 20s. a week is charged ; the maintenance rate for pauper patients from home unions is 10s. 6d. a week.

The accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 427 men and 473 women ; and upon this calculation there are 52 vacancies on the male and 33 on the female side.

We inspected all parts of the Asylum and found it everywhere in admirable order, the rooms well-lighted and ventilated, gay with flowers and plants, and plentifully provided with books, games, and other means of amusement for their inmates. The wards in the older part of the building afford a good example of what may be done by well-directed efforts in the brightening and bringing to the modern asylum standard of accommodation constructed in accordance with obsolete ideas of treatment of the insane. In the airing courts great pains have been bestowed in rendering them what they now are, pretty and attractive gardens.

A beginning has been made in improving the ventilation of the single rooms, to which reference was made in the report of our Colleagues last year, by the introduction into the shutters of wire gauze panels. The Committee we are informed intend to commence next March the erection of the much-needed new chapel, provided that the plans which are now before our Board are approved in time for this to be done.

The beds and bedding were very clean, and neatly made up ; some of the sheets on the male side were, however, much worn.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, giving to each full opportunity of speaking to us if so disposed. As the result we can report that general contentment prevailed, but few complaints being made, and none which appeared to have any substantial foundation. The patients were well dressed, the women particularly so in bright and varied prints ; and their behaviour was quiet and orderly in every ward.

Dinner was served in the wards during our visit, consisting of bacon and potatoes, which appeared to be found satisfactory by most of those who partook of it.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period now under review.

The statistical returns for 1909 show that there were at the end of the year only 3 general paralytics in the Asylum out of a total of 849. The good proportion of 71 per cent., being 65 per cent. of the men and 77 per cent. of the women, were usefully employed.

In every one of the 129 deaths a post-mortem examination was made. Bed sore was found in three instances. Twenty-nine per cent. were due to phthisis, 13 per cent. to kidney disease.

No inquest was held.

Between January and June of this year there were 18 cases of colitis with 3 deaths. There is at present under treatment for enteric fever in the Isolation Hospital, a female patient who has been for many years in the Asylum. There is no record of any other epidemic or zymotic disease.

The general health has been good ; 18 women and 11 men were in bed for various reasons at the time of our visit to-day.

Of the 4 serious non-fatal casualties reported, 3 were due to falls, and in the fourth case a man had a bone of his right hand broken when fighting with a fellow patient.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good strength and their record of service satisfactory as regards the men, of whom, at the beginning of the year only 16 per cent. had served less than a year, while 54 per cent. had served over five years.

The scheme of classification published by the Committee under the Asylum Officers Superannuation Act places practically all the permanent employees of the Asylum in the first class for pension, the only persons, besides the clerk to the Committee, who are placed in the second class being the weigh clerk, the messenger, and the engineer's boy. All the male attendants but one have accepted the Act, but all the younger nurses have contracted out. The Committee have under consideration the making of some addition to the salaries of the older officers.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept.

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## SURREY ASYLUMS.—1. BROOKWOOD.

24 May 1910.

SINCE January 30, 1909, when the Asylum was last visited by our Board the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	232	224	456
Discharges or removals - - - - -	269	396	665
Recoveries - - - - -	54	64	118
Deaths - - - - -	63	70	133
Now on Statutory Books - - - - -	468	589	1,057
Vacancies - - - - -	77	233	310

A comparison of these figures with those given in our Colleagues' entry last year, when the number of patients was 1,399, and the Asylum was much overcrowded, in addition to the fact that nearly 100 Surrey county patients had to be boarded out in other asylums, shows the extent to which this Asylum has been relieved, and the lunacy administration of the county improved by the opening in the early part of last year of the second Surrey Asylum at Netherne.

With the exception of five patients out on trial, all the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit yesterday and to-day. We found them quiet and orderly in their behaviour, tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and we received very few complaints, except on the subject of detention, and none that call for special mention.

There are no patients of the private class, but there are 8 out-county patients chargeable mostly to Metropolitan Unions, and there are also 8 patients of the criminal class.

We were very well satisfied with the condition in which we found all parts of the Asylum. The wards were in good order, and though the majority of them are old, afford very comfortable accommodation; we think, however, that more might be done in the way of providing illustrated newspapers to interest the patients, and the supply of books is none too plentiful. The dormitories were fresh and airy, and the condition of the beds and bedding was quite satisfactory.

A good deal has been carried out in the way of improvements in the past year, amongst which we may mention the fixing of two new steam generators in the electric lighting station for the purpose of augmenting the output of electrical energy, with the object of lighting the whole establishment by electricity; the wiring of that portion of the building now lighted by gas is at present in progress. The dormitory in Male Ward 8 has been set aside and equipped as a chapel for the exclusive use of holding Roman Catholic services there. Much cleaning and painting is also in progress. It is hoped that by the end of the year gas as an illuminant will be entirely discarded.

The airing courts are very well kept, and were looking very attractive.

The suggestions of the Factory Inspector who visited the Asylum last year were adopted in their entirety by the Committee, and, so far as we were able to judge, have now been practically carried out. Our Colleagues' remarks as to the advisability of removing the looped handles from the w.c. doors have received attention, but nothing has yet been done to protect the towel rollers in the lavatories against their possible use by suicidally-disposed patients, a very necessary precaution, as

shown by recent experience in another Asylum. We were surprised to notice that the provision of cheap toilet requisites, such as are now of general use in asylums, prevailed to a much larger extent on the male than on the female side.

Separate accommodation for 10 boys is provided in Male Ward 4, but we noticed several other quite young children warded with the adults in various parts of the establishment. We suggest that it would be advisable for all these juvenile patients to be transferred to the very excellent accommodation specially provided by the county for this class of patient at Netherne, which we have reason to know was recently quite unoccupied.

In view of the probable revision at an early date of the General Rules to be used at the two Surrey Asylums, we desire to express our strong hope that provision will be made for the appointment of an outside independent stocktaker to take stock once a year of every article in or belonging to the Asylum, and quarterly of all provisions and other consumable articles. Our Board have framed a model rule to this effect, which embodies the views of the Local Government Board, has received the approval of the Secretary of State, and has already been adopted in many asylums with good effect.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 14s. for home and for out-county patients alike.

We saw a good dinner of corned beef, vegetables, and bread served yesterday in several of the wards; to-day the meal consisted of thick soup, bread, and rhubarb tart. The patients appeared to us to appreciate the dinners on both days, and we received no complaints relating to the dietary.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 13 patients have been secluded on 143 occasions for a total of 623 hours.

The general health of the patients was good; there were only 26 patients in bed at our visit, and few of them were suffering from serious illness.

The causes of death, which were verified in the high proportion of 95 per cent. of the total deaths by post-mortem examination, include phthisis 16·4 per cent., senile decay 16 per cent., and general paralysis 14·4 per cent. There have been 7 deaths from dysentery, *i.e.*, about 5·2 per cent. In only three instances (or 2·3 per cent.) were bedsores present.

Three inquests have been held; in one case the cause of death was natural, in one pneumonia was associated with a fracture of the clavicle, and in the third death was accelerated by a fractured thigh, these injuries being accidentally sustained.

As regards zymotic disease, the Asylum was visited by influenza in January and February of the present year, 88 of the patients and 17 of the nursing staff being attacked. There were 4 cases of erysipelas on the female side in February and March, and 1 case of enteric fever (male) in November last. Cases of dysentery occurred last year in the months of April, September, and December, 14 males and 3 females being attacked.

There have been 4 non-fatal casualties, involving fractures of bones, 3 due to accidental falls, and 1 to being pushed off a form by a fellow patient.

The classification of established officers and servants required by the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, has been carried out, and the list is duly posted in the Asylum. We are sorry to see that it has been decided to extend the privileges of Class I. to persons who have very little, if anything, to do with the real care and charge of patients,



and we think that such a classification is most discouraging to those who have.

The Sunday services are attended on the average by 41 per cent. of the patients, and the associated entertainments by 32 per cent.; 67 per cent. of the men and 62 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. We observe that the large proportion of 40 per cent. who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8·1 patients. The duration of service among the nurses cannot be considered satisfactory, as we observe that while 50 per cent. of the attendants can show more than five years' service in the Asylum, as many as 59 per cent. of the nurses have been here less than a year.

The Asylum has recently sustained a severe loss in the death of the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Cappe, and the vacancy created by the appointment of Dr. Gayton to Netherne Asylum has not yet been filled up. We hope that no undue delay will occur in making the two appointments now needed to complete the medical staff, and render it adequate to maintain the Asylum in the state of efficiency which it has attained under the able superintendence of Dr. Barton.

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#### SURREY ASYLUMS.—2. NETHERNE.

12 February 1910.

WE were very well satisfied with the progress that has been made with getting this Asylum into working order in the 10 months that have elapsed since it was first opened for the reception of patients. Much has been done in the way of painting the wards and dormitories, and in laying out the grounds, and it is obvious that Dr. Gayton and his staff are working efficiently and well. Since the last visit three more wards, one on the male and two on the female side of the main building, have been brought into use; this has been rendered possible by the fact that 105 patients have recently been received from Essex County Asylum under contract; these patients we found comfortably installed at our visit to-day, and they are evidently satisfied with their new quarters; up to now, however, none of the detached blocks are in occupation. We think that the first of these to be started should be the Idiot Block, as there are already in the Asylum several children whom it would be advisable to remove from the main building as soon as possible, and segregate there. We have little doubt that when this has been done, and the fact is known that the Committee are desirous of receiving out-county patients of this type, no difficulty will be experienced in making full use of the available accommodation. There are also other authorities besides Essex who will be desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity of sending their adult patients of both sexes here under contract.

Since the Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues in October last, 165 patients have been admitted; 23 discharged or removed, 9 upon recovery; and 12 have died. There are to-day on the Statutory Books the names of 640 patients, in the proportion of 277 men to 363 women. There are 110 out-county patients, most of whom, as has already been mentioned, are received under contract from the Essex County Asylum; the remainder are chargeable to the Lambeth, Camberwell, Tenbury, and Newcastle Unions respectively. A start has been made with the reception of private patients, of whom there are 6 at present. It is

noped in time to establish separate accommodation on both sides for patients of this class. Three patients are now out on trial. With these exceptions all the patients were in residence and seen by us to-day in the course of our visit. There are at the present time vacancies for 320 patients.

We found all the patients very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and we received no complaints worth mentioning. The wards and dormitories were in excellent order throughout, the beds and bedding being in very good condition.

There is already a fair supply of books, papers, and some other matter for the amusement of the patients, and we are sure that no pains are being spared to make them as happy and comfortable as they can be under the circumstances. We saw a good dinner of meat pie with bread served in several of the wards. It was evidently appreciated, and the table appointments left nothing to be desired.

We think it would be well if the ground of all the recesses at the back of the buildings were asphalted to prevent dampness and allow these places to be kept free from rubbish deposited by patients through the windows. The wire work in the shutters of the single rooms is not strong enough to withstand the violence or ingenuity of a troublesome patient, and we have made some suggestions to Dr. Gayton as to substituting a stronger gauze. We think that efforts should be made to push on the work in connection with the roads and paths leading to the detached buildings.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 14*s.* for home, 21*s.* to 25*s.* for private, and 14*s.* for out-county patients. The Essex patients pay 15*s.* 2*d.* under their contract.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The great majority of the patients looked healthy and well nourished, only 14 men and 12 women being confined to bed.

There has been no serious casualty, and the only case of a zymotic type that has occurred has been one of dysentery.

The 12 deaths were all the result of natural causes, verified in 10 instances by post-mortem examination. One-half of the deaths were due to senile decay.

From the annual returns made to our Board we find that the Church of England services on Sunday are usually attended by as many as 48 per cent. of the patients; for the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, who number 15, a service is held on Sundays by a priest who is paid for his services; 59 per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments.

We hope that the patients in properly arranged parties will be given ample opportunity of taking exercise on the roads outside the Asylum estate, and that as soon as the roads within the grounds have been made up there will be a large reduction in the percentage of patients who though able to walk are at present entirely confined within the airing courts; 80 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed; at present only 27 men work in the gardens. No doubt when the farm is taken in hand by the Asylum staff opportunity for out-door work will be found for many more.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8·69 of the patients. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

Dr. Gayton has the assistance of two Medical Colleagues, by whom the case-books and other medical records are creditably kept.

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## EAST SUSSEX ASYLUM.

14 April 1910.

THE condition in which we found the Asylum and its various dependencies at our visit to-day reflects great credit on Dr. Taylor and his staff. The whole establishment is maintained in excellent order, and we are confident that no effort is spared to secure the comfort and well-being of the patients.

Since our Colleagues' visit in February of last year, 309 patients have been admitted; 205 discharged or removed, of whom 119 had recovered; and 105 have died.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,104 patients, in the proportion of 497 men to 607 women; 2 men and 3 women were out on trial, but with these exceptions all the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. There are 55 private patients, for the majority of whom very good separate accommodation is provided, and there are 250 out-county patients. Of these, 185 are received under contract from Hastings, 37 from London County, and 20 (children) from West Sussex, and 5 (children) from Brighton, the remainder being chargeable to the out-county unions of Brentford, Hambledon, and Chelmsford.

There are vacancies at the present time for 9 men and 26 women.

The wards are very bright and cheerful, but are poorly supplied with objects of general interest to the patients. We thought that the number of books was inadequate, nor were there many newspapers to be seen in use. We would urge the provision of bound volumes of illustrated periodicals such as could be obtained at small cost and afford a great amount of amusement even to the most mentally defective patients. Nothing has been done to provide a cheap plant-house as was suggested by our Colleagues, and the supply of plants and flowers in the wards was far below what we generally find in Asylums. Some of the existing carpets require renewal, and in many places carpets, mats, and rugs are entirely lacking.

The dormitories were fresh and healthy, and the beds and bedding were everywhere clean and in excellent condition.

Much trouble has been taken to make the airing courts attractive, and, considering the time that has elapsed since the Asylum was opened, the outdoor shrubs have done extremely well.

Several minor improvements have been carried out, amongst which we may mention the fencing off of various portions of the dangerous machinery in accordance with the Factory Inspector's recommendations, and work is in progress for the erection of a new delivery and sorting-room for the foul laundry.

We think that it is most important that steps should be at once taken to provide verandahs in connection with the Infirmary Wards on both sides for the open-air treatment of tuberculous and other patients.

The patients were generally orderly in their behaviour, but this was far from being the case in those wards on the male side where the most excitable patients are detained, a result which we attribute to some extent to the absence of those objects of interest to which we have already referred. We desire to endorse our Colleagues' remarks on the most unbecoming strong dresses provided for each sex, those of the men being especially noticeable. We hope that no further delay will be allowed before providing substitutes of a more becoming and civilized character.

Except on the subject of detention, we received very few complaints, and none that we need specially mention.

We saw a good dinner of currant pudding, bread, and cheese served in several of the wards, which was evidently appreciated by the patients. The private patients' dinner consisted of roast mutton with two vegetables followed by a milk pudding.

The maintenance charges per head per week are, for private patients from 21s. to 24s. 6d., for out-county patients from 14s. to 18s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and for home patients 10s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 4 patients have been secluded on 31 occasions for a total of 96 $\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

The children in the block specially reserved for them continue to be very well looked after, and are evidently treated with much kindness. The instruction in simple industries such as mat, basket, and net making is actively carried on, is very well planned, and fulfils a useful purpose.

The general health is good. At the time of our visit 50 patients were in bed, some of them on account of mental excitability, and only a few were seriously ill. Two of those so confined were boys who were convalescing from mild attacks of chicken-pox for which they had been isolated in single rooms. Nearly 14 per cent. of the patients are epileptic, and 1·5 per cent. are regarded as actively suicidal.

The causes of death, verified in 75 per cent. by post-mortem examination, have included general paralysis 6·7 per cent., phthisis 11·4 per cent., and senile decay 12·4 per cent. There have been 4 deaths from dysentery and 3 from influenza.

There has been no inquest.

As regards zymotic disease, there have been 58 cases of dysentery, which occurred in every month with the exception of July and December, and of these, 27 were instances of recurrent attacks. In July a female patient suffered from scarlet fever, and in the present month have occurred the 2 cases of chicken-pox above mentioned. Influenza prevailed in a sporadic form during the winter months, many members of the staff being attacked, some cases being of a severe type.

Accidental falls caused fractures of the femur in 2 cases, of the wrist in 1, and a dislocation of the shoulder in another—all of these being female patients.

The only other serious casualty was a fractured rib, which a male patient sustained from a blow by a fellow patient.

From the annual returns made to our Board it appears that 36 per cent. of the patients attend the church services in the chapel on Sunday mornings, and 26 per cent. in the afternoon, and 33 per cent. the weekly entertainments. As many as 59 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts; only 46 per cent. are usefully employed; both these last percentages compare unfavourably with the averages that prevail in most asylums, and we hope that serious effort will be made to improve them.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·4 patients. We notice some improvement in the duration of service, but there is still room for further improvement in this respect. Considerable difficulty seems to have been experienced in retaining the services of the nurses.

Six of the attendant staff have been dismissed, and one has been allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct, which did not, however, in any case directly affect the patients.



Dr. Taylor has the assistance of 3 Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books and other medical records are very well kept, being illustrated with good photographs.

We are glad to learn that the pathological laboratory is now fully equipped and work therein is undertaken by each of the medical officers.

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### WEST SUSSEX ASYLUM.

16 April 1910.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, and can report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order throughout.

The wards are uniformly bright and attractive in appearance ; there is a good show of plants and flowers, and no dearth of books, papers, games, and other objects to interest their inmates. Some of the book-shelves were locked, but we were assured that this is only the case in the morning when most of the occupants of the wards where this occurred are usually engaged at work. The dormitories were fresh and well ventilated and the beds and bedding everywhere in proper condition. We were particularly struck with the attractive appearance of the airing courts.

Wards D. and C. on the male side have been redecorated, and similar work was to-day in progress in Ward A. 1 on the female side. The plans originally submitted to our Board for the erection of verandahs in connection with the Infirmary Wards on both sides have been amended in certain particulars and will be re-submitted. At the farm a new feeding-shed has been built and the old cow-shed has been entirely re-constructed ; by these alterations the farm work has been much facilitated.

The handles of the doors in the w.c. lobbies have not been removed as our Colleague suggested, but attention is being paid to rendering the inside pipes unavailable for use by suicidally-disposed patients, and with the same object the outside pipes which constitute a danger have been planted at their bases with stiff thorny creepers. Some dangerous machinery that has been installed since the Factory Inspector's visit has been fenced, and he has been invited to inspect again to see whether the arrangements are in his opinion satisfactory. Electric light is being placed in the single rooms of Ward C. 1 on the female side.

Since our Colleagues' visit in July of last year, 96 patients have been admitted ; 89 discharged or removed, of whom 33 had recovered ; and 67 have died. The Statutory Books contain the names of 751 patients, in the proportion of 303 men to 448 women. Three women were out on trial, but the remainder were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit.

There are 24 patients of the private class, and 128 out-county patients ; of these, 1 is chargeable to West Ham and the rest are received under contract from the Borough of Bournemouth. Twenty children are boarded out from here at the East Sussex Asylum at Hellingly.

There are at the present moment vacancies for 33 patients on the male and 31 on the female side.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 11s. 8d. for home, 21s. for private, and from 14s. to 15s. 9d. for out-county patients.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 2 women have been secluded on two occasions for a total of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

We found the patients generally happy and contented, clean and neat in their dress and personal appearance, and very free from complaints. Any complaint that we received was mainly on the subject of detention, and there were none that call for special mention.

The patients' behaviour was very quiet and orderly, and there was an entire absence of noisy excitement, a fact which we attributed very largely to the attractions and comfort of their environment.

We saw a good dinner of soup, bread, and currant pudding served in several of the wards on both sides. It appeared to be generally popular, and we received no complaint on the subject of the dietary. We think that in some of the male wards the table-cloths require a rather more frequent renewal, but in all other respects the table appointments were as they should be.

The general health is good. There are in bed to-day 17 male and 44 female patients, but only a small proportion of these are seriously ill.

The proportion of epileptics to the total number resident is 7·4 per cent., and that of the patients regarded as actively suicidal only ·8 per cent.

The causes of death have included general paralysis 19·5 per cent., phthisis 15 per cent., and senile decay 13·5 per cent. There have been 63 post-mortem examinations, or as many as 94 per cent. of the total deaths, and only one of those who died was suffering from a bed sore.

No inquest has been held.

The only instances of zymotic disease have been two cases of recurrent dysentery on the male side, and one of erysipelas, also in a male patient.

Three patients have sustained fractures and one a dislocation from accidental falls, these being the only serious casualties that have occurred since the last visit.

From the annual returns made to our Board it appears that the church services on Sundays in the morning and evening are attended by 39 and 35 per cent. of the patients respectively; 38 per cent. go to the weekly entertainments; 25 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, while 17 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts; the good proportion of 66 per cent. are usefully employed.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, showing 1 to every 9·2 patients; their duration of service is satisfactory, 25 per cent. being able to show over five years' service. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

Dr. Kidd is assisted in his able management of this Asylum by Drs. Peachell and Stuart, by whom the various medical records are well kept; the case book entries being full and illustrated by good photographs.

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#### WARWICKSHIRE ASYLUM.

19 July 1910.

THE new lavatory and w.c. accommodation which was referred to in the last report by members of our Board as being then in contemplation, as well as an office for the Assistant Clerk, have now been completed; the kitchen at Highfield has been fitted with new steamers and cooking boilers, and a considerable amount of renovation and repairing, noticeably in the general bathroom on the female side, has been lately carried out.



Toilet requisites are now supplied throughout the buildings in the Sanitary Blocks, but there are still some chains and pulls which appeared to us to be in need of protection.

We understand that it is proposed to provide some needed accommodation for nurses at Highfield in a part of the building which was pointed out to us to-day.

The main and other parts of this Institution were inspected by us to-day, and we are pleased to be in a position to report that we found them throughout to be properly maintained.

The wards and dormitories are well kept, suitably decorated, and supplied with numbers of papers and books for the use of the inmates.

The beds and bedding were properly made and clean, but we observed that in many instances the sheets, which were in reality quite fresh, had the appearance of being badly soiled in consequence of the number of stains, apparently from oil or some greasy substance with which they were disfigured.

We were informed that all this arose from some defect in the oiling apparatus of various parts of the laundry machinery, and suggest that the matter should receive early attention.

We saw all the patients in actual residence, some in the wards, some at dinner under the shelter in the airing courts, and others resting under the shelter after their dinner. They were uniformly well conducted; we chatted with as many of them as gave any signs of wishing to speak to us, and, so far as we could discover, found them to be contented and without complaint, except that some of them, as is customary, asked for their discharge, and but 1 man made any complaint as to his treatment.

As to the charge put forward we made due inquiry, and are fully satisfied it was entirely without foundation, and was wholly based on delusion. At Leigh House the dinner consisted of roast mutton with peas, potatoes, and bread, followed by tapioca pudding; in the rest of the buildings it was either roast beef or mutton, or liver and bacon, with peas and bread, or as at Highfield, where we saw it served in the airing court, meat pie with paste and potatoes.

From our own observation and inquiries we made, there is no doubt but the dietary is good and gives general satisfaction.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 7½d., for out-county 14s., and for private patients from 21s. to 42s.

Since April 21, 1909, there have been 344 admissions; 170 have been discharged or removed, 103 of whom had recovered; and 153 have died.

There are at present in the Statutory Books 1,121 patients, viz., 494 males and 627 females, of whom 61 are private patients and 2 are out-county patients, chargeable respectively to St. Giles', Camberwell, and Kingston-on-Thames.

There were, at the time of our visit, 23 patients out on trial, leaving actually resident in the Asylum and seen by us, 1,096.

There are to-day no vacancies.

Four patients have been restrained on 29 occasions for a total of 564½ hours, and 13 have been secluded on 27 occasions for 60¼ hours in all.

The Church of England services on Sunday in the chapel are not well attended, there being only 26 per cent. usually present at the morning, and but 22 per cent. at the afternoon service.

There is a regular Sunday service for those of the Roman Catholic faith conducted by a salaried priest, but there is no minister for the Nonconformists.

A small proportion, 26 per cent. of the patients, are generally present at the weekly entertainments; 22 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the estate, and whilst 57 per cent. are daily taken beyond the courts but within the grounds, the fair proportion of 24 per cent. are only confined to the courts and wards. The daily average number of patients employed during the year is 50 per cent.

There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, there being 1 of the former to every 9·8 of the male and 1 of the latter to every 8·8 of the female patients for day duty, and 6 attendants and 9 nurses for night duty.

The good proportion of 69 per cent. of the attendants and 71 per cent. of the nurses have been in the service of the Asylum over five years. One attendant has during the period under review been prosecuted for striking a patient, and another who was involved in the case was summarily dismissed.

The general health is good; of the 50 patients who were to-day in bed, only 8 were males, and there were but few cases of serious illness.

The proportion of epileptics to the total in residence is 14·5 per cent., whilst the number regarded as actively suicidal is considerable, especially on the female side, where they amount to as much as 8 per cent. of the inmates. The deaths, of which 78 per cent. were followed by post-mortem examination, were with one exception due to natural causes.

The excepted case was that of a female patient who sustained a fracture of the skull from an accidental fall. The inquest in that case was the only one which has been held.

Among the causes of death were general paralysis, 16·4 per cent.; phthisis, 13·8 per cent.; and senile decay, 5·5 per cent. In 5 cases were bedsores present at death. A female patient has died from enteric fever. Two other cases (also females) of this disease occurred in the spring of this year, and 1 of the nurses was attacked by it in June 1909.

In connection with this a report has been received from the county Medical Officer of Health, and the question of the water supply is in consequence now under consideration. The only other zymotic affection has been erysipelas, of which there have been 4 sporadic cases on the female side. In addition to the fatal case of injury above mentioned, 2 female patients sustained fracture of the leg, one by an accidental fall, the other by being pushed down by a fellow patient.

A male patient was admitted with fracture of three ribs accidentally sustained.

In the absence of Dr. Miller we received all possible information and assistance from Dr. Wilcox.

The case books, which are now on the loose-leaved system, are carefully kept and up to date.

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#### ISLE OF WIGHT ASYLUM.

21 April 1910.

THE following changes have taken place among the patients since this Asylum was visited by our Colleagues in July of last year:—Fifty-eight patients have been admitted; 27 discharged or removed, 21 having



recovered ; and 23 have died. We found to-day upon the books 304 patients, in the proportion of 113 men to 191 women ; 3 women were out on trial, but the remainder were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. There are 12 men and 34 women classed as private patients—the latter are housed in the Private Block, where very suitable and comfortable accommodation is provided for them.

The Asylum at the present time is overcrowded to the extent of 2 patients on the male side, but has vacancies for 14 women. We found the Asylum in proper order. The wards were looking bright and comfortable, the dormitories are fresh and airy, while the beds and bedding are in fair condition and clean.

The patients were very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, while their dress and personal appearance was creditable ; they were free from any serious complaints, but we had several remarks made to us by female patients, which lead us to think that the female staff are not always as considerate to the feelings and failings of the patients in their charge as they might be.

Some of the wards and corridors on both sides are in need of redecoration. We were surprised to find that the ladies in the Private Block are not as a matter of course kept supplied with tooth brushes, and more care must be taken to see that the attendants, whose bedrooms open on to the corridors, keep their razors securely locked up in a drawer ; it is not sufficient that the doors of the rooms themselves should be locked.

We saw a substantial dinner of meat pie served to the majority of the patients of both sexes in the dining hall, with lemonade for beverage ; it appeared to be popular, and we received no substantial complaint as to the food.

The health of the Asylum at the present time is satisfactory, only 1 of the 15 patients who were to-day confined to bed being seriously ill. The epileptics amount to only 5·7 per cent. of those in residence, and those regarded as actively suicidal to 3·3 per cent.

The deaths have all occurred from natural causes, and in one case an inquest was held. In no case was a bed sore present on the body at death, and no one of those in bed to-day was suffering from this complication. There have been 9 post-mortem examinations, in the proportion of 39 per cent. of the total deaths, 4 of which were due to general paralysis, 3 to influenza, and 2 to phthisis. We agree with our Colleagues that the infirmaries on both sides might be considerably brightened, and would be improved by the erection of verandahs suitable for the outdoor nursing of phthisical and other patients.

Apart from 2 cases of diarrhoea, the only zymotic disease that has occurred has been influenza, which recurs annually and is still of a severe type. Thus, in the two months December and January, 60 of the patients (or 20 per cent. of those in residence) were attacked by it, and 8 members of the staff.

The only serious casualty occurred in the case of a woman who in a fall received a wound over the orbit and fractured her clavicle. She subsequently died, and the inquest already referred to was held in her case ; the jury found that the injuries sustained had in no way accelerated her death.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 2 men have been secluded on 8 occasions for a total of 19 hours.

The maintenance charge per head per week for home patients is 10s. 9d. The private patients pay from 17s. 6d. to 4 guineas, and the 1 out-county patient is received for 14s.

There is nothing in the annual return made to our Board that calls for special mention here, the various statistics remain very much as they were in the previous year.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10·8 patients, 12 per cent., but all being male attendants, can show over five years' service. It is to be hoped that the provisions of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, will result in a larger proportion of both sexes remaining longer in the service. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

The medical records are properly kept, and from the commencement of the present year the loose-leaf system has been adopted for the case books.

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### WILTS ASYLUM.

26 July 1910.

DURING our inspection of this Asylum yesterday we saw all the patients in residence, and endeavoured, by speaking to as many as showed the least inclination to enter into conversation, to obtain from them an expression of their views in relation to their treatment and general surroundings.

Apart from a desire for discharge, they appeared to be contented; there were no complaints of any moment, or which are worthy of comment, and we feel satisfied that under Dr. Bowes' care they are very kindly and considerately treated. They were neat in dress, tidy in appearance, and orderly in behaviour, and whilst the wards and dormitories were in a very creditable condition, the bedding was good and the beds were well made and generally very clean. Dinners of pea-soup with bread, cheese, and coffee were served when we were in the wards, and although we received no substantial complaint as to diet, either in regard to its quality or quantity, the dinners did not strike us as erring on the side of too great liberality.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients only 8s. 5½*d.*, for out-county patients 12s. 5½*d.*, and for private patients 15s. to 21s.

In some of the more important wards proper provision is made for the due separation of the medicines and internal remedies from the poisons and drugs intended for external application, a provision which we should like to see extended without distinction throughout the building, and we agree with our Colleagues in thinking that the padded rooms would be much more suitable for their purpose were the floors as well as the sides padded.

The new female airing court on the site of the old laundry drying ground in course of being laid out at the last visit is now finished and in use. It undoubtedly adds greatly to the facilities for the recreation and classification of these patients. Many of the older airing courts, however, are in much need of re-draining and re-asphalting; in their present condition they are somewhat dangerous, and must tend to the speedy wearing out of the patients' boots.

The suggestions made by the Factory Inspector have as yet not been carried out, but estimates have lately been obtained for the work necessary to their adoption, which will forthwith be put in hand. A new engineer's cottage has lately been erected, and Female Ward 8 is at present being suitably and brightly decorated.



Since 15th March 1909 there have been 241 admissions ; 111 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 68 had recovered ; and 126 have died. The 126 deaths were all due to natural causes, which we are glad to know in as high a proportion as 83 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. There has been no inquest.

The more or less serious casualties that have occurred comprise 6 fractures of bones, all occasioned by accidental falls, and an injury to the foot sustained by a female patient who climbed over and dropped from the side of one of the external fire-escape staircases, which, with others, has since been altered to prevent a similar occurrence.

At the time of our visit most of the patients looked healthy and well nourished. We found in bed and properly cared for 16 men and 34 women, by far the larger number of whom were there merely on account of the feebleness of old age, but 3 men were suffering from dysentery, by which disease 14 males and 9 females have been attacked, 6 of them fatally, during the period under review. During the same time there have also been 4 cases, 1 fatal, of erysipelas.

There are to-day on the Statutory Books 968 patients, viz., 439 males and 529 females, of whom 34 are private patients and 2 are out-county patients chargeable respectively to Bristol and Christchurch. Two patients are out on trial, so that there are in residence 966, who were all seen by us.

According to the return supplied to us there are vacancies for 36 females and 2 males, but it is to be noted that 19 males are boarded out at Dorchester County Asylum, and at an extra cost of 4s. 6d. per head per week. Three patients have been restrained by locked gloves on 4 occasions for a total of  $276\frac{1}{4}$  hours, and 1 has been secluded once for 11 hours.

Owing to the small size of the chapel, the morning and afternoon services on Sunday are only attended by 20 per cent. and 23 per cent. of the patients respectively. A scheme for enlarging the existing chapel and for providing messrooms for the attendants and nurses, who still have their meals in the wards, was submitted by the Visitors, but our Board, after careful consideration, were reluctantly compelled, owing to its inadequacy, to decline to recommend it for the approval of the Secretary of State. We cannot but think that both these matters need further attention at the hands of the Committee, the latter to enable the staff to obtain that relaxation from the constant presence of patients which is so necessary to their well-being, and the former to give greater facilities to the patients in a matter which we look upon as forming an important part of the ameliorating treatment. We venture to hope that an adequate scheme based upon a reasonable and economical footing may ere long be taken in hand.

The poor proportion of 22 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and, although the total number employed, viz., 62 per cent., is fully up to the average, only 46 per cent. of the men engage in any useful occupation, and of those that are employed, as many as 134 only work in the wards. We should be glad were it found possible to utilise more on the farm and gardens.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses, in the proportion of 1 to every 10·4 of the patients, is maintained for day duty, and there are 9 of the former and 11 of the latter for night duty. The record of their service is very good, there being 69 per cent. of the attendants and 25 per cent. of the nurses having over five years' service.

The case books and other medical records continue to be kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

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## WORCESTER COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM, POWICK.

16 July 1910.

WE were very well satisfied and pleased with our visit to this Asylum to-day. The place was in very good order, the patients, all of whom we saw and to numbers of whom we spoke, appeared to be very comfortable and to be well contented with the treatment they were receiving, as well as with their general surroundings and diet. There were, as is usual, many requests for discharge, but, with this exception, we received no complaints of any kind, and the behaviour of the inmates was throughout the establishment quiet and free from excitement. The wards and dormitories presented an orderly well-kept appearance, being supplied with a sufficient quantity of papers, books, and periodicals, and for the few imbecile children there were toys for their amusement. The patients were properly dressed and the beds and bedding were in all instances clean and well made. The flooring in Female Ward 4 has lately been re-laid, a contract has been placed for the re-decoration of the hall, and tenders for its re-flooring are now being considered. Suggestions which have been made by the Factory Inspector have either been actually carried out or are in process of being done. Toilet requisites are now supplied in all the w.c.'s, but we noticed some handles in these quarters which might well be removed from the doors, and the paths in some of the airing courts seemed to be in need of re-ashphalting. We saw a dinner of good thick pea-soup with meat and bread served in some of the wards, and for many of the workers there was a substantial dinner of meat, vegetables, and bread. From our inquiries, we gathered from the patients that the meal was ample and satisfactory. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 11d., for out-county patients 15s., and for private patients, of whom there are 25, 15s. Since April 19th of last year, when this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, there have been 185 admissions; 71 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 58 had recovered; and 72 have died. There are to-day on the Statutory Books the names of 441 males and 517 females, a total of 958, inclusive of 23 out-county patients, who are chargeable to Hereford Asylum. There has been no mechanical restraint, but 21 patients have been secluded on 33 occasions for a total duration of  $51\frac{3}{4}$  hours. According to the returns which have been furnished to us, there are now vacancies for 90 men and 112 women. The Sunday morning and afternoon Church of England services in the chapel are usually attended by 53 per cent. of the patients, no special services are provided for the Nonconformists, but for those of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are 52, there is a service every Sunday. Mass is said once a month, and a priest visits the wards at least once a week. At the weekly entertainments 49 per cent. of the patients are usually present, and as many as 48 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the estate, and 67 per cent. are on an average daily employed throughout the year.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, there being 1 to every 9·8 of the patients for day, and 7 of the former and 9 of the latter for night duty. The very good proportion of 71 per cent. of the attendants and 33 per cent. of the nurses can show over five years' service, whilst only 14 per cent. of the former and 15 per cent. of the latter have under a year's service. A junior attendant has been dismissed by the Committee for roughly using a patient.

At the present time the general health is good. There were 24 patients in bed to-day, and many of these were simply suffering from



senile debility. Of the total in residence, 17·2 per cent. are epileptics and 1·9 per cent. are regarded as actively suicidal. The deaths have all been due to natural causes, including one case in which an inquest was held. Amongst these causes were senile decay 18 per cent., phthisis 11·1 per cent., general paralysis 9·7 per cent., and cancer 7 per cent. In no case was a bed sore present. Post-mortem examinations were made in 87 per cent. of the deaths. As regards zymotic disease, it is noticeable that during the 15 months there have been only 4 cases of dysentery, only 1 of which was in a male patient, who had had previous attacks. This record compares very favourably with that of former years. There was a severe outbreak of influenza in the months of January and February, in which several members of the staff, as well as patients, of both sexes were attacked, there have also been 2 cases of erysipelas on the female side, and 1 of typhoid and of scarlet fever respectively on the male side. The serious injuries received by patients comprise the following: a male patient was wounded on the head and cheek by being attacked with a polisher by another patient, and a female patient in attempting to jump from a window sustained severe cuts on the arms. There were 7 cases of fractures of bones, 5 due to accidental falls, 1 (fracture of nasal bone) to a blow by a fellow patient, whilst 1 man who was pushed down by a fellow patient fractured both bones of the leg.

The case books and records are well kept.

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WORCESTERSHIRE ASYLUM, BARNSLEY HALL, BROMSGROVE.

16 February 1910.

WE were very pleased with the condition in which we found this establishment to-day. Dr. Hughes and his staff evidently take a keen interest in their work, and do all they can for the welfare and comfort of the patients under their charge. The wards and dormitories are all in good order, warm, and well ventilated; the former are sufficiently supplied with papers and books, of which there is now a considerable collection for distribution throughout the rooms, and we were glad to see that the supply of plants obtained from the Asylum greenhouses has been considerably increased since the last visit of our Colleagues. The beds and bedding are clean and well kept. The ventilation of the padded and single rooms has been taken in hand, looking-glasses have been placed in the dressing-rooms attached to the general bathrooms, and the walls of the wards are being gradually hung with a nice collection of prints and pictures. The patients, all of whom were seen by us and with many of whom we entered into conversation, were neatly dressed, quiet and orderly in behaviour, and very general in their expressions of gratitude for the kindly manner in which they had been treated by those in whose charge they have been during their residence in the Asylum. There were no complaints of any moment, except that some of the men in Wards M.1 and K.1, where many of the outdoor workers are located, expressed the view that to-day's dinner was not sufficient in quantity for men who did hard outdoor work. The dinner which we saw served consisted of meat and vegetable stew, it was hot and nicely served on well-ordered tables, but though we have no doubt that in reality this meal was sufficiently nourishing in its properties, its consistency was more akin to good soup than what is ordinarily termed stew, and is probably not so

satisfying as to fully gratify the patients. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to say that nothing tends more to contentment in asylum treatment than an ample satisfying dietary, and we think attention might well be given to this item amongst the diet with a view to its being supplemented.

Since November 12, 1909, there have been 40 admissions; 17 patients have been discharged, of whom 12 had recovered; and 19 have died. The general health of the patients to-day is good, there being 11 male and 28 female patients in bed at the time of our visit; but few being seriously ill. Of the total number of deaths during the period under review, 3 were due to general paralysis and to phthisis respectively, whilst in 17 instances (or 90 per cent.) post-mortem examinations were made. No bedsores were present in any case. There has been no case of zymotic disease, and the only serious injury recorded during the period that has elapsed since the last visit has been that of a fractured rib, due to a fall in a female patient.

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 511 patients, viz., 235 male and 276 female, of whom 20 are private and 24 out-county patients, the latter being chargeable to the Council of the County Borough of Swansea. All were to-day in residence and seen by us. There are vacancies in the Asylum for 65 patients. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients, 9s. 11d.; for out-county patients, from 14s. to 14s. 6d.; and for private patients, 21s.

The Church of England services on Sunday morning are attended by the good proportion of 49 per cent., the afternoon attendance being as high as 53 per cent. Weekly services and mass once a month are held for the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are 17; the Nonconformists attend the Church of England services. As many as 79 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the entertainments, which are varied in character; 31 per cent. are taken for daily walks outside the airing courts, but not beyond the Asylum grounds; and it is hoped that arrangements will be made in the approaching spring for outside walking parties. Fifty-five per cent. of the patients are on an average daily engaged in some employment throughout the year.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 10 patients have been secluded on 41 occasions for a total in all of 123 hours.

The staff consists of 1 attendant to every 6.6 of the patients on the male side, and of 1 nurse to every 8.5 of the female patients for day duty, and of 6 of the former and 8 of the latter for night duty.

Dr. Hughes is assisted by Drs. Wm. Smith and H. W. Hodgson, and we feel that we ought not to close this entry without a word of praise for the excellent and complete manner in which the medical records are kept. The system of case taking is based on scientific principles, and affords opportunity for detailed and accurate records of the history of the cases, whilst the clinical notes made at frequent intervals are ample and informing.

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### YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

10 October 1910.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum.

During the past year good progress has been made with the new drainage scheme, which it is hoped will be completed in the course of the next three months. With regard to the water supply, the Committee have now entered into an agreement to take the Beverley town supply for a further period of 25 years.



The difficulty with regard to the Asylum burial ground has now been got over by the purchase by the Committee from the Beverley Corporation of an acre of their new cemetery.

A good deal of plastering and general painting has been done in various parts of the Asylum, but much remains to be done, and we would impress upon the Committee the importance of taking this matter in hand at once, many of the walls and ceilings being at the present time in a very dilapidated condition ; this is particularly noticeable in several of the dormitories and the landings, and also at the laundry.

The chapel was in an untidy and undusted condition, and should be more carefully attended to.

There is only one airing court for the male patients of all classes, which was not at all in good order, and we thought that the airing courts generally require attention.

There is no properly equipped padded room in the Institution, and in several of the wards the w.c. accommodation is deficient, while no cheap toilet requisites are provided in the w.c.'s on either side, such as are now of almost universal use in asylums.

We think that a rail should be placed round the ironing-stove in the laundry, and a separate room should be provided for the teasing of the hair for the mattresses in the workshops.

Since our Colleagues' visit in June of last year the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	122	94	216
Discharges or removals - - - - -	23	35	58
Recoveries - - - - -	13	29	42
Deaths - - - - -	33	30	63

There are now on the books the names of 598 patients, 310 being of the male and 288 of the female sex. Twelve belong to the private class, while there are as many as 151 out-county patients, one each being chargeable to the unions of Wigan, Keighley, and Middlesbrough respectively, while 45 are received under contract from Grantham, 15 from Rochdale, 24 from South Shields, and 64 from Gateshead. There are to-day vacancies for 11 on the male and 16 on the female side.

With the exception of 3 men out on trial, all the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit to-day. They were very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and tidy in their dress and personal appearance. A general air of contentment prevailed, which furnished good evidence of the fact that they are well and kindly treated.

The wards, generally, were in good order, though we thought some of them lacking in the supply of cheap illustrated books and papers. No. 2 Wards on both sides were very bare and unprovided with objects of interest.

The dormitories were clean, and the beds and bedding in proper order.

We saw a good and ample dinner of boiled bacon, cabbage, potatoes, and bread served to about 400 of both sexes in the dining hall. The meal was evidently popular, and the general behaviour was excellent, the practice of mixing the sexes appearing to have a quieting effect. Grace was sung before dinner, but rather raggedly in the absence of any harmonium or piano. We were sorry to see that no table-cloths are provided for the tables, and that the unpleasant practice prevails of

making more than one patient drink out of the same tumbler ; this should be at once discontinued.

We noticed some children of both sexes warded with the adults in various parts of the Asylum ; some of them seemed to be of quite the improvable class, and we hope that every effort will be made to have these juvenile patients placed elsewhere, so that more can be done for their training and education.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 9s. 4d. for home, 14s. and 16s. for out-county, and from 14s. to 21s. for private patients.

No mechanical restraint has been used, but 13 patients have been secluded on 101 occasions for a total of 663 hours.

In 59 of the 63 deaths, or 93·6 per cent., post-mortem examinations were made, and in the large proportion of 11 per cent. of all the deaths bedsores were present, as well as on 2 of the male patients now under treatment in the Asylum. These facts afford a strong indication that the nursing of the sick is in need of improvement, and proper appliances should be at once provided to enable this to be effected. On inquiry, we found to-day that there were no water or air-beds or cushions available, as there should have been.

The causes of death in those who died were all natural, and most of them such as are usual in asylums. General paralysis accounted for 6·3 per cent., senile decay for 4·7 per cent., and phthisis for the large proportion of 17·4 per cent. We were glad to see that as far as possible all the female patients suffering from this last disease were undergoing open-air treatment in a ward from which the glass had been removed from the windows on one side, but there is no such provision for the men, for whose infirmary a wide verandah should be considered an essential requirement.

The only inquest was held upon a male patient who died from perforation of the bladder, which was present upon his admission.

The general health appears to have been good upon the whole ; there have been 2 cases each of erysipelas and dysentery, and 1 of typhoid fever contracted outside the Asylum, but, with the exception of 27 cases of influenza, none of any other form of zymotic disease.

Fractures of bones in 2 women, resulting from a fall in one case and a blow from a fellow patient in the other, were the only serious casualties of non-fatal character.

From the annual returns made to our Board we notice that when the Church of England services are held in the chapel in the morning, as happens once a month, only 19 per cent. of the patients usually attend, but the afternoon services every week attract 31 per cent.

Thirty-four per cent. usually attend the weekly entertainments ; 36 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and only 6 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts ; 56 per cent. are usefully employed.

We have seen the classification that has been adopted by the Committee for the purposes of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, from which it appears that many of those employed in the Asylum service who are less closely concerned with the care of patients have, as we think rightly, been placed in Class II.

The case books are kept carefully and written up to date, but it would be convenient if the record of cases, which are now scattered over many, could be concentrated in fewer books.

Mr. Archdale, who has the assistance of two Medical Colleagues, is obviously both solicitous for the welfare of his patients and generally on good terms with them. We think that his staff of attendants and nurses,



however, is scarcely adequate numerically to the duties which devolve upon it, giving as it does a proportion of only 1 to every 12 patients ; neither can the duration of service be regarded as satisfactory, as many as 41 per cent. of the women having served less than a year. Every means should be taken to so improve the conditions of service as to prevent the frequent changes that are so detrimental to the interests of the patients.

### YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

17 June 1910.

THE changes that have taken place among the patients since our Colleagues visited this Asylum in October 1909 are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	38	45	83
Discharges or removals - - - - -	18	21	39
Recoveries - - - - -	11	11	22
Deaths - - - - -	32	20	52

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 726 patients ; of these 348 are men and 378 are women. Fifty-five belong to the private class, and there are no out-county patients. Two women are out on trial, and the patient who made his escape years ago is still retained on the books ; but, with these exceptions, we saw all the patients above-mentioned. We found them quiet and orderly in their behaviour, neat in their dress and personal appearance, and, apart from the subject of detention, we received no complaints.

The Asylum, at the present time, has vacancies for only 30 men and 7 women, and the opening of the new blocks, to accommodate 100 patients of each sex, will be a great boon. These blocks, which are now completed and finished, will afford very suitable accommodation, at small expense, for chronic patients. Their occupation has been delayed by the fact that the woodwork of the flooring has exhibited serious faults, which will probably result in all the floors having to be relaid. When these are opened for use, some parts of the Asylum, at present occupied by patients, will be given up and devoted to other purposes, as, for instance, one special ward on the female side, where 12 women are at present warded, which it is proposed to convert into a recreation room for the nurses.

Of work in progress at the time of our visit, we may mention a new tank to store 100,000 gallons of water, for use in case of fire, and the preparation of the airing courts in connection with the new blocks. We hear, also, that the Committee have, in view of further requirements, decided to make considerable additions to the present kitchen cooking appliances. A new disinfecter has also been installed.

We found the Asylum in excellent order throughout ; the wards were bright, with a quite exceptional show of plants and flowers, and they are well supplied with papers, books, and other objects to interest and amuse their occupants. The dormitories were fresh and healthy, and the beds and bedding in very good condition. We hope that when the new blocks are brought into use the importance of the provision of verandahs for the

open-air nursing of phthisical and other patients will not be lost sight of. Nothing has yet been done to improve the capacity of the stores, which remain far too small for their purpose.

All the other points mentioned by our Colleagues at their last visit have received attention.

We saw a good dinner of soup, suet pudding, and bread served to the majority of the patients in the dining hall. It was of good quality and sufficient quantity, and appeared to be appreciated by the patients; the table appointments were clean and the plates were hot.

The maintenance rate per head per week is 9s. 0½*d.* for home patients, while the private patients are received at rates varying from 12s. 6*d.* to 31s. 6*d.* per week.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has had to be employed in the case of 10 patients on 22 occasions for a total of 41½ hours.

Post-mortem examination was made in 65 per cent. of the total of deaths. This rate is still low, but shows a small improvement on the figures of last year. In only one instance was a bed sore found to exist, and of those patients in bed at our visit to-day, no one was so suffering. Twenty-five per cent. of the deaths were due to pneumonia and bronchitis, 23 per cent. to phthisis, and 17 per cent. to general paralysis.

No inquest has been held. No epidemic or zymotic disease has occurred since the last visit. Only one serious, but non-fatal, casualty has occurred, in the case of a female patient, who sustained an injury to the left hip from being accidentally knocked down by a nurse.

The general health is good. There were, to-day, only 8 men and 21 women confined to bed.

There is nothing in the annual return made to our Board that requires special comment, but we may mention that the good proportion of 76 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained—averaging 1 to every 8·9 of the patients; while 25 per cent. have been in the Asylum service for less than a year, 36 per cent. are able to show more than five years' service. One attendant and 2 nurses have been dismissed, and 1 attendant allowed to resign for misconduct not directly affecting the treatment of the patients.

In the classification of established officers and servants of this Asylum, that has been made for the purposes of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, we observe that the only persons placed in Class II. are the junior clerk and the organist. Everyone else, however remotely connected with the actual care and charge of patients, has been placed in Class I.

From the above report it will be seen that Dr. Eades continues to carry on the administration of this Asylum with energy and success. He is assisted by two Medical Officers, one of whom is a lady, by whom the case books are properly kept.

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#### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. MENSTON.

14 October 1910.

WE have yesterday and to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, which we found in excellent order and well equipped for the reception and care of the large number of patients residing there. The absence of a chapel is therefore all the more noticeable, and it is



extraordinary that the authorities of the West Riding, alone of all the lunacy authorities in England and Wales, should consider that they have made adequate provision for the religious requirements of their lunatic patients, when the only place for holding divine service on Sundays is the recreation hall, which is very suitable for theatricals, dances, and variety entertainments, but most deficient as a place of worship. It is not surprising, under these circumstances, to find that the attendance of patients at the services held there is below the average.

We desire also to repeat the recommendation of our Colleagues at their visit last year as to the erection of a small isolation hospital, with a small number of beds on each side to be expressly reserved for infectious cases.

We noticed a considerable number of children of both sexes living in the general wards with the adult patients, an unsatisfactory arrangement which we have observed in the other Asylums, and also in many of the workhouses, of the West Riding. We would strongly urge the desirability of suitable separate accommodation being provided in one of the West Riding Asylums for the reception, treatment, and education of these juvenile patients of both sexes.

We are confident that some such arrangement would be of the greatest benefit and utility.

Since the last visit various minor matters have been carried out to improve the general administration of the Asylum, and a good deal has been done in the way of painting and re-decoration. One ward of the new male block is now in occupation, and the Infectious Hospital is entirely given up to the reception of female patients; the shoot for dirty linen, to which our Colleagues took exception, has now been rendered safe. The towel rollers in the lavatories have been lowered, but even now they might be made use of by suicidally-disposed patients, as they are more easily reached; all that is required is to cover in the rollers. We hope to see the urinals in the sanitary spurs of the older blocks on the male side done away with. Several straps in the laundry seem to us still to require further protection, and we thought that the cloths of some of the billiard and bagatelle tables, of which there is a good supply, required renewal. There is still no second exit for use in case of fire from the upper dormitory of the farm residence.

Since March 18, 1909, when this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, the changes among the patients have been the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	285	288	573
Discharges or removals - - - - -	115	128	243
Recoveries - - - - -	86	96	182
Deaths - - - - -	122	144	266

There are now on the books the names of 1,656 patients, 807 being of the male and 849 of the female sex. The present vacancies are for 70 men and 17 women.

There are 65 patients of the private class, and 3 out-county patients, chargeable respectively to the unions of Brentford, Oldham, and Prescott.

Sixteen patients were out on trial; we are sorry to see that no money allowances are made to patients when away on trial.

With the exception of those on trial, we saw all the patients, and gave them the opportunity of speaking to us. They were generally

quiet and orderly, tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and free from complaints, except on the subject of their detention. One man, however, complained to us of rough treatment at the hands of some attendants; we went fully into the circumstances of the case, and came to the conclusion that while there was not sufficient evidence of actual ill-treatment, a struggle had undoubtedly taken place, in which the patient had had a considerable amount of force applied to him. The patient was in bed, and complained of pains in his back, but there were no bruises or other marks of violence there, though there was a slight excoriation on his neck. The charge attendant endeavoured to minimise the whole occurrence, and had not reported it at once, as he ought to have done, to the Medical Officers; neither did the deputy head attendant, who heard of it later, report it till the following day.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order, and the beds and bedding in excellent condition.

We saw a good and substantial dinner of cold pork, with bread, potatoes, and salad, served yesterday in several of the wards, which was evidently popular. In some of the wards there was a deficiency of tumblers, more than one patient having in consequence to drink out of the same glass, an objectionable practice. To-day we saw an ample dinner of boiled fish, potatoes, and bread, followed by bread pudding, served to about 500 men in the dining hall; the meal seemed to be appreciated, and the patients' behaviour was all that could be desired. We received no complaints from any of the patients on the subject of the dietary.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 10s. for home, 14s. for out-county, and from 11s. to 21s. for private patients.

There has been no use of seclusion, but mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of 2 patients on two occasions for a total of 156 hours.

From the annual returns made to our Board, we notice that neither the church services or associated entertainments are very largely attended. We are glad to hear that the number of patients able to walk who are entirely confined to the wards and airing courts has been considerably reduced.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, averaging 1 to every 9·3 patients. Forty-six per cent. (65 per cent. of the attendants and 27 per cent. of the nurses) can show more than five years' service. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

For the purposes of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, the Committee have confined Class I. to such established officers and servants as are exclusively engaged in the care and charge of patients, all the others being placed in Class II. We were told that about 80 per cent. of the nurses have contracted out of the Act.

In 86 per cent. of the 266 deaths post-mortem examinations were held, and in only 3 per cent. of the total deaths were bedsores present.

The causes of death, with exceptions presently to be referred to, were natural and ordinary, general paralysis contributing 20 per cent., phthisis 9·4 per cent., and senile decay only 1 per cent.

Inquests were held in 3 cases, namely, in that of a man who committed suicide by suffocating himself with a blanket; of an old woman who died from heart and kidney disease, but was found after death to have one rib on the right side and five on the left fractured; there had apparently been no signs of these injuries during life, and no history of any struggle, and the ribs were so brittle that the jury believed the fractures of those on the left side at least to have occurred by the movements of the body



after death ; in the third case it was found that an accidental fracture of the femur had accelerated death from kidney and heart disease. Five of the deaths were due to dysentery, of which there have been 26 cases in all, and there were 3 deaths out of 4 cases of enteric fever, the origin of which was unascertained.

With the exception of 2 cases of diphtheria, 1 each of scarlet fever and measles among the attendants, and 5 of erysipelas among the patients, there has been no other zymotic disease in the Asylum.

The general health indeed has been good, and we found in bed during our visit 58 patients, or only 3·5 per cent. of the whole, but few of whom were suffering from any form of acute disease, and only 1 was the subject of a slight bedsore. This fact, and the small percentage of bedsores on those who died, may be taken as indication that watchful care is paid to the nursing of the sick.

It would be a distinct and valuable addition to the therapeutic resources of the Asylum if provision were made by an enlargement of the verandahs for the open-air treatment of phthisical and other cases, in which it has been found most beneficial elsewhere. The verandahs should be so arranged that the patients can be wheeled in their beds out of the adjoining dormitories.

We saw in bed 3 cases of scabies, of which there have been 25 or 30 altogether since the last visit. All these cases and those of dysentery are carefully isolated as they occur.

There have been 13 serious but non-fatal casualties, all but one, that of an accidental burn, at the engine-house, resulting in fractures of bones and accidentally sustained.

Dr. Edgerley, by whom the Asylum continues to be efficiently administered, has still only four Medical Assistants, a number which we agree with our Colleagues in regarding as inadequate.

The case books are, however, carefully kept, and have been much reduced in number by the concentration of scattered cases.

## YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. SCALEBOR PARK.

15 October 1910.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum on October 11th of last year, 129 patients have been admitted, 62 discharged or removed, of whom 30 have recovered, and 28 have died. There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 215 patients, 87 of whom are gentlemen and 128 ladies, of these, 7 gentlemen and 7 ladies are away on trial, but the remainder were in residence, and seen by us in the course of our visit yesterday and to-day. There are vacancies for 59 gentlemen and 34 ladies.

The maintenance charges per head vary from 25s. to 80s. a week, the average rate of payment being about 30s.

We found the Asylum throughout in very good order. No structural alterations to the buildings have been attempted during the period under review, but a new mechanics shop has been erected adjoining the boiler-house. All the suggestions made by our Colleagues at their last visit have received or are receiving attention, and the Factory Inspector's requirements as to guarding portions of the dangerous machinery have now been fully carried out.

We were very well satisfied with the condition in which we found the patients, and have no doubt that they are treated with much kindness.

and consideration. Except on the subject of detention, we received no complaints.

There has been no seclusion, but 1 gentleman has had to be mechanically restrained on 10 occasions for a total of 151½ hours.

From the annual returns made to our Board we notice that 49·4 per cent. of the patients attend the afternoon service on Sundays. We much regret that the religious services have to be held in the recreation hall, which appears to us to be most unsuitable for the purpose, as no chapel exists for their proper celebration. This is the more to be regretted as very few of the ladies and gentlemen residing here are sufficiently well to attend at the churches or chapels outside the Asylum.

A service is provided for the Nonconformists on alternate Sundays, and the minister is paid for his services. For the few patients of the Roman Catholic faith a priest visits when required.

Fifty-three per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments; 16·3 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate; while only 6 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts; 64 per cent. are usefully employed. There is a strong staff of attendants and nurses; their length of service is satisfactory, especially in the case of the attendants. One nurse has been discharged, but not for misconduct directly affecting the patients.

Under the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, the Committee have limited Class I. to the medical staff, the matron, the chief attendant, the attendants and nurses, and the cook, together with the kitchen and other domestic servants.

With the exception of that of a lady who threw herself from the roof of a house before admission, and received injuries from which she subsequently died, and whose case formed the subject of the only inquest, all the deaths were from natural and ordinary causes. In 28·5 per cent. of them these were ascertained by post-mortem examination.

Bedsore were present in 3·5 per cent. of all the deaths, but none of the 16 patients we saw in bed were so suffering, and the nursing of the sick and feeble appeared to us to be kind and efficient. As many as 21 per cent. of the total deaths were from general paralysis, and 17 per cent. from senile decay, but no death was attributed to phthisis, as was also the case last year.

There have been no cases of zymotic disease in the Asylum since last visit, and the general health has been good. The only serious casualty occurred to a gentleman who suddenly broke a window while being bathed and inflicted a wound on his throat with a piece of glass.

Dr. Gilmour continues to devote his best energies to the duties of his office, and has evidently gained the general goodwill and regard of his patients.

The case books are fully and carefully kept.

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### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—3. STORTHESS HALL.

14 June 1910.

IN the unavoidable absence of my Colleague, owing to sudden illness, I have visited this Asylum to-day by myself.

I found all parts of the Institution in excellent order. The wards were uniformly bright and comfortable, and well supplied with objects to interest and amuse the patients; the dormitories were airy and well ventilated, while the beds and bedding were in very good condition.

The patients were tidy in their personal appearance, and, apart from the subject of detention, very free from complaints. They were very well



behaved, and there was very little noisy excitement, even in the wards inhabited by the most turbulent of them.

Since my Colleagues' visit in October of last year, there have been the following changes among the patients :—

—						Males	Females.	Total.
Admissions	-	-	-	-	-	88	117	205
Discharges	-	-	-	-	-	46	53	99
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	44	50	94
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	55	34	89

There were to-day on the books the names of 906 patients, in the proportion of 417 men to 489 women. There are vacancies to-day for 97 men and 43 women. Three patients are of the private class, and there are 105 out-county patients, 20 being received under contract from Nottingham City, 77 from the Lancashire Asylums Board, and 8 from South Shields ; 16 were out on trial, but, with these exceptions, all whose names are on the books were in residence.

The improvements effected since the last visit comprise the opening for use of the farm residence, where 20 farm patients are most comfortably housed. The mortuary is practically completed, and, when once it has been put in working order, post-mortem examinations, of which only 7 have taken place since October 9th last, will, it is to be hoped, be made in most of the deaths, as is usual in other asylums. Good progress is being made with the furnishing of the new Male and Female Acute and Epileptic Blocks, which will soon be ready for occupation, and will provide accommodation for some 600 more patients. Plans are also under discussion for further detached chronic blocks. I hope that when these very substantial additions are carried out, arrangements will be made to set apart some portion of them for the use of children of both sexes, of whom there are not a few warded with the adults in various parts of the Asylum, and further provision for whom is urgently needed in the West Riding. The six new cottages for artisans are now in occupation, and appear to be very comfortable. All the recommendations of the Factory Inspector, with regard to the fencing in of various portions of the dangerous machinery, have now been carried out. I was glad to hear that higher railings to protect various points round the new Acute and Epileptic Blocks, the need for which was pointed out by my Colleagues last year, have now been ordered. On the other hand, the Committee have decided not to supply doors to the sink-rooms in the sanitary spur as was suggested, as they propose to adopt a new form of keyed tap, such as is now in use in the Wakefield Asylum, which will render it impossible for patients to meddle with them ; all brooms and brushes are stored in locked closets under the stairs. Care should be taken that the taps themselves may not offer facilities to suicidally-disposed patients—a remark that applies to many unprotected towel rollers now in use, and to numerous fixed door handles in the passages. Decency would be promoted by affixing dwarf doors to the entrances of the w.c.'s, and I noticed an entire absence of cheap toilet requisites in them, such as are now almost universally to be found in asylums. In the general bathroom for the women in the main building the provision of curtains or screens of some sort would be desirable. Much still remains to be done in connection with the laying out and planting of the airing courts of the main building. No provision has yet been made for the open-air nursing of the sick.

I saw a good dinner of mutton, potatoes, rice pudding, and bread served in several of the wards, which was evidently appreciated, and I received no complaints on the subject of the dietary.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 9s. 9d. for home, 12s. 6d. and 14s. for out-county, and 20s. for private patients.

There has been no use of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

All the 89 deaths were due to natural causes, such as are usual in asylums, general paralysis and phthisis each accounting for 8·8 per cent., and senile decay for 10 per cent. of them. Bedsores were present at death in 3 cases, but none of the 7 cases that were confined to bed at my visit to-day were suffering from this complication.

The general health of the Institution appears to have been very good during the period under review; the only form of zymotic disease that has occurred being a few cases of dysentery, none having a fatal result, in the month of March and April.

Three inquests have been held, one in the case of a man who died from pneumonia shortly after admission, in which case it was suggested that the death might have been accelerated by his removal to the Asylum in a cab, the second in the case of a man who died from general debility after jumping through a window under circumstances already inquired into by our Board, and the third in the case of a man who died of broncho-pneumonia shortly after admission.

The only serious casualty was that of a quiet male patient who suddenly became restive and was removed to the sick ward, where, upon examination, he was found to be suffering from a fractured rib.

From the returns made annually to our Board, it appears that 30 per cent. of the patients attend the services held in the recreation hall on Sunday afternoons. The arrangements for the holding of Sunday services remain in the very unsatisfactory condition described by my Colleagues at their last visit. Church of England, and now Nonconformist services, are held on alternate Sunday afternoons, and no payment is made to either the clergyman or minister who officiates. For the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, who number 65, no regular arrangements are made, and I received a strong complaint from a Lancashire patient, who is received here under contract, on this point, and who begged on this account to be sent back to Winwick Asylum, as, indeed, I think he ought to be, if he is unable to obtain the consolations of his religion here.

As many as 57 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts; while only 53 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is employed, averaging 1 to every 10·1 patients. Their length of service remains unsatisfactory, but shows a slight improvement on last year.

One attendant has been dismissed, and 1 nurse allowed to resign for misconduct, the latter for striking a patient; the former, who was habitually causing considerable and unnecessary friction amongst his fellow attendants, has instituted legal proceedings against the authorities for alleged wrongful dismissal.

For the purposes of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, the Committee have placed numerous officers and servants, who only have the care or charge of patients incidentally, in Class II.

Dr. Adair is maintaining this Asylum in a high state of efficiency, and has still only two Medical Colleagues. The case books are properly kept.



YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—4. SOUTH YORKSHIRE  
ASYLUM, WADSLEY.

7 June 1910.

THIS Asylum, which we have visited yesterday and to-day, continues to be maintained in good order. The wards were bright and cheerful, and the dormitories airy and healthy, though many of them are much in need of re-papering and whitewashing. The beds and bedding were in proper condition throughout.

The following are the changes that have occurred among the patients during the last year :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	220	242	462
Discharges or removals - - - - -	113	135	248
Recoveries - - - - -	66	101	167
Deaths - - - - -	102	77	179
Now on the books - - - - -	764	893	1,657

Eleven patients were out on trial ; with these exceptions we saw all the patients whose names are on the books and gave them the opportunity of conversing with us as we went through the wards. We are sorry to notice from the returns made to us that the beneficent practice of granting allowances to patients while away on trial does not appear to be generally adopted.

The Asylum is now practically full, there being vacancies for only 3 patients of the female sex.

There are 35 patients of the private class, but none chargeable to out-county unions.

Various minor matters to improve the general administration have been receiving attention during the year, and we found work in progress for the enlargement of the scullery of the Female Dining Hall No. 14, involving a considerable amount of structural alteration. So far as we could discover, the plans for these alterations have not been submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval, apparently under the erroneous impression that his sanction was unnecessary, as the estimated cost was under 400*l*.

The laundry does not appear to have been whitewashed for a considerable period, and should, in our opinion, receive early attention. The dangerous machinery therein seemed to be adequately protected, and we were informed that all the suggestions of the Factory Inspector, who visited the Asylum, have been carried out.

The urinals on the male side are gradually being removed ; those that remain are very offensive ; in the w.c.'s on both sides we noticed a total absence of the cheap toilet requisites which we find used almost universally in other asylums. We thought that the sexes are allowed to meet in the kitchen in too unrestricted a manner ; while in the arrangement of the medicine cupboards, we think that poisonous drugs should be put in a separate compartment with a separate key so as to prevent any possibility of mistake in their use. We came to the conclusion, as the result of close inquiry, that the supervision of the bathing is very inadequate, and, though we agree that it would be difficult to work a general bathroom in this Asylum, we think that better arrangements should be made for more complete supervision by at least detailing

more superior officers to be present at the weekly baths, so as to ensure as far as possible the detection of bruises and injuries to patients.

We saw many children of both sexes warded with the adults, and hope that every effort will be made to transfer these young patients to one of the Yorkshire Asylums or elsewhere, where special accommodation is made for them.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 9s. 9d. for home and from 14s. to 20s. for private patients.

We saw an ample dinner of rhubarb pies, milk pudding, bread, and cheese, with tea as a beverage, served in several of the wards yesterday, which seemed to be popular, and we received no complaints on the subject of the food.

The patients generally were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, tidy in their dress and clean in their personal appearance. We have no doubt that they are kindly and judiciously treated.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in the cases of 3 men on 106 occasions for a total of 1,753½ hours, and seclusion in 27 cases on 80 occasions for 88 hours.

The proportion of epileptics, as in the case of most urban asylums, is extremely large, amounting here to as much as 20 per cent. of the total number of patients.

The services in the chapel on Sundays are attended by about 35 per cent. of the patients. The morning service is attended by the Nonconformists and that in the afternoon by the Church of England patients. For the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, who number 109, a service is held every Sunday, they are visited by the priest once during the week, and such of them as are able attend mass three times a year.

We are sorry to notice that the proportion of patients who are able to walk, but are entirely confined to the wards and airing courts, remains abnormally high, namely, 39 per cent. ; 62 per cent. are able to be usefully employed.

With three exceptions, all the 179 deaths were due to natural causes, ascertained by post-mortem examination in 91 per cent. ; in 21·7 per cent. general paralysis was the cause of death, in 16 per cent. phthisis and other forms of tuberculous disease, and in 1·1 per cent. enteric fever.

No death is assigned to the decay of old age. It is creditable to the nursing that in only 3·3 per cent. were bedsores present, and that only 1 patient was suffering from a very slight abrasion, which could scarcely be regarded as a bedsore, among the 73 persons whom we saw in bed in the wards, representing 4·4 per cent. of the total patients.

Coroners' inquests were held in four instances. In three of these death followed upon injuries sustained by the violence of other patients, and was due to congestion of the lungs succeeding respectively, fracture of the thigh, a wound on the head, and a rupture of the urethra ; in the fourth case death ensued from heart failure after the excitement of general paralysis.

The sanitary state of the Asylum appears to have been good upon the whole since the last visit. The occurrence of zymotic disease has been limited to 2 cases of enteric fever, the origin of which was unascertained, 3 of erysipelas, 1 of chicken-pox, 29 of colitis, with 1 death only, and a good many cases of influenza both among patients and staff. There are now 7 cases of scabies under treatment, and much need exists for the provision of verandahs for the open-air treatment of tuberculous and other suitable cases.

Serious but non-fatal casualties have occurred to 10 patients, all of them resulting in fractures of bones, and all but 3 due to accidental falls.



In two of the three exceptions the injuries were sustained during struggles with attendants, and in the third the origin of the fracture of the wrist was unable to be ascertained, but it might easily have resulted from a slight fall on the hand.

Dr. Kay has the assistance of five Medical Colleagues, by whom useful pathological research is being made. The case books are carefully kept, and the nursing staff instructed in first aid and nursing.

An adequate staff of nurses and attendants is in charge of the patients, and averages 1 to every 9·6 of them for day duty. Their record of service is distinctly good, for while only 14 per cent. of them have served here for less than a year, 51 per cent. of both sexes, and 70 per cent. of the men, can reckon a service in this Asylum of upwards of five years.

Since the last visit, 2 nurses have been discharged, both of them for some degree of roughness to patients, and 1 of them was prosecuted at the instance of our Board, convicted, and fined.

In the classification of established officers and servants that has been adopted in this Asylum for the purposes of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, we observe with satisfaction that Class I. is confined to those officers and servants who can really be said to have the care and charge of patients in the ordinary course of their employment.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—5. WAKEFIELD.

10 June 1910.

FROM the figures supplied to us, it appears that since October 8, 1909, when this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

-----							Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	158	331
Discharges	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	87	174
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	68	137
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	71	153

There are to-day upon the books the names of 2,015 patients, in the proportion of 1,135 men to 880 women. Five women are out on trial, but all the rest of the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit yesterday and to-day. While there are vacancies for 46 men, the female side is overcrowded to the extent of 14.

We found the Asylum in admirable order throughout, a result which we consider especially creditable in view of the great age of many of the buildings. The wards, generally, are bright and attractive, and, even in the older ones, an air of comfort prevails, with the result that even in those where the most excitable patients are warded there was an entire absence of noise and turbulence.

The dormitories are airy and well kept, while the beds and bedding were everywhere in excellent condition. The dress and personal appearance of the patients was tidy and neat, and apart from the subject of detention they were entirely free from complaint, a fact which supplies good evidence of the kindness and consideration with which they are treated.

The dinner yesterday for men was boiled fish, potatoes, and bread ; and for the women, rhubarb pie, bread, and cheese ; to-day there was cold meat, vegetables, and bread for both sexes. The fare was good and sufficient, and seemed to be generally appreciated. We should like, however, to suggest, in view of the fact that there are always patients to whom boiled fish is unpalatable, the purchase of a fish-frying apparatus which would enable all the fish to be easily fried, and such as we have seen used with good effect in several other asylums. The practice of placing the bread in baskets on the tables, instead of allocating a piece to each patient, some of whom do not eat it, has been found in many places to produce considerable economy in the bread consumption.

No very considerable alterations and improvements have been carried out since the last visit, but we were glad to see that a separate w.c. for the nurses has been provided in each of the Female Wards 24, 26, 29, and 30 ; the w.c. accommodation for the patients in these wards remains very primitive, and does not contribute to decency, inasmuch as the partitions are low and there are no doors ; the absence of dwarf doors in the w.c.'s of the latest additions to the Asylum is much to be regretted for the same reason ; the complete provision of inexpensive toilet requisites in the closets of the laundry wards and the acute hospital serves to accentuate their entire absence elsewhere.

The day rooms and dormitories of Male 18 Infirmary Ward are very dark and gloomy, and it would be a great improvement if some of the division walls could be taken out ; in the lower wards, generally, we think that birds and plants might be introduced with much greater liberality.

There is no alternative exit for use in case of fire from Male 10 Hospital Ward—adequate security might be obtained by the provision of an inside staircase opening into the chapel dormitory underneath. In Female Ward 26 (Hospital) also we much doubt whether the smoke doors which have been provided would, in case of fire, prove efficacious. We notice that none of the padded rooms have floor pads, the absence of which, in our opinion, might constitute a real danger when a very violent case has to be dealt with.

In the laundry we thought that some of the driving straps of the machinery require protection, and the safety of the stoves for heating the irons would be enhanced by the erection of rails at each side.

We were much pleased with Stanley Hall, where 70 boys of varying degrees of imbecility are taken care of, everything that is possible being done to improve and educate them. We should like to see this part of the Institution much extended, so as to include children of both sexes as well as cases that cannot be classed as improvable. We have good reason to know the urgent requirements of the West Riding in this direction, and hope that the Committee will give the matter their careful consideration. Such an extension of its sphere of usefulness could be carried out without very much difficulty in view of the size of the estate, and it would be far more convenient to have the girls there who, at present, are warded in the East Cottage Home. The safety of the children in the nursery at Stanley Hall should be ensured by the filling up of the archway leading to it by a partition and door to be kept shut at night.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint in the period under review, but 5 women have been secluded on seven occasions for a total of 12 hours.

There are 4 patients of the private and 4 of the criminal class, and 2 patients chargeable to out-county unions.



While home patients are charged 9s. 9d. per head per week, the out-county patients pay 14s., and the private patients from 14s. to 20s.

With one exception, that of a woman who committed suicide by scalding herself with hot water from a tap that should have been kept locked, all the deaths were from natural causes, ascertained in 82 per cent. by post-mortem examinations. In the exceptional death referred to above an inquest was held, and 4 of the nurses were censured for want of care. Since then patent taps have been fixed throughout the Asylum, which seem to provide adequate security against a similar accident. Inquests were held also in 3 other deaths, 2 of them being sudden and the third contributed to by a fractured thigh accidentally sustained. In 22 per cent. of the deaths the cause was general paralysis, in 4·6 per cent. senile decay, and in 20 per cent. phthisis, which points to the desirability of provision being made for the outdoor treatment of tuberculous cases. It is a fact creditable to the nursing of the sick that bedsores were present in only 2·6 per cent. of all the deaths, and that none of the patients in bed during our visit were so suffering. The general health appears to have been good since the last visit, and there has been an almost entire absence of zymotic disease. We saw in bed 111 patients, or 5·5 per cent. of the whole, but among them were few cases of acute disease and a large proportion of aged and helpless persons. There were in the Isolation Hospital 18 cases of scabies, which has now been endemic for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years. There have been 9 serious but non-fatal casualties, all of them including fractures of bones, and all, except 2, the result of accidental falls. In the two exceptions the injuries were sustained during apparently unavoidable struggles with attendants. A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·8 patients, and showing an excellent record of service, for while 15 per cent. only have service less than a year, 48 per cent. of both sexes, and 65 per cent. of the men have been in this Asylum upwards of five years.

An attendant and two nurses have been discharged for reasons unconnected with the treatment of the patients.

From the annual returns made to our Board it appears that less than 30 per cent. of the patients attend divine service in the chapel on Sundays, and only 32 per cent. the weekly entertainments. As many as 40 per cent. of those patients who are able to walk are not usually taken beyond the ward and the airing courts; we hope that this proportion may be largely decreased; 59 per cent. are usefully employed.

We observe from the classification that has been made in this Asylum under the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, that a large number of officers and servants who have only minor duties in connection with the care and charge of patients have been placed in Class II.

Under Dr. Bevan-Lewis's able management the medical scientific spirit which for so many years has animated the administration of this Asylum continues to be its conspicuous feature. Pathological and clinical research are vigorously pursued, and the out-patients' department is evidently discharging a most useful function in the philanthropic work of the Asylum.

The case books are carefully kept, and regular courses of lectures on first aid and nursing are given to the attendants and nurses by the Assistant Medical Officers.

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**BIRMINGHAM CITY ASYLUMS.—1. RUBERY HILL AND HOLLYMOOR.**

15 July 1910.

THESE Asylums are throughout in very good order, their upkeep is well maintained and we found the wards and dormitories, all of which have to-day been completely inspected by us, in excellent order. The furnishing is well adapted for the comfort of the patients, and the rooms are generally well supplied with plants, flowers, and pictures, as well as with numbers of papers, periodicals, and books accessible to the patients and well distributed. The beds and bedding were clean and well made. We talked to all the inmates who appeared in the least inclined to speak to us, and, except that many of them complained of their detention, none of them had anything but what was good to say of their treatment or their surroundings. In appearance they were tidy and their dress was suitable.

The pulls and looped pipes referred to in the last report as needing alteration or protection have received attention.

The guards of the calenders in the laundries at both Asylums do not act automatically as we think they should, and are of such a nature that anyone using the machines might well be injured before their actions could be arrested. We saw dinner served to about 480 patients in the hall at Rubery Hill, consisting of boiled beef and pork with potatoes, cabbage, and bread. It was well cooked and ample in quantity, but we were not altogether satisfied with the arrangements now in existence. The dinner as brought into the hall was hot, as were also the plates, but, nevertheless, as the women's dinner was partly cut, served, and placed on the tables so long as 10 minutes before they sat down, the plates were cold and the food was tepid before being eaten; as to the men's, it was not carved, at least to any extent, before they were seated, and there was such a scarcity of carvers, that it was a considerable time before many of them were served, the result being the same as in the case of the women's. We think that some steps can surely be taken in the way of better arrangement and more expedition, to ensure that a well-cooked dinner is not spoilt through being served half warm and on cold plates. The maintenance charge per head per week is for the home patients 11s. 1d., for out-county patients 15s., and for private patients from 15s. to 21s.

Since April 23, 1909, there have been 101 admissions; 102 have been removed or discharged, of whom 1 had recovered; and 76 have died. There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 1,185 patients, of whom 652 are males and 533 females. Two of the patients are classed as private, and there are 88 out-county patients chargeable to the County of London. All of them were seen by us. Two of the wards on the female side and one ward on the male side at Hollymoor are to-day unoccupied, and, according to the returns furnished to us, there are vacancies in the Asylum for 59 men and 177 women. There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The Church of England Sunday morning service in the chapel is usually attended by 34 per cent. of the patients. No special service is provided for the Nonconformists, but for the 139 Roman Catholic inmates there is a weekly service. The weekly entertainments are usually attended by 36 per cent. of the patients, of whom as many as 29 per cent. walk as a rule weekly beyond the estate, and only 9 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts. The daily average percentage of patients employed during the year is 60.



There are attendants and nurses for every 11·1 of the patients, and there are 8 of the former and 7 of the latter for night duty. Thirty-nine per cent. of the attendants and 14 per cent. of the nurses have been in the service of the Asylum over five years.

Amongst the causes of death which, with three exceptions, were due to natural causes, general paralysis accounted for 7·9 per cent., phthisis for 19·7 per cent., and senile decay for 11·8 per cent. There was only one case in which a bed sore existed at death, and post-mortem examinations were made in 55 per cent. A male patient at Hollymoor committed suicide by hanging, and a female patient there, as well as a male patient at Rubery Hill, died from the effects of fractures of thigh accidentally sustained. In each of these cases an inquest was held and full particulars were furnished to our Board at the time of their occurrence. There have been 29 cases of dysentery, of which 16 occurred in Hollymoor, 12 males and 17 females in all being attacked, and October and February being the only months without fresh cases. Two cases of influenza were the only other cases of zymotic disease which have arisen during the period under review. Ten patients have sustained fractures of bones, 5 being due to epileptic fits ; one patient fracturing a rib in this manner on two occasions within 10 days ; 3 cases were due to accidental falls, 1 to being pushed down by a fellow patient, and 1 (fracture of rib) to a fall in a struggle. The manner in which a female patient fractured her ulna could not be ascertained.

The case books and medical records are properly kept.

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#### BIRMINGHAM CITY ASYLUMS.—2. WINSON GREEN.

15 February 1910.

A NEW heating apparatus has lately been installed throughout the Asylum, and the redecoration and renovation of the wards and corridors, the necessity for which was so evident on the occasion of the last visit by our Colleagues, and which had been postponed until the former work had been completed, has now been taken in hand, and is making good progress. All the male corridors have been painted and restored, as well as the male and female special dormitories ; Female Ward 6 is at present undergoing repair so as to place it in the same condition as Male Ward 6 the decoration of which has just been completed, and new ventilators have been fitted to the single bedrooms in the latter ward. When restoration on similar lines has been carried out in the rest of the establishment, it will greatly add to the brightness and appearance of the rooms. We saw all and spoke to numbers of the patients in residence, the complaints were few in number and of no importance, and so far as we could gather the inmates are quite contented with their treatment and diet. The latter is on a liberal scale, and, judging from the dinner which we saw served in the dining hall to-day, is good and satisfying. The plan has been adopted here of having no fixed articles of diet on specified days, but of varying the meals so far as possible from day to day, a practice which appeals to us and evidently pleases the patients. The tables were nicely laid out, the cloths were clean, and the dinner was hot and well served.

The wards were in all cases warm and comfortable, and the beds and bedding clean and well kept, but it did occur to us that something might be done in the wards for private patients to make their surroundings more

homelike and to differentiate them in a greater measure from the general accommodation of the other patients.

Since April 22, 1909, there have been 360 admissions ; 346 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 217 had recovered ; and 73 have died. The causes of death, verified in 66 per cent. by post-mortem examination, included general paralysis 25 per cent., phthisis 13 per cent., and senile decay 5·8 per cent. Four deaths were attributed to colitis, 1 to enteritis, and 1 to dysentery, giving a total percentage of deaths from these intestinal causes of 8·4 per cent. There has also been a death from erysipelas, but otherwise no cases of zymotic disease have been recorded. It should be stated that in no instance did a bed sore exist at death, a fact which testifies to the careful nursing of the patients, especially as a fourth of the whole numbers were general paralytics. Two inquests have been held, in the one case a verdict of death from natural causes was returned, in the other death was due to bronchitis accelerated by fracture of the thigh caused by a fall. There have been 5 serious but non-fatal casualties in which bones were fractured—one of them was the case of a male patient who was admitted with fracture of two ribs ; 2 female patients sustained fractures of the humerus from falls, and 2 male patients broke bones of the leg also from falls.

The general health of the establishment at the present time is good—including those who were in bed on account of their being but recently admitted, and a few for mental excitement, the total number as confined to-day only amounted to 9 males and 25 female patients, and but few of them were seriously ill.

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 578 patients, viz., 292 males and 286 females (including the name of a criminal patient who escaped long since, but is still retained on the books), of whom 62 are private patients and 17 out-county patients ; chargeable as to 6 males and 8 females to Bolton Union, and the remaining 3 to St. Giles', St. Mary's, Lambeth, and West Derby respectively. Of the 292 men, 40 are resident at The Leveretts, and 37 of the 286 females are at Glenthorne. Two patients are to-day out on trial, leaving 498 in actual residence at Winsom Green and seen by us. There are at present vacancies for 58 men and 91 women.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 11s. 1d., for out-county patients from 14s. to 15s. 2d., and for private patients from 11s. 8d. to 42s.

The good proportion of 49 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Church of England services in the chapel on Sunday, there is a weekly service for those of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are 45, but there is no special provision for Nonconformists. Forty-six per cent. of the inmates are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and 65 per cent. are on an average employed daily throughout the year.

There has been no instance of seclusion, but 1 patient has been restrained on one occasion for an hour by strait-jacket.

There is 1 attendant to every 9·5 patients and 1 nurse to every 8·6 for day duty, and there are 5 of each sex for night duty.

One nurse has been discharged for striking a patient. As many as 38 per cent. of the attendants have been in the Asylum's service over five years, but only 5 per cent. of the nurses can show similar length of service.

The case books and other medical records are carefully and properly kept.

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## GLENTHORNE.

15 February 1910.

THIS house is in excellent order, a considerable amount of painting and decorating having been carried out since the last visit by Commissioners. The drains, too, have been entirely altered and relaid, and the kitchen has been fitted with a new range and thoroughly done up.

We have seen and spoken to the 37 patients resident here to-day (of whom 20 are private patients), and found them neat and tidy in appearance, and, so far as we could judge, contented and well-cared for.

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## THE LEVERETTS.

15 February 1910.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of papering, painting, and general renovation has been done at this house since the last visit by our Colleagues in April 1909, and it is now in good order.

The beds and bedding are clean, and the patients appear contented. We saw the 40 patients resident here to-day, including amongst them 9 private patients. The health is good, there being only 1 confined to bed.

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## BRIGHTON ASYLUM.

19 December 1910.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, Dr. Walker, who had been for 28 years in the Asylum service, and for 10 years in the post of Medical Superintendent, has retired, and has been succeeded by Dr. Planck, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

We found this old Asylum maintained in fair order. Speaking generally, the wards are comfortable and the dormitories airy and clean. Many of the former, however, remain lacking in objects calculated to interest and amuse the patients, especially those in which the more troublesome class are detained, with the usual result that there was in them much quite unnecessary noise and excitement, Female Ward 6 being especially noticeable in this respect.

A good deal of painting and redecoration has been taken in hand, some of which was still in progress at the time of our visit. With regard to points mentioned by our Colleagues last year, nothing has been done to enlarge and improve the airing court of Female Ward 6; there are still some stiff gas-brackets in the w.c. lobbies which should be made flexible, and the fixed screen surrounding the ironing stove in the laundry renders the proper supervision of patients working there impossible; there is still no provision for the nursing of phthisical and other suitable cases in open-air verandahs.

A steam calender is about to be purchased for the laundry.

In the 17 months that have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - -	145	190	335
Discharges or removals - -	46	73	119
Recoveries - - - -	22	33	55
Deaths - - - -	34	37	71

There are to-day on the Statutory Books the names of 367 men and 508 women, making a total of 875 patients ; with the exception of one man, who is out on trial, all the patients were in residence.

Twenty-nine belong to the private class, and there are 164 out-county patients, of these, 48, 50, and 60 are received under contract from Napsbury, Wandsworth, and West Ham Asylums respectively, while there are 6 patients chargeable, one each to the out-county unions of Bermondsey, Whitechapel, Cuckfield, Cardiff, St. Giles, and Hammersmith.

Five children are boarded out at the East Sussex Asylum, and we notice 2 boys warded with the adults, for whom we hope similar provision will speedily be made.

The Asylum is overcrowded to the extent of 6 on the male and 5 on the female side.

We saw all the patients in residence in the course of our visit, giving full opportunity to any of them who desired to talk to us of doing so. The vast majority of the complaints that we received related to the subject of detention, and of the others there were none that call for special mention here. We hope, however, that the necessity of behaving with the utmost kindness and forbearance to even the most irritating and trying patients will be strongly impressed upon the nurses, as some of the complaints which we received from female patients seemed to indicate something wanting in this respect.

On the whole the patients were quiet and orderly, tidy and neat in their dress and personal appearance, especially on the female side, and fairly happy and contented.

We saw an ample dinner of boiled beef, haricot beans, and bread served in the Female Dining Hall. We were much surprised to find that there is no attempt made to warm the plates ; and it is difficult to see why no gravy is supplied except on Sundays. In the Male Dining Hall the dinner consisted of soup and bread and cheese. There were but few complaints as to the food, and we are glad to hear that the allowances of bread have been increased in the dietary table to 8 oz. for the men and 6 oz. for the women at breakfast and supper.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 9s. 6d. for home, from 13s. 6d. to 15s. for out-county, and from 16s. to 42s. for private patients.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion ; in connection with the latter we observe that none of the padded rooms in the establishment are provided with fixed floor pads.

The deaths were, except in one instance, due to natural causes. In two cases an inquest was held ; in one a verdict of death from natural causes was returned, and in the other death was said to be due to pneumonia, secondary to a fracture of the neck of the femur caused by a fall, the result of misadventure.



Of the deaths, 25 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and 5 per cent. to phthisis. In only 50 per cent. was the cause verified by post-mortem examination.

In no instance was a bed sore found to exist at death.

One male and 7 female patients suffered from colitis between August 1909 and the present time, and there were 26 cases of influenza on the female side during the early part of this year; otherwise there was no occurrence of epidemic or zymotic disease.

Among the serious but non-fatal casualties there were several cases of fractures of bones from falls. One woman had her arm broken by another patient, and we saw to-day, in bed, a woman suffering from fracture of the left tibia, the cause of the fracture being unknown. A female patient had her back and arms burnt through falling against a hot-water pipe when getting out of her bath. The pipe has since been cased in wood, a process which should be applied to a large number of uncovered hot pipes throughout the building.

The general health seems to have been good. There were to-day in bed 35 women and 9 men, largely on account of mental reasons or debility.

Of the annual returns made to our Board, few call for special mention. We notice, however, that no services are supplied for patients of the Roman Catholic faith, who at the beginning of the year numbered 40, and 2 patients complained to us that they were not as frequently visited by the priest as was formally the case. Whether this is true or not we think that every care should be taken to provide all patients with such consolation as they can obtain from the exercise of their religion.

The staff of attendants and nurses is rather below the average, and works out at 1 to 11.8 patients; 47 per cent. of them have been in the Asylum service for more than five years. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct directly affecting the treatment of the patients.

We hear that for the purpose of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, almost everyone in the Asylum employment has been treated as an established officer or servant and placed in Class I.; a good number of the nurses have contracted out of the Act.

Dr. Planck has the assistance of two Medical Officers, and will have no easy task to bring this Asylum up to the standard of modern requirements.

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### BRISTOL ASYLUM.

28 January 1910.

WE, to-day, paid the annual visit to this Asylum, made a careful inspection of the whole of the buildings, and during our round of the wards and dormitories, where we spent the greater part of the day, had the opportunity, of which we freely availed ourselves, of speaking to many of the patients on each side.

There was a very marked absence of complaint, and we are satisfied that the inmates are well and kindly treated. They were neatly and warmly clad, and presented a very tidy appearance. The dinner, which we saw served in the dining halls, where there were 320 men and 385 women, and where good order prevailed, was excellent in quality and ample in quantity. It consisted of boiled mutton, potatoes, boiled onions, and bread, and, judging from the inquiries we made, gave entire

satisfaction. The plates were well warmed, and the arrangements for this small but not unimportant matter are very good throughout the establishment.

To the stores also a visit was paid, where several of the articles of diet were sampled and found to be of good quality. The attention which is evidently given to the dietary, as well as the monthly visit of the Committee, when the patients are given every facility for airing any grievance they may have, are, we consider, great features in the administration of this Asylum, and tend very considerably to the contentment which prevails.

The wards, beds, and bedding were in excellent order, and the former, though in Female 9 and 10 the temperature was rather low (new radiators not as yet having been introduced here), were very bright and attractive, without being extravagantly or too elaborately decorated.

The two new male wards for the reception of 90 patients have now been in occupation for some months, and afford very suitable and useful accommodation.

The heating of the female wards has been thoroughly overhauled during the period under review, and has been considerably improved by the addition of calorifiers and the fixing of new radiators in most of the wards. Heating apparatus has also been installed in the infectious hospital. Additional w.c.'s, as recommended by our Colleagues at their last visit, have been fixed in Female Wards 12 and 13, and a new steam boiler is in course of erection, which will afford ample power for heating, cooking, and the general necessities of the Asylum.

Since the 10th March 1909, 187 patients have been admitted; 73 discharged or removed, of whom 67 had recovered; and 88 have died.

There were to-day on the Statutory Books of the Asylum and in actual residence 915, in the proportion of 414 males and 501 females, all of whom were seen by us. This number is inclusive of 23 private and 43 out-county patients, 2 of whom are chargeable to the unions of Mansfield and Axbridge respectively, 1 female to Cardiff Union, and the remaining 40 to Essex County Asylum. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients, 10s. 6d.; for out-county, from 11s. 6d. to 14s.; and for private patients, 20s.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The general health of the Institution is very good, only 8 men and 4 women being confined to bed at the time of our visit. There is reason to hope that by the careful precautions taken the epidemic of scabies, which for several years existed among the female patients, has at last been stamped out, no case having been under treatment for some weeks past.

The causes of the 88 deaths were in the satisfactory proportion of 78 per cent. verified by post-mortem examination. These were natural in character, except in one instance where an inquest was held, and where the patient, a woman, died from exhaustion following a fracture of the femur sustained by being pushed down by another patient.

As high a proportion as over 35 per cent. of the deaths were the result of pneumonia or bronchitis. The other serious casualties comprise five comparatively unimportant fractures of bones, three of which were occasioned by accidental falls, one in a struggle with a night attendant, and one in a tussle with a fellow patient.

The moderate proportion of 33·5 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the Church of England morning and afternoon services on Sunday. There is no Nonconformist service, but a Roman Catholic



priest frequently visits and occasionally holds mass for the patients of that faith, of whom there are 37.

The percentage, viz., 44 per cent., who attend the weekly entertainments is good, 26 per cent. usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, a satisfactory number considering the close proximity of the Asylum to a town, but we should like the number of those who are able to walk but are not usually taken beyond wards and airing courts, and which is given at 49 per cent., considerably reduced.

The very good average, viz., 64 per cent., are usefully employed throughout the year. We notice that only 40 of the patients are engaged about the farm and garden, and 24 in the laundry, and we should be glad if through some means a larger number could be induced to work in these places. Reference may here be made to the so-called automatic guard of the calender in the laundry, which did not appear to us to be effective nor to be easily manipulated.

The staff of attendants and nurses, being in the proportion of 1 to about every 10·8 of the patients, is adequate for day duty, and there are also 4 of the former and 6 of the latter for night work. Of the attendants, 41·8, and of the nurses, 18·8, have over five years' service, but though the proportion of the former, viz., 11·6, who have been in the Asylum employment under one year is good, that of the nurses, which is returned at 37·5 per cent., is higher than is desirable.

At our suggestion Dr. Blachford is to make inquiry as to whether a female patient, L. H., is entitled to any, and if so, what property, and forward a report to our Board.

The state of the Asylum reflects credit upon Dr. Blachford, who continues to have the assistance of two Medical Officers.

The case books and other medical records are duly entered up to date.

### CANTERBURY ASYLUM.

11 April 1910.

ON arriving at this Asylum this morning to pay our annual visit of inspection, we found that Dr. Sall had to go away into the city to attend an inquest on a patient which the coroner was holding in the Municipal Buildings, instead of at the Asylum, as is more usually done, thereby withdrawing the medical superintendent for some time from his duties and occasioning much, as it appears to us, unnecessary inconvenience. Under these circumstances we were accompanied on our visit by Dr. Parsons who has quite recently been appointed as a locum for three months, but did all in his power to give us the information we required with reference to the patients.

Since our Colleagues' visit in February 1909, 45 patients have been admitted; 18 discharged or removed, 5 upon recovery; and 20 have died. There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 164 patients, 72 being of the male and 92 of the female sex. With the exception of 2 who are out on trial, all the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. We found them quiet and orderly in their behaviour, neat in their dress and personal appearance, and we received very few complaints of any sort.

Fifty-four of the patients belong to the private class, and enjoy separate and very comfortable accommodation at rates varying from 21s. to 84s. per head.

The maintenance charge per head per week for home patients has again been reduced, and from the commencement of the present month will be 14s.

The present available accommodation in the Asylum is now full.

We found all parts of the Asylum in good condition, the wards were bright and attractive looking, the dormitories airy, and the beds and bedding were in proper order.

Several useful improvements have been carried out in the past year, such as the completion of the head attendant's lodge and the protection of the steam pipes in various parts of the Institution which might have been made use of by suicidally-disposed persons; a great deal of outside painting and redecoration has been carried out, and we are glad to learn that a contract has been entered into for the erection of a 60,000-gallon reservoir in connection with the city water supply with proper equipment which will do much to protect the Asylum against an outbreak of fire.

We are sorry to hear that it has been found necessary to prosecute the late clerk and steward for embezzlement and falsification of the Asylum accounts. It is much to be hoped that every effort will be made to have a thorough audit of these accounts at regular intervals, by which means alone can such defalcations be prevented.

The dinner to-day consisted of hot roast beef and mutton with two vegetables, the private patients having also a milk pudding.

Of the 20 deaths that have occurred since the last visit, 3 were due to general paralysis and 4 to phthisis.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 14 cases, or 70 per cent. of the total. One case had a slight bed sore at the time of death. None of the 17 patients whom we saw in bed to-day were suffering from this complication.

There have been 7 inquests, and in each case a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

One patient sustained a fracture of the leg from accidentally slipping down on the dormitory floor.

The Asylum has been free from any zymotic disease during the period under review.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion. We may mention that nothing has been done in the way of providing a properly equipped padded room.

From the annual returns made to our Board it appears that both the church services and the associated entertainments are well attended.

Improvement is shown in the numbers of those who are entirely confined to the wards and airing courts, who are now numbering 9 per cent. as compared with 25 per cent. last year; 64 per cent. are usefully employed, but it is again noticeable that none are employed in the workshops.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 6·8 patients. The duration of service is improving. No one has been discharged or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

Dr. Sall, who is evidently doing his utmost to administer this Asylum with efficiency, is assisted by one Medical Colleague, who continues to reside in most unsuitably placed quarters in the male private block. We would again urge the Committee to take steps to provide more suitable accommodation both for the assistant medical officer and for the matron nearer to the main building, and also proper messroom and day room accommodation for the attendants and nurses.



We were glad at our visit to have the opportunity of discussing with the chairman of the Committee various matters in connection with the administration of this Asylum.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

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### CARDIFF ASYLUM.

22 January 1910.

THE difficulties of organisation and arrangement which present themselves and have to be grappled with in the early days of the establishment of an institution of this nature, by those who are responsible for its management and administration, are undoubtedly very considerable. It is with all this in our minds that we so fully appreciate the energy and capacity displayed by those responsible for the direction of this Asylum and the care of those in their charge. This Asylum has only been opened for the reception of patients since May 1908, yet everything was found by us at the time of our inspection to-day to be in an admirable state of efficiency. Nothing could well be better than the condition of the wards and dormitories, including the beds and the bedding. The former were bright, warm, and cheerful, and furnished with a number of comfortable and well-padded seats. The walls are nicely hung with suitable pictures and engravings, and a good supply of books and well-bound magazines is gradually being accumulated for use in the wards. The airing courts, which are in excellent order, and two new band shelters have lately been provided, whilst a good commencement has been made with the planting of trees and shrubs between the main road and the Asylum grounds with a view to affording more privacy to the exercising and working patients. The suggestion of the Factory Inspector in reference to the calender in the laundry has been carried out, and the unprotected pipes in the lavatories have all been properly protected, as suggested by our Colleagues at their last visit. The patients were tidily and warmly clad, they were free from any excitement, and, so far as we were able to judge, after giving them every opportunity of speaking to us and laying any grievance they had before us, they are contented and happy. Amongst them all we received but two complaints, and these we satisfied ourselves were without substance or foundation. On the other hand, we had many expressions of gratitude on both sides for the kindness and attention which they said had been shown them by the medical and nursing staff. The latter appeared to us to be a superior and competent class.

Since the 17th July 1909, there have been 95 admissions; 59 discharges or removals, in 37 instances in recovery; and 38 have died. As a result there are now on the Statutory Books the names of 671 patients, viz., 343 males and 328 females, of whom 16 are private and 12 out-county patients, the latter being chargeable to Liverpool, Preston, Stroud, Barton-upon-Irwell, West Derby, and Taunton, in the proportion of 5 and 3 respectively to the first and second named places, and 1 to each of the latter. There were none out on trial, so that all of these were to-day in actual residence and seen by us. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 13s. 1½d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients 21s. The dinner to-day consisted of curried lentils, with rice, potatoes, and bread. It was well cooked, very palatable, and nicely served, but we do not think that on the whole

it was a popular dinner, and we think that on the day when this forms the dinner a pudding might well be added as an article of diet. An addition might also with advantage be made to the soup dinners which are supplied twice a week, and we are in perfect accord with the remarks which were made on the question of diet by our Colleagues at their last visit.

All the deaths were due to natural causes, but an inquest was held on one man because he died within a few days of his admission. The cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 92 per cent. of the deaths. Twenty-one per cent. of these were due to senile decay, and as high a proportion as 40 per cent. were the result of general paralysis. There has been no serious casualty, and dysentery, from which 14 patients have suffered, has been the only disease of a zymotic character which has troubled the Asylum. At present there is no active case of this disease under treatment, and the health of the Institution is generally good.

One patient has been mechanically restrained on 21 occasions for a period in all of  $261\frac{1}{4}$  hours for surgical reasons, and 2 patients have been secluded during the period under review on 33 occasions for a period in all of  $311\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Only 8 of the patients, viz., 1·1 per cent., are looked upon and treated as actively suicidal, and we are glad to see that by frequent revision the number can be kept so low, as it prevents the duties of the attendants in this connection being discharged in a perfunctory manner. The attendance at the Church of England services on Sunday is very good, being 56 per cent. and 51 per cent. respectively at the morning and evening service, and services are held fortnightly for Nonconformists and those of the Roman Catholic faith. As many as 132 out of 155 Roman Catholic patients usually attend their services.

The excellent proportion of 55 per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and 43 per cent. of the patients are taken for walks twice weekly outside the airing courts but within the grounds, but only 15 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate. The percentage of those who are on the average daily employed throughout the year, viz., 69 per cent., is very good, but we should like to see more than 54 and 36 of them respectively engaged about the farm and in the laundry.

The staff of attendants and nurses being in the proportion of 1 to every 8·2 of the patients is good, and the proportion, viz., 34 per cent., who show under one year's service is not unsatisfactory for an Asylum which has been so lately opened.

We report with satisfaction that the Committee have decided to appoint another assistant medical officer, who is to devote himself almost exclusively to research work in connection with the pathological chemistry of mental diseases. It is evident from this step that the Committee are determined not merely to introduce or adopt every method that is likely to tend to the amelioration and recovery of their patients, but also to extend the knowledge of the causation of insanity and thereby aid in its prevention.

The case books and medical records are very well kept.

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#### CROYDON ASYLUM.

15 January 1910.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in good order.

Since our Colleagues' visit in July of last year, 72 patients have been admitted; 26 discharged or removed, of whom 16 had recovered; and



17 have died. There are now on the books the names of 509 patients, 200 of whom are of the male and 309 of the female sex. Of these, 66 are of the private class, and there are 7 out-county patients chargeable, 3 to Camberwell, and one to St. George's, Caxton and Arrington, Lambeth, and Brighton respectively.

With the exception of one man, who is out on trial, all the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit.

We found them for the most part happy and contented, neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and quiet and orderly in their behaviour. Apart from the subject of detention, we received no complaint, and we were struck by the friendly relations that exist between them and the various members of the medical staff.

The wards are bright and well supplied with books, papers, and other objects to interest and amuse their occupants, while the dormitories are well ventilated, and the beds and bedding in proper condition.

Good progress has been made towards the completion of the new blocks for the accommodation of 213 female patients, and it is hoped that they will be finished and ready for occupation by the middle of the year. The top dormitory of Block F. is already in use to relieve the overcrowding of the sleeping accommodation on the female side.

We think that these new blocks are well designed and adapted for their purpose; but much of the woodwork, especially of the floors, seemed to us to be of poor quality and indifferently finished; some of the flooring has already had to be relaid, and the Committee will no doubt require to be thoroughly satisfied that all inferior material has been removed, and indifferent workmanship made good before the blocks are finally taken over. It would, we think, be advisable to have one or two radiators placed in the night nurses' quarters, which were very damp to-day, and the ventilation of the single rooms would be improved if the glass apertures were replaced by wire gauze, similar to that used in the panels of the shutters. It is also very desirable that the paths of some more of the airing courts should be asphalted, so as to render them adaptable for use in wet weather.

Various other improvements have been taken in hand—a new porch has been provided at the mortuary in accordance with our Colleagues' suggestion. The two dormitories of A. 1 Ward on the female side have been thrown into one, so as to afford better accommodation for the bed-ridden sick. Most of the recommendations of the Factory Inspector as to the further protection by fencing in of dangerous parts of the machinery have been adopted. New refrigerating and soda-water manufacturing plant has been supplied, and a new oven is in course of installation in the bakery. There is still no provision for the treatment of phthisical cases in the open air.

At the present moment the Asylum is overcrowded to the extent of 71 patients, by far the larger amount being on the female side.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 13s. 10d. for home, and 14s. for out-county patients; private patients are received at prices ranging from 17s. 6d. to 52s. 6d., separate accommodation being provided for them on both sides.

We saw a good dinner of haricot mutton, with vegetables and bread and rice pudding served to the private patients, and of thick soup and bread in some of the ordinary wards. We received no complaints as to the quality or quantity of the food.

None of the 17 deaths, which were all the result of natural causes, verified in 7 instances, or 41 per cent., by post-mortem examination, call

for special mention. No inquest has been held. The Asylum has been free from disease of an infectious character.

There has been no serious casualty, and no patient has been either secluded or mechanically restrained.

The general health to-day was excellent, only 2 men and 9 women being confined to bed.

From the annual returns made to our Board it appears that the Church of England services in the chapel on Sundays are attended usually by 32 per cent. of the patients in the morning, and by 36 per cent. in the afternoon, figures which are distinctly below the average. For the 23 patients of the Roman Catholic faith services are held fortnightly and on special feast days by a priest who receives an honorarium for his ministrations.

The weekly entertainments are usually attended by 51 per cent. of the patients.

We are sorry to notice that hardly any of the patients walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and hope that the practice of allowing as many patients as are able to conduct themselves with propriety to enjoy this boon under proper safeguards will be speedily re-adopted. We also observe with regret that as many as 25 per cent. of those who are able to walk are entirely confined to the wards and airing courts. Only 41 per cent. are usefully employed.

A sufficient staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10 patients; while 24 per cent. have been in the Asylum employment for less than a year, 17 per cent. can show more than five years' service. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign for misconduct.

The case books and medical registers are well kept, the former being illustrated by excellent photographs of the patients.

Dr. Pasmore is assisted by two Medical Officers, and the state of the Asylum is creditable to his management.

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#### DERBY BOROUGH ASYLUM.

2 June 1910.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, which is maintained in very good order throughout. The wards are, for the most part, bright and comfortable, and in the majority of them the patients were very quiet and orderly. The day room of Female Ward 2, however, which is occupied by patients of the more turbulent class, was very noisy and appeared to us to be somewhat bare and lacking in objects of interest. We think that it would be better to separate patients of this class, and to distribute them about the other wards, instead of keeping them together, and thus minimise their powers of creating disturbance. The dormitories were airy and the beds and bedding clean and in good condition.

The patients of both sexes were tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and, apart from the subject of detention, free from complaint.

Much has been done in the way of alterations and improvements since our Colleagues' visit in March of last year. Good progress has been made with the new blocks. That for 80 women is approaching completion, and will probably be handed over in the course of the next few months, while that for 46 men has been roofed in. The sanitary annexes of Female Wards 2 and 4 have been remodelled, doors have been fixed to the w.c.'s in Female Ward 1, and ventilation of the single rooms has been improved by the insertion, in the shutters, of panels of strong iron gauze.



The new bakery is in full working order, and is supplied with an electric kneader which is giving satisfaction. Some new workshops have also been recently built. The laundry is much in need of redecoration, but we understand that the question of what is to be done, both in the case of the laundry and of the kitchen, will not be definitely decided upon until the new blocks are ready for use. The Factory Inspector's recommendations as to the provision of various guards and screens in the laundry have been carried out.

The airing courts were looking very attractive and well cared for.

We were also struck by the excellence of the accommodation provided at Albany House for 30 female patients of the private class.

The dinner to-day consisted of Irish stew and bread pudding; and the fact that we received no complaints on the subject of the dietary testifies to its excellence.

Since March 23, 1909, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

—						Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions	-	-	-	-	-	42	51	93
Discharges	-	-	-	-	-	23	22	45
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	37
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	19	23	42
Now on the books	-	-	-	-	-	160	191	351

All the patients were in residence and were given the opportunity of conversing with us in the course of our visit to-day. There are 27 patients of the private class paying from 17s. 6d. to 21s. per week, and there is 1 out-county patient chargeable to the Bolton Union who pays 14s. per week.

The maintenance charge per head per week for home patients is 10s. 6d.

At the present time the Asylum is overcrowded on the male side to the extent of 4 patients, but there is room for 3 women.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

All the deaths which have occurred since the last visit were due to natural causes, but in one of them an inquest was held as the patient died from bronchitis and heart disease only a few days after her admission.

Post-mortem examinations were made in every case, and general paralysis was found to be the cause of death in 23·8 per cent., phthisis in 7 per cent., and senile decay in 9·5 per cent.

The unusually large percentage of deaths from general paralysis is, no doubt, partly responsible for the fact that in the undue proportion of 14 per cent. of all the deaths bedsores were present.

The general health of the establishment appears to have been good upon the whole, but there have been 7 cases of dysentery as part of the epidemic which appeared to have an influenzal origin, and was in progress at the visit of our Colleagues last year.

No other form of zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum.

We found 22 patients, or 6 per cent. of the whole, in bed—one woman under treatment for a fractured femur—but no one suffering from a bedsore. We were glad to notice patients undergoing open-air treatment in the verandah.

There have been 4 serious but non-fatal casualties, all resulting in fractured bones and due to accidental falls.

From the returns made to our Board we notice that 62 per cent. of the patients usually attend the services in the chapel on Sundays, and that 67 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; 15 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate; 11 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts; while the good proportion of 68 per cent. are usefully employed.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging, for day duty, 1 to every 9·7 patients, and they can show a very fair record of service. Twenty-three per cent. of both sexes have served less than a year, and 26 per cent. upwards of five years, but this latter period of service applied to 37 per cent. of the men. No one has been discharged or allowed to resign for misconduct.

We have seen the classification of established officers and servants that has been adopted for this Asylum under the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, from which it appears that the Committee have, with the consent of the Borough Council, included all officers and servants in Class I., with the exception of the clerk to the Visiting Committee and of the chaplain, who is also the vicar of the parish.

As will be seen from this report we consider that the administration of this Asylum is very efficient.

Dr. Macphail has one Medical Assistant, and the case books are fully and carefully kept.

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#### EXETER CITY ASYLUM.

11 October 1910.

WE think that the patients in this Asylum are well cared for and in receipt of all necessary comforts. The wards, beds, and bedding are all in good order, and the building has every appearance of being well maintained. Some of the machinery in the laundry has lately been protected by guards, and new hot-air ovens are now in course of construction in the bakehouse; but, apart from this and the usual renovations and painting, no work has been carried out since the last visit by members of our Board in March of last year, other than renovation of the padded rooms, which are now in thoroughly good order. We thought that the ventilation of the single rooms was somewhat faulty, and left a good deal to be desired in reference to the facilities for cleaning out the existing ventilators and the supplying further means for ventilation. The latter, as we pointed out to Dr. Rutherford, could, we think, best be accomplished by making apertures over the doors, and by inserting panels of strong wire gauze in the shutters. We cannot but think that the erection of verandahs in front of the infirmary wards for the outdoor treatment of tubercular and other patients would prove of great assistance in the administration of the Asylum, and we venture to express a hope that the Committee may ere long see their way to making provision in this respect. The suggested additions to and enlargement of the Asylum have, we understand, been abandoned in consequence of the refusal of the Council to pass the plans which were recommended for adoption by the Committee.

Since March 18, 1909, there have been 141 admissions; 75 patients have been discharged, of whom 36 had recovered; and 35 have died. The general health of the Institution is satisfactory. We found 6 men and 21 women confined to bed, most of them were there merely on account of feebleness resulting from old age, but one woman was convalescing from dysentery, from which disease 14 patients, 2 males and 12 females, have suffered, 2 fatally, since the last visit. The 35 deaths



were all due to natural causes, verified by post-mortem examination in the low proportion of 34 per cent. A fracture of a leg, caused by a fall in an epileptic fit, and an intracapsular fracture of the neck of the femur, occasioned by a push from a fellow patient, have been the only serious casualties. There were to-day on the Statutory Books of the Asylum the names of 362 patients, viz., 162 men and 200 females, of whom 49 belong to the private class, and 111 are out-county patients chargeable to Tiverton, Barnstaple, Devonport, Birkenhead, and West Ham. We are glad to notice that the Guardians, as to whose neglect to visit the patients from their Union some remarks were made by our Colleagues at their last visit, have since then been to see them upon two occasions. One patient is boarded out at Thorverton, and one was to-day on leave, so that there were in actual residence and seen by us 360 patients, to all of whom we gave every facility for speaking to us. They all appeared to be contented with their treatment and diet, but there were two or three complaints with reference to the infrequency of the occasions when they were taken for walks outside the grounds, and this notwithstanding that the returns made to us show that 44 per cent. of the patients usually walk weekly beyond the estate. We saw the dinner in course of preparation; it consisted of Irish stew, and appeared to be a good, substantial meal, with which, from our inquiries, we gathered the patients were well pleased. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients, 11s. 6d.; for out-county, 14s.; and for private patients, from 21s. to 25s. There are to-day, according to the returns furnished to us, vacancies in the Asylum for 17 males and 1 female. There has been no mechanical restraint, but 6 patients have been secluded on 485 occasions for a total of 802½ hours.

The Church of England services on Sundays are only moderately attended, the percentage of those usually present being 36 per cent., and the same remark applies to the 32 per cent. who are usually present at the weekly entertainments, whilst the somewhat low percentage of 52 per cent. was on an average daily employed throughout the year. One nurse who was seen last Saturday to strike a patient (an idiot girl), whom we have to-day examined, was, although the patient was not actually injured, very properly instantly dismissed.

There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses (there being 1 to every 10·1 patients), whose record of service, especially in the male part, is good, as many as 76 per cent. of the attendants showing over five years in the Asylum employment.

The various medical records are properly written up to date, and this Asylum continues to be carefully administered by Dr. Rutherford, whom we are glad to find recovered from his recent severe illness and on duty to-day.

### HULL CITY ASYLUM.

8 October 1910.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by our Colleagues on June 24, 1909, the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions	111	115	226
Discharges or removals	53	42	95
Recoveries	37	31	68
Deaths	51	42	93



There are now on the Statutory Books 286 men and 328 women, making a total of 614 patients. With the exception of one man who was away for the day, all the patients were in residence and given the opportunity of speaking with us during our visit to the wards. Apart from the subject of detention, we received very few complaints; one man, however, complained to us that he had had his bread allowance curtailed by the charge and another attendant in his ward as a punishment for being noisy; after as full an inquiry as we could make into the circumstances, we came to the conclusion that there was no foundation in fact for his complaint.

There was an undue amount of noisy excitement in some of the female wards, but, speaking generally, the patients were quiet and orderly, and neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance.

The Asylum was in good order; the drainage improvements have now been completed, and four of the wards have been repainted. All the wards were looking clean and bright, but we thought that the supply of books and illustrated papers in some of them was inadequate, especially in those where the patients were most troublesome. The dormitories were fresh and airy, and the beds and bedding in proper condition.

There seemed to us to be a distinct shortage of towels in the lavatories generally, and we think that, in addition to the towels on rollers, separate small towels should be supplied for the use of the patients; looking-glasses should be provided in the dressing-rooms of the bath-rooms.

It would be advisable to fence off the iron stove in the laundry by a rail; in its present position in the centre of the room quite unprotected it constitutes a possible danger to the workers there; a steam kneader in the bakery is much wanted.

We should be glad if some portion of a ward could be allotted to the separate accommodation of the young girls, several of whom we found warded with adult patients, an arrangement which is never satisfactory.

We saw a good dinner of plum pudding with treacle sauce, followed by bread and cheese, served to about 250 patients of both sexes in the dining hall; the meal was good in quality, sufficient in quantity, and appeared to be generally popular.

There were to-day vacancies for 67 men and 25 women.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 12s. 4d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and from 12s. 6d. to 21s. for private patients. There were not any out-county patients in residence to-day, but there were 7 men and 12 women classed as private.

No use of mechanical restraint has been made since the last visit, but 8 patients have been secluded on 42 occasions for a total of 244 hours.

From the annual returns made to our Board we notice that 45·5 per cent. of the patients attend the church services in the chapel on Sundays, and 47 per cent. the weekly entertainments; 47 per cent. also walk out weekly attended beyond the Asylum estate, while only 5 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts; 64·3 per cent. are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is good, averaging 1 to every 9 patients; while 50 per cent. of the attendants can show more than five years' service in the Asylum, only 14·2 of the nurses have been as long, and the changes among the junior members of the female staff continue to be undesirably frequent. No one has been discharged, but one of each sex has been allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.



For the purposes of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, the Visiting Committee have placed in Class I. only those members of the staff who can really be said to have the care and charge of patients, all the others being placed in Class II. Neither the notice of such classification, nor a schedule containing the annual money value of the emoluments is affixed in a conspicuous place in the Asylum, as is required by the Act.

With one exception, all the deaths appear to have been due to natural causes, the exception being that of a woman who died from congestion of the lungs and other complications after a fracture of the thigh, the result of being pushed down by another patient. In this case and in that of a woman who died from epilepsy and congestion of the lungs inquests were held.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 76 per cent. of all the deaths, and bedsores were present in only 3·2 per cent. of the latter.

In 25 per cent. of the deaths general paralysis, in 11·8 per cent. phthisis, and in only 2 per cent. senile decay were the cause of death.

There have been 2 non-fatal casualties, both of them involving fractures of bones accidentally sustained.

The general health has been good, and there have been no cases of zymotic disease; we saw 37 patients, or 6 per cent. of the whole, in bed, but few of them were suffering from acute disease; there were, however, among the women 4 cases of scabies, of which there have been 15 cases altogether. No bed sore was present in any instance.

We were very glad to see many patients suffering from phthisis and other conditions suitable for such treatment lying in bed in the open air under the verandahs; it would be a distinct advantage if the bedsteads were fitted with mobile castors or small wheels to enable them to be wheeled into the adjoining dormitories, instead of having to be carried as at present.

The case books are generally carefully and fully entered up, but the cases are scattered about in an unnecessarily large number of books, and no doubt for this reason some of the entries in the older cases are in arrear.

Dr. and Mrs. Merson evidently continue to devote their best energies to the administration of this Asylum.

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#### IPSWICH ASYLUM.

22 July, 1910.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited, just 14 months ago, by two of our Colleagues, 78 patients have been admitted; 38 have been discharged or removed, 17 of them on recovery; and 37 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 120 males and 178 females, a total of 298. Twenty-nine are of the private class, received at rates varying from 14s. to 2 guineas per week. Twenty-two men and 31 women are from Bury St. Edmunds and 25 women from Essex, sent under reception contracts; and one other man is chargeable to an out-county union. The rest are pauper patients from the borough, for whom the maintenance charge is 13s. per week.

The estimated accommodation, as returned to our office, is sufficient for 145 men and 176 women, showing 25 vacancies on the male side, but 2 patients in excess of the complement on the female side. There is,

however, a good margin apart from the Essex patients, whose removal in due course will give adequate relief.

We have to-day seen all the patients, except 1 woman who is absent on trial, and can report favourably on their dress and personal condition. We gave to all full opportunity of speaking to us, but received but few complaints, save as to the fact of detention, and, generally, the patients were contented with their treatment.

We saw dinner neatly served in the hall first to the female and afterwards to the male patients. It consisted of Suffolk dumpling, or in the alternative, mutton and bread, with, in each case, a plentiful supply of new potatoes, and for drink, coffee. With a few exceptions the patients spoke well of their meal, which appeared to be a good one.

Further progress has been made with the laying out of the airing courts with grass plots and flower-beds in place of the bare gravel, the boundary walls being lowered so as to open out the view beyond, and the outside w.c.'s rebuilt. Female 2 and Male 1 Courts have been thus treated; and the same process will be carried out in the remaining court on the male side when its drainage has been put in order, which work is now in progress. In the laundry the hydro-extractor, to which attention was called in last year's report, has been fenced.

The Asylum, generally, is in very good order, but there are a few places where repairs are needed; in particular we may mention one of the sanitary spurs, where damage has been caused by damp. The beds and bedding were very clean, but on the male side we noticed in several sheets small holes, which pointed to some defect in the laundry operations. The wards are well furnished with books, illustrated and other papers, games, birds, and flowers.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

According to the returns of the Asylum for 1909 the excellent proportion of 73 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Sunday afternoon services in the chapel, and an average of 14 women went to the morning services in the parish church. The weekly entertainments were also well attended, 66 per cent. being usually present. We are glad to observe that 54 per cent. were taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, and 69 per cent. for daily walks on the estate, while only 4 per cent. of those able to walk were usually confined to the wards and airing courts. The proportion usefully employed, 77 per cent. of the men and 81 per cent. of the women, was highly creditable.

The deaths since the last visit, which were all from natural causes, were verified by post-mortem examination in 81 per cent. No bedsores were found. No inquest was called for. General paralysis accounted for 18 per cent.

In January and February of this year there were 32 cases of influenza among the patients, with 2 deaths; and during the same period 4 of the female staff and 1 male attendant were attacked by the disease.

There were 2 serious, but non-fatal casualties, both on the female side, and both from falls, one woman breaking a leg and the other an arm, within a few days of each other.

The general health has been good, we found to-day in bed 3 male and 1 female patients.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, and their record of service good, especially that of the nurses, of whom only 11 per cent. have served less than a year and as many as 47 per cent. over five years.



The Committee have framed a scheme of classification under the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, under which the medical staff, attendants, and nurses, with the kitchen and laundry staff and the shoemaker are placed in the First Class for pensions ; while the Second Class consists only of the chaplain and the clerk and storekeeper ; the gardeners, farm staff, and others who have the charge of working patients being altogether excluded from the category of established officers.

The case books and other medical records are well kept up to date.

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### LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

24 February 1910.

DR. FINCH and his staff are evidently on the best of terms with the patients under their charge, have an intimate knowledge of their individual cases, and, so far as we could judge from what we saw and the remarks made to us by many of the inmates during the course of our visit to-day, have their interest at heart, doing all they can for their comfort and welfare. There were in effect no complaints either as to treatment or diet, although, as is usual in such establishments, not a few requests were made to us in reference to detention accompanied by appeals to interest ourselves in obtaining a speedy release. The wards, beds, and dormitories were generally in very good order and well kept, but there is undoubtedly a considerable contrast between some of the male wards, especially Nos. 20 and 21, and those on the female side in the matter of brightness and attractiveness. The former are for the most part bare and unfurnished in appearance and are not rendered so homely, nor have they on a whole such an air of comfort as the wards in the female block. Some more pictures, suitable prints, and plants might well be added to the male wards, and would greatly improve their appearance. We noticed some unprotected pipes in the lavatories, but understand that this comparatively small but not unimportant matter is receiving attention. No. 1 day room on the female side has lately been redecorated, No. 3 is in the hands of the painters, and some new fittings have been placed in the w.c.'s attached to No. 12 Ward. During the short period that has elapsed since the last visit by members of our Board, no fresh constructive work has actually been carried out, but we are pleased to report that the Committee have actively taken into their consideration the question of verandahs, and that plans are being prepared for the erection of such an addition to the Female Infirmary Ward so as to permit of open-air treatment being given to patients suffering from tuberculous disease. For this purpose it is probable that space for three or four beds would suffice, although, should it be intended to treat in this place acute mental disorders, much more accommodation would be needed. We pointed out to Dr. Finch what appeared to us to be a more suitable situation for this erection than that which has been suggested, an alternative which would have the advantage of less curtailment of the garden space. We also inspected the site where a similar structure may be placed on the male side, and consider it very suitable.

The patients were neatly dressed, tidy in person, and generally quiet and orderly.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

Since November 13, 1909, there have been 37 admissions ; 8 patients have been discharged or removed, 6 of whom had recovered ; and 31 have died.



At our visit to-day we found 25 male and 30 female patients in bed, or about 8 per cent. of the total in residence. Several were suffering from minor ailments or the debility of old age, and few were seriously ill.

There have been 25 post-mortem examinations, or in 82 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst none of those who died were the subject of bedsores. The chief mortality has been from phthisis, of which there were 9 cases, or 29 per cent., and there were 3 deaths from general paralysis. No inquests have been held. There have been no cases of zymotic disease, and the only serious casualty to record has been that of a male patient who sustained a fracture of the ulna by an accidental fall.

There are to-day on the Statutory Books the names of 714 patients, viz., 324 males and 390 females, of whom 27 are private patients, and 11 out-county patients chargeable to Notts County Asylum and Plomesgate Union. There are none out on trial, so that all the patients were resident in the Asylum and seen by us to-day. According to the returns made to our Board, the total sleeping accommodation is for 856, and on this basis there are vacancies in the establishment for 24 men and 118 women.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 10s. 6d., for out-county patients 13s. 7½d., and for private patients 14s.

We saw a good and substantial dinner served to-day on the male side, consisting of boiled fish with parsnips, potatoes, and bread, with tea as a beverage. The food itself was quite hot and apparently met with approval, but the plates were cold, and we understand there are at present no means for properly heating the plates. This is a matter which might well receive attention.

The number of patients attending the Sunday Church of England services is low. There are services on Sunday afternoon and Friday evening in each week for the Nonconformists, and a Roman Catholic priest visits the patients in the Asylum of that faith weekly.

Only 27 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments, but 65 per cent. are on an average daily employed throughout the year, and but 17 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts.

The staff is adequate, there being 1 attendant to every 9·1 of the male patients and a nurse to every 8·6 of the females for day duty, whilst there are 4 of the former and 5 of the latter for night duty.

Forty per cent. of the attendants and 30 per cent. of the nurses have been in the Asylum service for over five years, and 13 per cent. of the former and 32 per cent. of the latter have less than a year's service.

The medical notes and records are well and carefully kept.

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#### CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

3 November 1910.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, all parts of which we found in very good order.

During the past year the new nurses' home has been opened for use, and affords most comfortable and attractive accommodation for about 40 nurses; from what we heard, there can be no doubt that this addition to the amenities of the Asylum is highly appreciated. A good deal of general painting and redecorating has been carried out, and various new improvements effected, thereby adding to the appearance and assisting the administration of the Asylum.



Since our Colleagues' visit on May 10, 1909, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	125	108	233
Discharges or removals - - - - -	84	61	145
Recoveries - - - - -	27	22	49
Deaths - - - - -	28	26	54

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 607 patients, 274 of whom are of the male and 333 of the female sex. The private patients number 310, 124 being gentlemen and 186 ladies.

There are 10 out-county patients, chargeable mostly to various London Unions, and there is one criminal patient. Eight patients are away on trial, leaving 599 in residence, all of whom we saw and gave the opportunity of speaking to us at our visit to-day.

The male side is overcrowded to the extent of 19 patients, while there are vacancies on the female side for 8 women.

We found the patients very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and free from anything like serious complaint, though a considerable number of them pressed for their discharge.

The wards were bright and comfortable, and well supplied with books, games, and other objects to interest and amuse their occupants. The dormitories were fresh and clean, and the beds and bedding were everywhere in proper order.

We saw a good and ample dinner of boiled mutton with two vegetables, bread, and rice pudding, and lemonade as a beverage, served in several of the wards and to about 250 patients of both sexes in the dining hall. The meal was evidently appreciated, and we received no complaints on the subject of the dietary.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 12*s.* 3*d.* for home and 14*s.* for out-county patients. The private patients are received at rates varying from 21*s.* to 42*s.* per week.

One woman has been mechanically restrained by the long-sleeved jacket on five occasions for a total of 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  hours, and 8 women have been secluded on 19 occasions for about 18 hours.

From the annual return made to our Board we were glad to notice that money allowances were in 10 cases granted to patients while out on trial. The Sunday services in the chapel are attended by 50 per cent. of the patients in the morning, and by 47 per cent. in the afternoon. A weekly service is held for the Roman Catholic patients, and a monthly service for the Jewish patients, the priest and the rabbi being both paid for their ministration ; 36 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments ; only 3 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts ; 64 per cent. are usefully employed.

A fair staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10·6 patients. No one has been discharged or allowed to resign for misconduct directly affecting the treatment of the patients.

We notice that for the purposes of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, all the permanent officers and servants of the Asylum have been placed in the First Class with the exception of the farm servants, who are in the Second Class.

The general health is good, and amongst the 34 patients whom we saw to-day in bed there were hardly any cases of serious illness. More

than 20 of these patients were occupying beds in the well-planned verandahs, such open-air treatment being found very useful in certain forms of mental as well as of physical disorder.

The causes of death, which were verified in 70·4 per cent. by post-mortem examination, have included general paralysis 12·9, phthisis 5·4, and senile decay 9·3 per cent. In no case did a bed sore exist at the time of death.

Three inquests have been held, and in each the verdict was one of death from natural causes.

Apart from influenza, which in the months of January and February attacked 28 of the patients and 5 of the attendant staff, the only zymotic disease has been enteric fever, of which there have been 4 cases, all on the female side. The cases appear to have been sporadic, 1 occurring in October of last year, 1 in May, and 2 in August of the present year.

A male patient has had his hand crushed in the dough-mixing machine, and a patient of each sex has sustained a fracture from an accidental fall. These 3 accidents are the only serious casualties that have occurred during the past 18 months.

The administration of this Asylum by Dr. Steen is carried on with much energy and consideration for the patients. He has the assistance of two Medical Officers, by whom the case books and medical records are satisfactorily kept.

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#### MIDDLESBROUGH ASYLUM.

11 October 1910.

WE found this Asylum in excellent order throughout when we visited it to-day. The wards were bright and cheerful, and the dormitories clean and airy, while the beds and bedding were in very good condition.

Since our Colleague's visit a year ago, 71 patients have been admitted; 30 discharged or removed, 21 upon recovery; and 50 have died. There were to-day upon the books the names of 417 patients, of whom 205 are men and 212 women; 1 man and 2 women were away on trial, but all the other patients were in residence, and had the opportunity of talking to us as we went through the wards. We found them very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, tidy in their personal appearance, and singularly free from complaints of any sort. Fifteen of them belong to the private class, while 143 are out-county patients, the majority of whom are sent under contract to this Asylum from Essex, South Shields, and Chester. We think that in many cases very considerable hardship may be caused to patients who are sent so far away from their homes, as from Essex and Chester, and we hope that the utmost care will be taken to bring to the notice of the sending authorities the names of any patients who make reasonable objections on this ground with a view to having them sent back.

The vacancies in the Asylum to-day are for 7 patients on the male side and 6 on the female side.

The maintenance charge for home patients, as is almost invariably the case in small Asylums, is high, amounting to 13s. 5d. per head per week; private patients are received at rates varying from 13s. 5d. to 21s., and out-county patients are charged for at the rates between 13s. 5d. and 17s. 6d.

There has been no use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint.

We saw a good dinner of cold pickled beef with potatoes, cabbage, and bread, and with lemonade as a beverage, served in several of the



wards. During our visit we received no complaint relating to the dietary.

The subject of the provision of a water-tower is still under consideration by the Visiting Committee, in the meantime, an emergency "bypass water main" has been connected to the Asylum water main for use in case of fire only, but there is no storage water at all, and if a breakdown should occur either in the Asylum or anywhere in the town, the supply available for use in case of fire would be entirely cut off. This condition of affairs cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The recent suggestions of the Factory Inspector have been adopted and efficiently carried out.

We think that all towel-rollers in the lavatories should be protected, and the stiff gas-brackets in the lavatories, bathrooms, and passages should be abolished and flexible jointed ones substituted, such as have been placed in the newer parts of the Asylum.

Thirty-three per cent. of the patients are usually present at the Church of England service on Sunday, and 38 per cent. at the weekly entertainments.

Services are provided every Sunday for the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are 58. Only 4 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts; 63 per cent. are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, averaging 1 to every 10·2 patients; 40 per cent. have been in the Asylum service for more than five years. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign for misconduct. For the purpose of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, everyone who is on the establishment has been placed in Class I.

The causes of death, which in 82 per cent. of them were ascertained by post-mortem examination, were most of them natural, general paralysis being responsible for 8 per cent., phthisis for 10 per cent., and senile decay for 2 per cent. In one case death resulted from typhoid fever the origin of which was unascertained, and another from perforation of the intestine by a piece of wood which had been swallowed, in a third from obstruction of the pylorus by the swallowing of tree twigs; in the fourth from a blow sustained at the hands of a fellow patient, since removed to Broadmoor, and in a fifth by the shock following the application of hot and cold water to the spine in a remedial and apparently quite legitimate way. In the three last cases, and in the case of a man who died from injuries received before admission, inquests were held.

It is highly creditable to the nursing of the sick that in no instance was a bed sore present at death, and that none of the 17 patients whom we saw in bed in the wards, and who represented 4 per cent. of the whole, was so suffering at the time of our visit.

We regretted to see cases of phthisis being treated in the open dormitories, and would strongly urge upon the Committee the provision of wide verandahs in connection with the infirmary wards for the open-air treatment of such cases and others of suitable character.

There has been no serious but non-fatal casualty since the last visit, and the general health has been good; no case of zymotic disease, other than that of typhoid already referred to, having occurred.

The case books are carefully kept, but it would be well if the scattered cases were brought together into fewer books. It will be seen from this report that we consider the Asylum to be under careful and efficient management.

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## NEWCASTLE CITY ASYLUM.

25 June 1910.

WE found this Asylum in excellent order throughout at our visit to-day. The wards were very comfortable and were supplied with books, papers, and other objects of interest. The dormitories were uniformly clean and well ventilated, while the beds and bedding were in proper condition.

The patients, who were particularly tidy and neat in their dress and personal appearance, were also very quiet and orderly in their behaviour. This was noticeably the case in those wards where patients of the most excitable class are warded. We have no doubt that the patients are treated with much kindness and consideration, and from remarks made to us by several of them it is evident that many of them thoroughly appreciate this fact. The complaints that we received were very few in number, and related exclusively to the subject of the necessity for their detention.

Since our Colleagues' visit in March of last year, the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions . . . . .	170	129	299
Discharges or removals . . . . .	64	74	138
Recoveries . . . . .	31	57	88
Deaths . . . . .	88	55	143

There are to-day on the books the names of 870 patients, in the proportion of 476 men to 394 women. Five patients are out on trial, but all the others were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. There are 19 patients of the private class and 71 chargeable to outside unions, Tynemouth contributing 43, Gateshead 27, and Horsham 1.

The Asylum to-day has vacancies for 9 upon the male and 36 upon the female side.

Most of the suggestions made by our Colleagues have received attention, as have also the recommendations of the Factory Inspector, who visited in December last, as to the fencing of dangerous parts of the machinery.

The closet accommodation of Female Wards 6 and 7 has been doubled, but nothing that can be done will render these closets as fresh and airy as such places should be.

We notice that there are not at present any facilities for the open-air treatment of tuberculous and other cases, and the present arrangement by which the isolation hospital is devoted to the housing of tuberculous male patients does not appear satisfactory, as in the event of any case occurring which requires immediate isolation, there is no other accommodation available where it would be properly segregated and watched.

Various minor matters tending to improve the general administration have been carried out during the period under review, but there is nothing that calls for special mention.

We saw an excellent dinner of soup and bread, followed by jam roll, with lemonade as a beverage, served in the dining halls on both sides. The dinner was evidently popular, and we received no complaints on the subject of the food. We thought that some of the table-cloths were



unduly soiled and that they might with advantage be more frequently renewed.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 10s. 6d. for home, 14s. and 17s. for out-county, and from 16s. to 20s. for private patients.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but two patients have been secluded on two occasions for a total of three hours.

Of the deaths, 25 per cent. were due to general paralysis and 17 per cent. to phthisis.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 72 per cent. of the total deaths ; in two instances a bedsore was found to exist.

No inquest has been held.

Under the head of epidemic or zymotic disease are returned 12 cases of colitis in the months of February and March, with two deaths. In January and February there was an outbreak of influenza with 55 cases on the male and 12 on the female side. In the last two months there have been 3 cases of erysipelas, one of which proved fatal.

There were 5 serious but non-fatal casualties, all resulting in fractures of bones, and all due to falls.

The general health has been good ; 36 women and 35 men were in bed at the time of our visit, many of them being general paralytics ; but there was no bedsore among them.

For some months past the Medical Officers have been carrying out a series of examinations of the spinal fluid in patients regarded as general paralytics and in cases of chronic insanity. From the point of view of the accurate diagnosis of general paralytics, from which disease as large a proportion as 4·4 per cent. of the patients were reported at the commencement of this year to be suffering, these examinations have already proved useful.

From the annual returns made to our Board we were glad to see that the attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel remains extremely good, as many as 52 per cent. of the patients usually attending them ; 61 per cent. usually go to the associated entertainments ; and 80 per cent., a very satisfactory proportion, are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, averaging 1 to every 10 patients ; 31 per cent. of both sexes have been in the Asylum service for more than five years. Two attendants have been discharged for misconduct not, however, directly affecting the treatment of the patients.

We notice that for the purposes of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, every established officer and servant has been placed in Class I., except the assistant clerk and the lodge porteress.

From the above report it will be seen that we were very satisfied with the state in which we found this Asylum. In the absence of Dr. Callcott we received every assistance from Dr. MacPhail, the senior Assistant Medical Officer.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept.

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#### NEWPORT BOROUGH ASYLUM, CAERLEON, MON.

5 July 1910.

DURING our visit to this Asylum to-day we have seen all the patients in residence and spoken to such of them as were able and inclined to enter into conversation. They were neatly dressed, appeared to be in receipt of all due attention, and from none of them did we receive any complaints in reference to their treatment or surroundings.

They were quiet and well-behaved throughout our visit, with the exception of those in the female acute ward, where there was a considerable amount of excitement, and where we thought an increase in the staff of nurses would be advisable. The establishment was in very good order, the wards and dormitories were well kept and supplied with numbers of plants and flowers, there was also, we were pleased to see, a good stock of books in open cases as well as a fair supply of papers for the use of the patients.

The beds and bedding were all that could be desired. Two of the wards, No. 4 on each side, were to-day in the hands of the painters, and are being decorated with bright colours in place of the somewhat dull ones which were formerly on the walls; this alteration in the tone of colouring does undoubtedly improve the appearance of the rooms and passages.

The male and female inner airing courts have been very nicely laid out, a bowling green has been made up in the former and a tennis-court in the latter, and a cricket pitch, which it is hoped to bring into play next season, has been laid out in one of the fields.

A steam kneader, as suggested by our Colleagues at the last visit, has been fixed in the bakery and properly protected, and arrangements are now being made for altering the hard pads of the inspection inlets in the padded rooms.

Since the last visit by members of our Board in April of last year, the following changes have taken place, viz. : admissions 88; discharged or removed 55, of whom 29 had recovered; and there have been 38 deaths, all of them from natural causes. No patient had a bed sore at death, and post-mortem examinations were made in 86 per cent.

The causes of death include cancer, 13 per cent.; phthisis, 7·9 per cent.; general paralysis, 5·2 per cent. There have been no inquests, nor have there been any cases of zymotic disease. We may here observe that the small verandahs attached to the Infirmary Wards have been temporarily extended by means of awnings; which permit of some of the feeble patients enjoying the advantage of being in the open air.

To provide adequate accommodation for open-air treatment would, however, necessitate considerable structural alterations.

The only serious casualties have been one of fracture of the clavicle and another of dislocation of the same bone, each injury having been sustained through a fall in an epileptic fit.

There are to-day on the Statutory Books the names of 357 patients, of whom 6 are private, and 80 are out-county patients; the latter being chargeable to Essex County Asylum.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 11s. 1d., for out-county patients 17s., and for private patients from 14s. to 21s. We saw a very good dinner of excellent vegetable broth with meat in it, followed by bread and cheese, served in the dining hall during our visit, which apparently gave entire satisfaction. The plan has been adopted in this Asylum of so arranging the dietary tables that the patients do not know from day to day of what their dinner is to consist.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint. There are to-day vacancies on the male side for 18 patients, but there is an excess of 3 patients in the female wards.

A Church of England service is held every Sunday morning in the chapel, which is usually attended by 35 per cent. of the patients, and for those of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there were 57, mass is said quarterly, whilst there is a service every month for the Nonconformists.



The good proportion of 49 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and 19 per cent. of them walk out every week beyond the Asylum estate. Useful employment is on an average engaged in by 49 per cent. of the patients throughout the year.

For the purposes of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act a division has been made into two classes, the engineers, carpenter, and outdoor employees being placed in Class II., and the Committee have decided to increase the salaries of all by the amounts of their contribution.

There is, according to the returns, an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, there being 1 of the former to every 10·2 of the patients, and 1 of the latter to every 8·9.

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### NORWICH CITY ASYLUM.

18 July 1910.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by Commissioners on the 3rd of December last, the admissions have numbered 74; the discharges and removals, 31, 16 of these having been on recovery; and 29 have died. The net result is that there are now on the books the names of 225 men and 262 women, a total of 487. Of these, 3 women are of the private class received at 12s. and 15s. a week; one man is a criminal lunatic; 80 patients are out-county paupers received under contract, 45 from King's Lynn and 35 from Essex. The maintenance rate is 11s. 8d. for home cases. Two men are boarded out in the County Asylum.

There is overcrowding to the extent of 9 patients in excess of the complement on the male side, and there are only three vacancies for women; but on the opening of the new Essex Asylum relief will be afforded by the withdrawal of the 20 men and 15 women received from that county.

Some improvements of a minor character and re-painting have been carried out since the last visit, or are in progress. Plans have been approved for the reconstruction and enlargement of the sanitary accommodation of Female Ward 2, which is at present scanty and the fittings of an obsolete type.

The Asylum is throughout in excellent order, clean and well kept, and there is a good supply of books, games, flowers, plants, and birds to interest the patients. The beds and bedding were clean and in good condition.

We found all the patients in residence, and in the course of our inspection saw every one, and gave full opportunity of speech with us to all who showed themselves so inclined, with the result that though there were the usual appeals for discharge, we had no complaints of ill-treatment, except such as were the outcome of delusions. The dress and personal condition of the inmates was satisfactory.

Dinner, consisting of shepherd's pie, was served in the hall in our presence to a large number of patients of each sex. It was plentiful in quantity, second, and even third, helps being allowed, and from the way in which the plates were cleared the fare was evidently popular. There is no fixed dietary table, as much variety as possible being aimed at, so that the patients do not know beforehand what dinner to expect.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review; one patient has been secluded on three occasions for a total duration of two hours.

From the statistical returns of 1909 we learn that there was a high average attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel, 75 per cent. in the morning and 78 per cent. in the afternoon ; and the good attendance of 51 per cent. at the weekly entertainments. The good proportion of 36 per cent. and 80 per cent. were taken respectively for weekly walks beyond and for daily walks on the Asylum estate ; and none who were able to walk were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. A good proportion were usefully employed.

The deaths were all from natural causes, verified in 76 per cent. by post-mortem examination. Twenty-four per cent. were due to senile decay, 16 per cent. to general paralysis, and 16 per cent. to phthisis. No bed sore was found to exist at death in any instance.

No inquest was held.

Under epidemic or zymotic disease are returned 10 cases of dysentery with 2 deaths, and 14 cases of influenza.

Only one serious casualty is reported, where a female patient fainted in a corridor and in her fall broke her right arm.

The general health has been good. Ten women and 6 men were in bed at the time of our visit to-day, most of them for reasons connected with their mental condition.

The staff of attendants appears to be of adequate strength, but their record of service is not satisfactory, especially in the case of nurses, of whom as many as 41 per cent. had at the end of last year served less than 12 months, and only 1 out of 32 had been in the Asylum above five years. One male attendant has since the last visit been dismissed for threatening to strike a patient.

The Committee have published a scheme of classification for the purpose of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act by which the medical staff and attendants, cook-housekeeper, cooks, scullery-maids, laundresses, storekeeper, upholsterer, and shoemaker are placed in the First Class, and the other permanent employees of the Asylum in the Second Class. We understand that the Act is accepted generally, no one having availed himself of the power given to contract out.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

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#### NOTTINGHAM CITY ASYLUM.

12 July 1910.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited about 13 months ago by members of our Board, 173 patients have been admitted ; 83 have been discharged or removed, of whom 71 had recovered ; and 81 have died. The result of these changes is that there are now on the books the names of 378 male and 445 female patients, a total of 823. Forty-three are of the private class, for whom the weekly rates charged are 15s. and 17s. 6d., and the rest are pauper patients chargeable, with two exceptions, to the Nottingham Union.

Good progress has been made with the erection of the additional wing to the female infirmary for 43 patients, and the villa for 40 male patients, which will, when completed, relieve somewhat the existing overcrowding. At the present time there are on the male side 22 patients, and on the female side 30 patients in excess of the number for whom the accommodation is estimated to be sufficient, and the Isolation Hospital is occupied by 13 of the ordinary female patients. As there are 4 men boarded out in Berrywood Asylum and 20 women in Storthes Hall, it will be seen that when the new extensions are available for use, there will still



be, even without any increase of the present numbers, vacancies for only 14 men, and a deficiency of space for 7 beds on the female side. We understand that the existing administrative buildings would not suffice for any further additions to the Asylum, and that if any such be made they would have to be provided with their own administrative department.

The Committee are about to take on yearly tenancy from the Corporation 25 acres of land lying between the Asylum and the Coppice, which will form a useful addition to the farm. It would be of great advantage if it could be arranged that this land should be permanently acquired for the Asylum, and thus withdrawn from the sphere of building operations.

We found the wards, in some parts of which renovation has lately been carried out or is still in progress, in very good order, bright and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding generally clean and properly looked after. Some daily newspapers are now supplied to the patients on the day of issue, as was suggested by the Commissioners last year, and are much appreciated.

The patients were neatly dressed and generally orderly and well-behaved. Seven were absent on leave, but we saw all the rest. They appeared to be for the most part contented with their treatment, as to which no complaints calling for mention were made to us.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 3 patients have been secluded, each on a single occasion, for a total of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

From the statistical returns made to us for 1909, the attendance at the Sunday religious services in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments appears to have been somewhat low as compared with that of other similar institutions. We are glad to observe that only 11 per cent. of those able to walk were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. The proportion of those usefully employed was satisfactory.

The deaths were all from natural causes; general paralysis accounted for 29 per cent., and phthisis for 17 per cent. In 93 per cent. a post-mortem examination was made. Bedsores were found in two instances, but in one of these cases the sore existed previous to admission.

No inquest was held.

Between December 1909 and April of this year 102 cases of influenza occurred among the patients, 2 proving fatal; and during the same period 39 of the attendants were attacked by the disease. Seven female patients were treated for colitis, and 1 died. There was no other epidemic or zymotic disease.

There were two serious but non-fatal casualties; a female patient wounded herself in the abdominal region with a pair of scissors, and a male patient fell in the airing court and broke the neck of his left thigh bone.

The general health of the inmates has been good. There were to-day in bed 18 men and 28 women.

There is an adequate staff of attendants, and on the male side they show a very good record of service, only 4.4 per cent. having at the beginning of the year served less than a twelvemonth, while as many as 64 per cent. could reckon over five years in the Asylum.

The Committee have, under the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, placed in the First Class for pension purposes the medical officers, head and other attendants, and nurses and housekeeper, the rest of the established officers being included in the Second Class.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept and brought up to date.

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## PLYMOUTH BOROUGH ASYLUM.

12 October 1910.

ONE or two of the corridors appeared to us to be in need of re-decoration, and the washhouses would certainly be the better for whitewashing and cleaning ; with these small exceptions the institution is well maintained ; the wards, dormitories, as well as the beds, were in very good order ; the day rooms were well supplied with books and magazines, and had an appearance of comfort, though they were at the same time fresh and well ventilated.

We saw all the patients in residence, and entered into conversation with many of them ; they spoke in terms of praise and gratitude about their treatment, there were no complaints except such as were clearly due to delusions ; their behaviour was good, and they were warmly and suitably clad.

Since the last visit by members of our Board in March of last year, there have been 173 admissions ; 99 have been discharged, of whom 60 had recovered ; and 38 have died. There are to-day on the Statutory Books the names of 425 patients, viz., 182 males and 243 females, 26 of whom are classed as private, and 24 are out-county patients chargeable to Devonport. There were at the time of our visit 5 patients out on trial, so that there were in actual residence and seen by us 420. According to the returns supplied to us there are now vacancies for 37 on the male and 20 on the female side. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 10s., for out-county patients 15s., and for private patients from 17s. 6d. to 30s. We saw the dinner to-day in course of preparation in the kitchen, and afterwards served in the dining hall to 220 of the inmates. It was served hot, was excellent and substantial in quality, consisting as it did of Irish stew, and the portions seemed ample. It certainly met with the patients' approval.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 9 patients have been secluded on 36 occasions for a total of 31 hours 50 minutes.

There is a Church of England service on Sunday morning, which is only moderately attended by 34 per cent. of the patients, and there are now special Nonconformist services ; for those of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are 27, there are fortnightly services.

A good proportion of the patients, 44 per cent., are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and 38 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, whilst only 9 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts, and 61 per cent. are on the average in daily employment throughout the year.

There is a good staff of 20 attendants and 23 nurses for day duty, being in the proportion of 1 of the former to every 8·5 male patients, and 1 of the latter to every 9·4 women, and there are 3 attendants for night duty, and 4 nurses. The duration of service amongst the attendants and nurses is good, 48 per cent. of the men and 26 per cent. of the women having served over five years. One nurse has during the period under review been dismissed for teasing and striking a patient.

The patients looked very well nourished and were, with the exception of some general paralytics, and a few others, in good bodily health. The deaths were all the result of natural causes, but inquests were held in two cases ; in one instance because the patient was found dead in bed from heart disease, and in the other because the patient, who died of pulmonary tuberculosis not many days before her death, fell accidentally in the dining court and grazed her face. More than one-third of the



deaths were the result of general paralysis. The causes of death were in only 20 instances, or 53 per cent., verified by post-mortem examination. The serious injuries that have occurred comprise a recurrent dislocation of the shoulder occasioned in a struggle with an attendant who was preventing the patient from attacking another inmate, a dislocation of the shoulder, the result of an accidental fall, and five fractures of bones, two of which were occasioned by the violence of other patients, and the remainder by falls of an accidental nature.

The case books and other medical records continue to be kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

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### PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

18 April 1910.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, which is maintained in good order. The new villas provide very suitable and comfortable accommodation, and of course the older parts of the establishment necessarily suffer by contrast.

We are glad, however, to notice that efforts are being made to improve them; the plastering of the walls is being dealt with gradually; the large day room of Ward 2 on the female side is being divided by a glass partition screen, and other wards will be dealt with in the same manner in accordance with the suggestions of our Colleagues at their last visit; the verandahs of Wards 7 on both sides have been extended so as to facilitate the outdoor nursing of patients. Other improvements are the removal of the old Male Sanatorium, and the covering with locked wire guards of the radiators in all the dormitories and day rooms. All the old locks on the female side have been replaced by fresh ones of a new pattern.

Since the last visit in July 1909, 188 patients have been admitted; 76 discharged or removed, 62 upon recovery; and 80 have died. We found on the books the names of 916 patients, 462 being men and 454 women, all of whom were in residence, except 1 man and 3 women now out on trial. Of these, 71 belong to the private class, who pay from 14s. to 42s. per week. Three hundred and seven are out-county patients, 304 of whom are received under contract from Southampton, and pay from 14s. to 16s. The weekly maintenance charge for home patients is 11s. 6½d.

There are vacancies on the male side for 44 patients, but the female side is overcrowded to the extent of 34. In this connection we may say that part of the Asylum appeared to us to be much overcrowded, and we fear that the state of affairs is likely to continue until the question of the retention of the Southampton patients is definitely settled.

The wards and dormitories are well ventilated and in good order. We think, however, that a good deal more might be done in the wards where the most excitable patients are detained, in the way of supplying more ornaments of an inexpensive character and other objects to interest and amuse them. As is almost invariably the case when wards containing this class of patients are lacking in civilising influences we found a good deal of noisy excitement prevalent in them. We concur entirely in the views expressed by our Colleagues at their last visit on this matter.

The beds and bedding were in proper condition.

There are some further points which require attention. We should like to see the discontinuance of the urinals on the male side; all the

w.c.'s were deficient in the cheap toilet requisites such as were now of almost universal use in Asylums; in many of the lavatories there were no separate towels, the supply of those on rollers being deficient in many of them, while in no case were the rollers themselves protected against being made use of by suicidally-disposed patients. In the two villas for private patients the washing appliances in the dormitories themselves have been increased.

The patients were clean and tidy in their personal appearance, and generally quiet and orderly in their behaviour. We had a great number of appeals for discharge, but there were few complaints on other matters. One woman complained of rough treatment by nurses, but, after making full inquiry into her story, we came to the conclusion that her statements were quite without foundation.

We saw a substantial dinner of roast beef with two vegetables and bread served in several of the wards. Use is still made of enamelled iron plates and cups, many of them much clipped, a practice which was unfavourably commented on by our Colleagues last year.

All the deaths, with one exception, were from natural causes. The excepted death was that of a private male patient who committed suicide by poisoning and in whose case an inquest was held. The circumstances of the case, in which no blame was attached to the staff, were fully reported to our Board at the time.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 54 per cent. of the total deaths, the causes of death including general paralysis 26·3 per cent., phthisis 16·2 per cent., and senile decay 3·6 per cent. Bedsores were present at death in 2 cases. There have also been 4 deaths from enteric fever, with which 5 females were attacked in the months of October and November, and 2 of each sex in January and February, the cases occurring in different wards. No satisfactory explanation of the outbreak could be afforded, but, as it was thought it might possibly be due to the drinking of water from the calorifiers, steps were taken to forbid the practice and to ensure that only the supply from the town mains should be used for consumption. Three male and 13 female patients have suffered from dysentery, no month being free from fresh attacks, 3 of which were fatal. Three female patients have suffered from scarlet fever which developed in one of them shortly after admission, whilst the other two were removed from the workhouse whilst suffering from the disease. These cases, as well as the enteric patients, were treated in the Isolation Hospital, of which the only inmate to-day was the last patient to be attacked with scarlet fever, who is convalescing.

The only serious casualties have been a fracture of radius sustained by a male patient by a fall in an epileptic fit, and a fracture of humerus in a female patient caused by an accidental fall.

Of the 55 patients whom we saw in bed to-day, several were recent admissions or were so confined owing to mental excitement, whilst very few were seriously ill. The proportion of epileptics is nearly 12 per cent. of the total in residence, and that of the actively suicidal 1·8 per cent.; the latter, all but one, were females, the proportion of such cases to the total of that sex being 3·7 per cent.

There is nothing special to report with reference to the annual return made to our Board. We are glad to see that of those able to walk only 8·7 are confined to the wards and airing courts; the number of patients usefully employed is low, amounting only to 40 per cent.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8·7 patients. The length of service is satisfactory, 30 per cent. being able to show more than five years' service. The attraction of



the Asylum service should be much enhanced by the coming into operation of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, there having been hitherto no scheme of pensions in force at this Asylum.

The medical records are properly kept.

### SUNDERLAND ASYLUM.

24 June 1910.

WE found this Asylum in very good order when we visited it to-day, Since our Colleagues' visit in March of last year, the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	75	62	137
Discharges or removals - - - - -	49	28	77
Recoveries - - - - -	33	22	55
Deaths - - - - -	21	21	42

There are now on the Statutory Books the names of 399 patients, 222 being men and 177 women. Seventeen patients are of the private class, and there are 25 out-county patients, all of whom are chargeable to South Shields.

There are vacancies at the present time for 6 men and 18 women. All the patients were in residence, with the exception of two who are out on trial, and were seen by us in the course of our visit to the wards. We found them for the most part quiet and orderly, tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and very free from complaints. The exceptions to this were the patients in Female Ward 3, where, chiefly owing to two very noisy patients, the whole ward was somewhat upset. The ward itself is bright, but seemed rather lacking in objects which might interest and amuse the class of patients warded there. The materials of which some of the women's dresses are made seemed unnecessarily unattractive.

The wards generally were in good order, and fairly bright and cheerful ; the supply of plants which do so much to brighten them, especially at this time of year, was somewhat deficient, but we were glad to find that a considerable number of bound, illustrated papers have been recently purchased.

The dormitories were clean and airy, but the bedding was not in a very satisfactory condition, much of the bed linen being worn into holes. The fact is that since the Asylum was first opened very few additions have been made to the stock, with the result that a very considerable expenditure will have to be made in the immediate future to provide new sheets and counterpanes.

The improvements completed during the last 15 months are limited to the extension of the cricket ground, but we found work in progress in the dormitories of Male Wards 1 and 2, consisting of the removal of doors and part of the inside walls with the object of rendering them more adaptable for the use of observation dormitories.

The verandah to the Female Infirmary, which has been completed since the last visit, has been found very beneficial in the nursing of the sick.

The kitchen and scullery have been whitewashed and re-coloured. We understand the committee are considering the question of taking steps

to improve the whole of the internal heating arrangements. We noticed a complete absence in the w.c.'s of the cheap toilet requisites which are now supplied almost universally in asylums.

We saw a good dinner of fish and potatoes with bread, and with lemonade as a beverage, served to the majority of patients in the recreation hall. We thought that some of the table-cloths were unduly dirty, and might with advantage be more frequently changed. We received no complaints on the subject of the dietary.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 11s. 1d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and 20s. for the private patients.

There has been no use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint.

Of the deaths, 19 per cent. were due to phthisis, and 5 patients on the male side died from what was apparently simple diarrhoea. The cause of death was verified in every case by post-mortem examination. In four instances bedsores were found to exist at death.

Three inquests were held, with the result that in each case a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

There have been no epidemic or zymotic diseases.

There were two serious but non-fatal casualties, one man had his jaw fractured by a blow from another patient, and another man fell during a struggle with an attendant and sustained a fracture of the left collar-bone.

The general health has been good. Twenty-six patients were in bed for various reasons at the time of our visit.

From the annual returns made to our Board, it appears that the attendances at the Church of England services in the chapel remain very good indeed, as well as at the weekly entertainments. Parties of the patients have recently been sent down to the neighbouring sands, and we are sorry to hear that the inconsiderate conduct of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood has caused them much annoyance.

The good proportion of 75 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed.

A very strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 7·8 patients; their duration of service is satisfactory, 26 per cent. of the men and 14 per cent. of the women, or 20 per cent. of the whole staff, having been in the Asylum service for more than five years.

One attendant and 3 nurses have been discharged for misconduct, not, however, directly affecting the care of the patients, except in the case of the man.

For the purpose of the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, all the officers and servants who are on the establishment have been placed in Class I. The case books and other medical records are very well kept.

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### WEST HAM ASYLUM.

14 April 1910.

AFTER our inspection of the main buildings of this Asylum we paid a visit to Little Heath House, plans for the alteration of which into accommodation for about 70 male patients have already been authorised. Tenders for carrying out the necessary work at this place have lately been advertised for, and we hope that without any great delay this very useful addition to the Asylum will be taken in hand and completed. Inasmuch as it appears from the returns furnished to our Board that there is at present very considerable overcrowding both in the male and female sides of the Asylum, and that as many as 119 patients are boarded out



at Kesteven, the Three Counties, and Brighton Borough Asylums, we are glad to understand that the subject of the general increase of the Asylum accommodation is now within measurable distance of being accomplished, and is at present receiving the serious attention and consideration of the Committee.

We found the Asylum throughout in very good order, the wards and dormitories, including the bedding, had every appearance of being well looked after, and the patients were well and neatly clad, free from excitement as well as from any substantial complaints. We saw several young children who are as far as is possible separated from the other patients and segregated in one of the female wards, but we think that some toys and dolls might well be provided for their amusement and occupation. Some of the pads of the inspection apertures of the padded rooms were dangerously hard, and should be replaced by softer ones, and we noticed that the filling at the back of some of the pipes in the w.c.'s, noticeably in Female Ward 7, had fallen out, a matter in need of immediate attention.

Since the 15th of June 1909, there have been 180 admissions; 110 have been discharged or removed, of whom 54 had recovered; and 67 patients have died. There is nothing special to report as to the deaths, which were all the result of natural causes; 28·3 per cent. of them being due to general paralysis, 12 per cent. to phthisis, and 26·8 per cent. to senile decay. Post-mortem examinations followed them in the creditable proportion of 90 per cent., and bedsores proved to be present in only 3 per cent. of all the deaths. There has been no inquest. A fracture of the femur from an accidental fall in a male patient was the only serious casualty. The occurrence of zymotic disease in the Asylum, exclusive of influenza, has been limited to 7 cases of dysentery, of which 1 proved fatal. The general health appears to have been good. During our visit we found 53 patients, or 6 per cent. of the whole, confined to bed, but some were there for mental reasons only, others for the natural debility of advanced age, and but few for acute disorders. Only 1 was suffering from a bedsore, and careful attention appeared to be paid to the nursing of the sick. It would be an obvious advantage if provision were made by the erection of verandahs communicating with the infirmaries for the open-air treatment of phthisical and other suitable cases.

There are now on the Statutory Books of the Asylum the names of 867 patients, viz.: 382 males and 485 females, and the woman referred to in the last report (as, though discharged in 1904, being unable, by reason of the state of her bodily health, to be removed) is, and for the same reason, still an inmate of the Asylum. Two of the patients are classed as private, 2 as criminal, and there are 2 out-county patients chargeable to Woolwich and Hackney respectively. The maintenance charge per head per week is for the home patients 12s. 3d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients 21s.

A good and substantial dinner of boiled fish, bread, and potatoes, with a glass of milk, was served in the wards during our visit. It appeared to be well cooked and ample in quantity, but is not, we think, a popular form of diet, and we suggested to Dr. Hunter that baked fish might possibly prove more acceptable to the patients.

There were to-day 3 patients out on trial, leaving 864 in actual residence, all of whom were seen and in many instance spoken to by us. There is no record of any mechanical restraint and only one patient has been secluded on two occasions for a total of 24 hours.

As many as 39 and 38 per cent. of the patients attend the Church of England morning and afternoon services, respectively, on Sunday. For

those of the Roman Catholic faith and for the Nonconformists weekly services are held. The good proportion of 43 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and 72 per cent. of the men and 58 per cent. of the women are on the average daily employed throughout the year, but we should like to see an increase in the numbers of those who walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, the present percentage of 7 per cent. being very low. An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, that for day duty allowing 1 to 10·8 patients ; 24 per cent. of the staff have served for less than a year, and 27 per cent. upwards of five years. Two attendants and a nurse have been discharged or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for absence without leave. It will be seen from our report that we consider the Asylum to be very capably administered by Dr. Hunter, who has the assistance of two Medical Colleagues. We are glad to learn that regular instruction in first-aid and mental and physical nursing is given to the attendants and nurses.

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### YORK CITY ASYLUM.

18 June 1910.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, which we found in excellent order. Much has been done since our Colleagues' last visit in March 1909 to improve the general administration and to bring all parts of the Asylum into thorough working order. Good progress has been made with the asphaltting of the airing courts ; two wards on the female side have been painted, and it is intended gradually to treat all the wards in the same manner ; the steam cookers have been removed into an outer scullery, and the pipes have been re-arranged so as to carry off the surplus steam ; much also has been done in the way of planting various parts of the grounds with trees and shrubs, and more of the farm land has been drained.

The open-air treatment of patients in the verandahs, which is very largely used in suitable weather, has proved very beneficial, and it is intended to make further extensions to the verandahs which will enable them to be more constantly used.

All the suggestions made by our Colleagues appear to have been adopted and carried out.

The changes among the patients since March 5, 1909, are the following :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	47	52	99
Discharges or removals - - - - -	25	26	51
Recoveries - - - - -	15	18	33
Deaths - - - - -	19	16	35

There are now on the books the names of 354 patients, in the proportion of 158 men to 196 women. Four belong to the private class, and there are 131 out-county patients, 82 and 39 respectively being received under contract from West Hartlepool and Bolton, and the remainder being chargeable to Shields, Manchester Union, Manchester City, and Newcastle. The vacant accommodation available in the Asylum to-day is for 2 men and 23 women.



All the patients were in residence, we found them very quiet and orderly, neat in their dress and personal appearance, and evidently very well cared for. Many of them expressed to us their warm appreciation of the kindness they receive, the only complaints we received were few in number, and all of them with reference to the subject of detention.

The wards and dormitories were very bright and attractive looking, the former being well supplied with plants and flowers as well as with books, papers, games, and other matters of interest to the patients. The beds and bedding were in very good condition.

We saw a good dinner of broth and dumpling and unlimited bread, with lemonade as a beverage, served in several of the wards, which seemed to be enjoyed. The dietary appeared to be good and varied, and we had no complaint at all on the subject of food.

As is not unusual in asylums of this size, the maintenance rate is high, amounting to as much as 13s. 5d. per head per week. Out-county patients pay from 13s. 5d. to 17s. 6d., and private patients from 14s. to 30s. per week.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion during the period under review; in this connection we may say that the plate of the inspection inlet in the padded rooms seemed to be very hard and dangerous.

From the annual return made to our Board we observe that the proportion of epileptics in the Asylum remains high—amounts to as much as 19·3 per cent. of the total number of patients.

The Sunday morning services in the chapel are usually attended by about 38 per cent. of the patients. For the 47 patients of the Roman Catholic faith no service is held, and we are surprised to hear that, though the city council has endeavoured to secure the attendance of a priest from York, offering substantial remuneration, this offer has not been entertained.

Sixty per cent. of the patients are usefully employed.

A very strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8·7 patients for day duty. Considering the short period during which the Asylum has been opened, the length of attendance is not unsatisfactory, only 28 per cent. having been in the Asylum service for less than a year. Two have been dismissed for misconduct, one of these being an attendant being charged by another attendant with having kicked a patient; the circumstances of this case were reported to our Board at the time.

In 77 per cent. of the total of deaths a post-mortem examination was made, a slight improvement on the figures of last year.

Of the deaths, pneumonia and bronchitis accounted for 28 per cent., general paralysis for 22 per cent., and heart disease and kidney disease each for 11 per cent.

No bed sore was present at death in any case, nor were any of the 18 cases in bed to-day suffering from this complication.

Two inquests were held, and in both cases death was found to be due to natural causes.

In January last there were 33 cases of influenza among the female patients with 1 death, 10 of the female staff being also attacked. Prompt isolation prevented any further spread of the disease. Nothing else of an epidemic nature is noted.

Three serious non-fatal casualties are reported. A woman fell when going into an airing court and broke her collar-bone, and about a week ago a woman was found to have a fracture of the right humerus, but the

cause of her injury could not be discovered, she being unable herself to say how she was hurt.

A laundry worker had her left hand burned and crushed so badly in the calender that the fingers and part of the hand had to be amputated. Since this accident, a finger-guard has been adapted to the machine, which would seem to make such an accident impossible in the future. The pressure of a finger against the guard suffices to check the electrical current and to stop the machine at once.

For superannuation allowances under the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, almost every officer and servant has been placed in Class I.

In the absence of Dr. Hopkins on his honeymoon, we were accompanied round the wards by Dr. Herbert, who gave us every assistance.

The case books and other medical records are well kept.

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## Appendix D.

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS approved by the SECRETARY OF STATE during 1910, the Cost of which, in each case, was estimated not to exceed 1,500*l*.

Asylum.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.		
		£	s.	d.
Cheshire (Parkside) -	Sanitary improvements to Wards M. 3 and F. 5	550	0	0
" " -	New boiler, &c. - - - - -	1,187	10	0
" " -	Strong room for clerk's office - - -	120	0	0
Cumberland and Westmorland. -	Enlargement of kitchen - - - - -	645	0	0
Derby County - -	Alteration to male airing court - - -	50	0	0
Durham - - -	Alterations to Wards F. 2 and 4 - - -	180	0	0
" - - -	Sanitary spur to Wards F. 2 and 4 - - -	210	0	0
Glamorgan (Parc Gwyllt). -	Conversion of temporary block into a cart shed - - - - -	70	0	0
" " -	New subway from boiler house - - -	100	0	0
Gloucester - - -	Piggeries - - - - -	389	11	8
" - - -	General bathroom - - - - -	748	0	0
Hants - - -	Exchange of land - - - - -	60	0	0
Hereford - - -	Sale of tithe rent charges - - - - -	469	3	4
Kent (Barming Heath) -	Conversion of steward's house into clerks' offices - - - - -	150	0	0
" " " -	Alterations to attendants' mess and recreation rooms - - - - -	800	0	0
Lancashire (Lancaster) -	Iron balconies to Wards F. 20, 22, and 23 -	320	0	0
Lincoln (Bracebridge) -	Extension of laundry - - - - -	163	14	0
London (Banstead) -	Wind screens to verandahs - - - - -	34	0	0
" (Bexley) - -	Doorways to inner courts for fire appliances -	111	0	0
" " - -	Additions to Female Acute Hospital - -	340	0	0
" " - -	Verandahs to Male Infirmary Wards - -	280	0	0
" " - -	Widening of verandahs at F. Infirmaries G. and H - - - - -	100	0	0
" (Cane Hill) -	Provision of yards - - - - -	65	0	0
" (Claybury) -	Turkish bath in Male Bath House - -	257	0	0
" (Colney Hatch) -	Hair drying shed - - - - -	60	0	0
" " " -	Fire escape staircase - - - - -	20	0	0
" " " -	Alterations to Ward F. 21 - - - - -	250	0	0
" (Hanwell) -	Alterations to Wards M. 2, 3, 12, and 13, and F. 6, 9, and 18 - - - - -	361	0	0
" " -	House for Senior Assistant Medical Officer -	973	0	0
" (Horton) -	Alterations to farm buildings - - - -	48	10	0
" " -	Cottage for farm stockman - - - - -	238	0	0
" (Long Grove) -	Additions to farm buildings - - - -	186	0	0
" (Manor) - -	Airing court shelter - - - - -	185	0	0
" " - -	Additions to Medical Superintendent's house -	56	0	0
" " - -	Covered-way at administrative centre - -	210	0	0
Monmouth - - -	Central heating chamber and new subway -	1,000	0	0
Salop - - - -	Alterations to Infirmary Wards F. 6 and 7 -	300	0	0
Somerset and Bath (Cotford). -	Provision of cattle sheds - - - - -	340	0	0
" " " -	Additions to farm buildings - - - - -	45	0	0
" " " -	New porch and additional exit to Dormitory F. 15 - - - - -	9	0	0
Stafford (Stafford) -	Boot rooms - - - - -	480	0	0
Suffolk - - -	New coal store - - - - -	170	0	0
Surrey (Brookwood) -	Alterations to provide cottage for engineer -	150	0	0
" (Netherne) -	Pair of cottages for head attendant and gardener - - - - -	600	0	0
Sussex (East) -	Delivery and sorting room at foul laundry -	270	0	0
" " - -	Additional coal store - - - - -	385	0	0

Asylum.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.
		£ s. d.
Sussex (East) - -	Alteration of steward's office - - -	50 0 0
" " - -	Additional tool shed - - -	40 0 0
" (West) - -	Verandahs to Infirmary Wards - - -	200 0 0
Warwick - -	New boot room - - -	70 0 0
" - -	Verandah to Male Phthisical Block - - -	185 0 0
" - -	Additional bedrooms for nurses - - -	559 15 4
Yorks (East Riding) -	Purchase of 8 acres of land - - -	571 0 0
" " " -	Purchase of land for Asylum burials - - -	500 0 0
" (North Riding) -	Covered-way to new Chronic Block for females - - -	480 0 0
" (Wadsley) -	Provision of sick room for nurses and enlargement of ward scullery - - -	200 0 0
" (Wakefield) -	Purchase of land - - -	1,500 0 0
Birmingham (Winson Green). -	Enlargement of Ward F. 8 and extension of dining hall - - -	875 0 0
Croydon - -	Extension of verandah - - -	95 0 0
" - -	Provision of mechanical stokers - : -	690 0 0
Leicester - -	Alterations to Female Infirmary - - -	400 0 0
London (City of) -	Pair of cottages for head attendant and engineer - - -	750 0 0
" " -	Purchase of 4,960 square feet of land - - -	70 0 0
Newport - -	Three cottages for gardener and labourers -	750 0 0
Norwich - -	Porter's room at entrance lodge - - -	109 7 0
" - -	New w.c.'s to Female Chronic Ward - - -	325 0 0



## Appendix E.

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### ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT HOSPITALS, &c.

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#### ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

11 February 1910.

THE Hospital and its dependencies are all in excellent order, and we feel satisfied, from the general tone and equipment of the establishment, that the care and well-being of the patients continue to hold a foremost place in the administration of the Institution, and to receive the earnest attention and consideration of those who are responsible for the management.

We saw all the patients in residence, spoke to many of them, gave private interviews to 4 ladies and 2 gentlemen, and have no doubt that all of them, including those who have been admitted since the last visit, and who are still here, are properly detained; from none did we receive any complaints except in reference to their detention under certificates.

The general health is good; the 10 ladies and 4 gentlemen who were in bed at the time of our visit being either old and infirm patients or cases of mental excitement.

Since the 18th November 1909 there have been 20 admissions, 14 patients have been discharged, or removed, of whom 7 had recovered, and 5 have died, all from natural causes. There are now on the books of the Hospital the names of 432 patients, viz., 206 gentlemen and 226 ladies, of whom 41 (in the proportion of 31 gentlemen and 10 ladies) are at Moulton Park and Bryn-y-Neuadd, and 3 out on trial, leaving in actual residence and seen by us, 388. We also saw 1 lady who resides here as a voluntary boarder, and is a proper case to remain in that position.

During the period under review, 33 patients have been secluded on 372 occasions for a period in all of 2,421½ hours, and 3 have been mechanically restrained on 54 occasions for a total of 1,054 hours.

The usual religious services are attended on an average by 130 of the patients, and the associated entertainments by 111, whilst 187 are usefully employed. Five patients are allowed to walk out alone beyond the grounds, 44 go out under the charge of attendants or nurses, and 91 have the privilege of carriage exercise four times a month.

The staff consists of 65 attendants and 58 nurses for day duty, and there are 5 of the former and 6 of the latter for night duty. With a view to affording more constant supervision, an officer has been appointed, on the male side, who pays surprise night visits in order to ensure that the staff are at their posts and carrying out their duties. Twenty-nine attendants and 12 nurses have been over five years in the service of the Hospital.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week last year was 2*l.* 10*s.* Three patients are received gratuitously, 6·02 per cent. pay up to 10*s.* a week, 7·18 per cent. pay between 10*s.* and 21*s.*, 56·02 over 21*s.* and up to 2 guineas, and 30·09 pay over 2 guineas a week.

The case books are properly kept.

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## BRYN-Y-NEUADD, LLANFAIRFECHAN, NORTH WALES.

18 October 1910.

THE inspection which I have made to-day of this branch establishment of St. Andrew's Hospital has included both the main building and its dependencies (namely, Walnut Cottage, Grove Cottage, Hafod Fadog, and Moranedd); together they provide excellent accommodation, in beautiful surroundings, for 50 patients in various mental conditions and circumstances.

Good order prevailed and the grounds presented a well-kept appearance. The time has arrived for repapering certain of the bedrooms, and Dr. Archdall, who accompanied me during my visit, informed me that this work is shortly to be taken in hand. A few of the mattresses would also be better for remaking, and on some of the baths there are hot and cold water taps which have no labels affixed to them; a deficiency that should, at once, be made good.

The following improvements have been effected since the last visit. The sitting-room used by the second-division patients has been extended, one of the bedrooms has been enlarged and otherwise improved, and ten additional single-bedded rooms have been built on to the main building. The latter will add considerably to the resources of the establishment, but the apertures in the shutters, intended for ventilation, afford facilities for suicide, and should either be protected by strong galvanised iron wire gauze, or else the wood panels in which the apertures are should be replaced by sheets of that material.

There were in residence 30 gentlemen and 1 lady. With the exception of 1 gentleman who was out walking, I saw them all, and found them in good bodily health, comfortable, and benefiting by their change. I had a private interview with one gentleman at his request. He desired his discharge, but for this he is not at present fit. I was pleased to learn that the entire cost of the change at the sea which this gentleman and some other patients of slender means are now enjoying, is being borne by the Hospital.

The lady patient is the only one now in residence who exhibits mental improvement.

The patients are in charge of a very adequate staff of attendants.

It is satisfactory to know that a medical journal is in future to be kept here.

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BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

20 January 1910.

THIS institution was throughout in perfect order, and continues to be maintained in its usual state of efficiency. The dressing-rooms for the nurses and the bedrooms for some of the house servants, referred to in the last entry as then in course of construction, have now been completed and furnished. The patients in residence were all seen and spoken to by us with the exception of 1 lady who was out for the day. There was an absence of excitement amongst them all, and they bore every appearance of being well and carefully looked after, and from none of them did we receive any reasonable complaint. We gave private interviews to 2 of the patients, and to the lately admitted ones we paid special attention. They are all properly detained. The general health is good, only 2 ladies



being confined to bed, and 4 of the ladies show considerable mental improvement. Suggestions which were made at his last visit by the Factory Inspector have all been adopted and carried out.

Since 15th July 1909, 19 patients have been admitted, 16 discharged or removed, of whom 7 had recovered, and 2 patients have died, both from natural causes. There are now on the Hospital books the names of 149 patients, viz., 56 gentlemen and 93 ladies. Nine patients are on leave at "The Wilderness," as well as 1 voluntary boarder, and 1 lady is away on leave, so that there were in actual residence to-day 139 patients. We also saw 2 voluntary boarders, who may properly remain in that position. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint. Fifty per cent. of the patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, and 58 per cent. are present at the associated entertainments, whilst as many as 82 per cent. are engaged in some sort of useful or interesting occupation. Four of the patients are permitted to walk out alone beyond the grounds, 70 per cent. walk out under the charge of attendants or nurses, and 50 per cent. have the advantage of frequent carriage exercise.

The day staff of attendants and nurses is of good strength, being in the proportion of 1 to every 3 patients, and for night duty there are 4 of each sex. Twenty-six per cent. of the staff have under one year's service, and 37 per cent. have been in the employment at the Hospital for more than five years.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head last year was 2*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Three per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously; the same proportion pay up to 10*s.* a week, 5 per cent. between 10*s.* and 21*s.*, 17 per cent. between 21*s.* and 2*l.* 2*s.*, and 72 per cent. pay over 2*l.* 2*s.* a week.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept.

### THE WILDERNESS, MITCHELDEAN.

8 March 1910.

THERE are at present on leave here from Barnwood House 9 lady certified patients. I have seen them all and found them in good bodily health, comfortable, and in all respects well cared for. None show signs of mental recovery. I had a private interview with 1 lady, who complained of increasing dimness of vision, her case will be brought specially under Dr. Soutar's notice at his next visit. There is also 1 lady residing here as a voluntary boarder, she may properly continue on that footing.

The house throughout is in excellent order. The staff comprises Miss Goring, 2 companions, 1 nurse, 4 domestic servants, and 3 gardeners.

### BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

8 March 1910.

SINCE a Commissioner visited this Hospital, on the 6th of last December, 10 patients have been admitted; 3 have been discharged, none of them recovered; and 1 has died from natural causes.

There are on the books to-day the names of 37 male and 60 female patients, a total of 97, all of whom are in residence except 1 gentleman

who is absent on trial. In addition there are 1 gentleman and 2 ladies who are here on the footing of voluntary boarders, and may properly remain as such.

We saw all the patients in residence and found them generally well cared for, but we thought that the clothing of some of the male patients of the worse class needed more attention. The inmates were generally contented, and we heard but few complaints. One gentleman, who has written letters to our Office on the subject, complained of the bathing accommodation on the male side as being insufficient. So far as concerned the bath itself, which he found fault with, we could see no cause for complaint, but we think it would be well if it can be arranged for a second bath to be provided on the upper floor for the use of the male patients. The house was in very good order. Four ladies were in bed, only one of them on account of serious illness; the health of the patients is otherwise good. We paid special attention to those newly admitted, and satisfied ourselves of the propriety of their detention.

To one lady we gave, at her request, a private interview. In the Patients' Book we give the names of 3 ladies who showed marked mental improvement. No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; one patient of each sex has been secluded, each on a single occasion, the total duration for both being  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Fifty-two of the patients usually attend divine service on Sundays in the Institution, and 64 the associated entertainments; 25 are usefully employed. Twenty-four go for walks beyond the grounds attended and 2 ladies unattended; 18 are given carriage exercise twice a month.

The staff of attendants consists of 7 on the male and 11 on the female side for day duty, and of 1 on each side for night duty. Only 1 has served for less than a year, and 5 on each side can count upwards of ten years' service.

Nine of the patients are received gratis; 29 pay less than 20s. a week, 41 pay 30s. a week, and 5 pay 2 guineas.

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#### BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL LONDON, S.E.

29 April 1910.

SINCE this Hospital was visited about six months ago by one of our Colleagues, 113 patients have been admitted; 70 have been discharged or removed, of whom 42 had recovered; and 7 have died. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 69 male and 126 female patients; and, in addition, there are 10 gentlemen and 15 ladies received as voluntary boarders. Of these latter, 3 are away at Witley, and 1 was out walking; the rest we saw and found them proper cases for voluntary treatment, except in one instance, in which a reception order will have to be obtained.

The deaths were all from natural causes, verified in 6 out of the 7 cases by post-mortem examination.

We saw all the patients except 10, who are absent at Witley, and 4 who are out on trial or leave, and 1 who was out walking. All appeared to be receiving careful attention and kindness, and several spoke with gratitude of their treatment by doctors and attendants. Fifteen patients were in bed on the male side and 24 on the female side. Of the men, one was in a dying condition, and has since died; and, of the women, one was suffering from a compound comminuted fracture of the leg, caused by an accidental fall. The other cases confined to bed were not seriously



ill, but mostly so treated on account of excitement or for rest. To 2 ladies we gave, at their request, private interviews; one of them is, we understand, about to be discharged. We paid special attention to the newly admitted patients, satisfying ourselves in each case of the propriety of the detention. As usual in this Institution, a large number were convalescent, or showed marked mental improvement.

The alterations of the basement floor have been completed, with great advantage in the brightening of the wards; and it is intended to give the same treatment to the other floors successively. The question of providing heating apparatus for the whole building is also under consideration. The wards and bedrooms were everywhere in good order and well kept.

Since the last visit 3 patients have been secluded, on 79 occasions, for 293 hours in all; and mechanical restraint has been used for 5 patients on 42 occasions, for a total of 240 hours.

Fifty-two patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, and 105 the associated entertainments; 99 are usefully employed. Seven are allowed to go out on parole, and 33 go for walks attended; 42 are given carriage exercise.

There is a strong staff of attendants and nurses, numbering 30 on the male and 32 on the female side for day duty, and 6 on each side for night duty. Fourteen of the attendants and 18 nurses can reckon upwards of five years' service. One of each sex has since the last visit been dismissed, or allowed to resign in order to escape dismissal, on account of misconduct, which, however, in neither case affected the patients.

Seventy-four per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously, and the remainder at 2 guineas a week; facts which show that the Hospital maintains its high position as a charitable Institution.

### BETHLEM CONVALESCENT HOME, WITLEY.

23 June 1910.

I visited this Home to-day, and found all in very good order.

There are at present in residence 7 gentlemen and 11 ladies as patients, and 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies as voluntary boarders. I saw all except 2 of the gentlemen, one of them a patient and the other a boarder, who were out walking, and found them in good health, and well satisfied with their treatment, from which they have evidently derived much advantage.

The staff is as described in the last entry.

### BOOTHAM PARK, YORK.

18 June 1910.

At our visit to this Hospital to-day we found the names of 109 patients on the books, 53 of whom are gentlemen and 56 ladies. One lady is away on trial and 9 gentlemen were out for the afternoon, but with these exceptions we saw all the patients whose names are on the books.

There are also 2 ladies residing here as voluntary boarders, one of whom is quite demented and unfit to remain upon this footing.

Since the last visit, 7 gentlemen and 8 ladies have been admitted ; 6 gentlemen and 13 ladies discharged or removed, 10 upon recovery, while 2 gentlemen and 5 ladies have died, all from natural causes.

The Hospital was in good order, but we think that the floor of the dining hall might be polished, and the addition of a few rugs would add much to the comfort of its appearance.

The patients, especially the ladies, were tidy and neat in their personal appearance ; and, though we had many complaints on the subject of detention, they seemed to be fairly happy and contented.

Their general health was good, and we found no one confined to bed for any serious illness.

Six patients have been secluded on 47 occasions for a total of 1,322 hours, but no one has been mechanically restrained.

Sixty-two patients usually attend divine service in the chapel on Sundays, and 60 the associated entertainments, while 54 are usefully employed.

Six walk out unattended, and 35 attended beyond the Hospital grounds ; about 30 of both sexes have drives four times a month.

There are 14 attendants and 13 nurses for day, and 2 of each sex for night, duty. Their duration of service is only fair. No one has been dismissed, or allowed to resign to escape dismissal, for misconduct.

We satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of the detention of all the new cases that we saw.

Fifty-four of the patients, or more than 50 per cent., pay one guinea a week, or less. Of the remainder, about 40 pay from one to two guineas, and the rest from two to four guineas a week. From these figures it is evident that the rates of payment, having regard to the class of accommodation provided, are extremely low ; and it is the more a matter for surprise that greater advantage is not taken of the benefits of the Hospital.

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#### MANCHESTER ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

16 May 1910.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues, in October, 76 patients have been admitted to this Hospital ; 44 have been discharged, of whom 20 had recovered ; and 17 have died, all from natural causes. There are to-day on the books the names of 143 male and 225 female patients, 368 in all. There are, besides, 23 voluntary boarders, one of whom is away at home for a change, and 5 are at some of the branch houses ; we saw those in residence, and with the exception of one gentleman, with regard to whom we make some remarks in the Patients' Book, found them proper cases to remain as boarders.

The improvements made during the period under review comprise, among other things, the following :—Beech House has been re-decorated and furnished with new carpets, and the re-decoration of the Main Hospital has been completed, all in excellent taste ; the ventilation of the corridors has been improved by removing the glass from several more of the iron-framed windows, and fixing inside French windows which can be thrown wide open ; the first gallery on the male side has also been enlarged and improved by throwing into it additional space at the end, which had previously formed part of another ward ; the library has been increased by the purchase of a series ("Everyman's Library") of some hundreds of volumes of standard authors.



The Hospital and its dependencies are in excellent order throughout, and the arrangements for the care and comfort of the patients continue to be kept up in their usual high state of efficiency.

We thought, however, that the single rooms in Male Ward 3, where patients of very faulty habits sleep, and the bedding in the sick rooms, should have more attention; and we regard it as important that drugs should not be sent to the wards, in however small quantities, without being labelled.

The driving belts and wheels on the power-driven dough-kneading machine and coffee mills are very dangerous, and urgently need protection. An iron rail, at least 3 feet 6 inches high, should also be fixed round the crank of the engine.

In the course of our visits on Saturday and to-day we have seen all the patients at present in residence, 13 being on leave at the branch houses and 10 elsewhere, and found them well looked after and generally contented; but there were some complaints as to the quality of the meat supplied being not always up to the mark, and the bacon which was served with roast veal in one of the wards on Saturday seemed to us to be below the proper standard.

The bodily health of the Institution is very good, and only 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies were confined to bed. We gave private interviews to three gentlemen at their request, and we have paid special attention to all the newly admitted cases, satisfying ourselves in each instance of the propriety of their detention. We give in the Patients' Book the names of 10 whose mental condition shows improvement more or less marked.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 20 patients have been secluded on 145 occasions for a total duration of 1,159 hours.

Fifty per cent. of the patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, and 60 per cent. the associated entertainments.

Twenty-five, on the average, are usefully employed; 8 go out for walks alone, about one fourth of the whole number walk out attended, and about 30 per cent. have carriage exercise.

The staff of attendants consists of 46 men and 54 nurses for day, and 6 and 14 respectively for night, duty. Forty-three per cent. of the total number have served over five years.

The average weekly cost per head was, last year, 2*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Of the patients, 3·46 per cent. are received gratuitously, or at charges not exceeding 15*s.* per week; 5·6 per cent. at 15*s.* or more, but less than one guinea; 18·66 per cent. at one guinea or more, but less than a guinea and a half; 28·8 per cent. at a guinea and a half or more, but less than two guineas; and 43·48 per cent. at two guineas and over.

The medical records are carefully kept; the loose-leaf system of case books has lately been introduced.

In the absence of Dr. Scowcroft, who had left the day before our arrival for a short holiday, we were shown round the Hospital by Dr. Sutcliffe, who gave us all the information and assistance we required.

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### COLWYN BAY HOUSES.

18 October 1910.

I HAVE to-day seen, at Colwyn Bay, the 10 patients and 2 of the 3 voluntary boarders who were reported to me to be residing there when I paid my recent visit of inspection to the Manchester Royal Hospital, Cheadle. The third voluntary boarder has returned to the Hospital.

I saw 6 ladies at Glan-y-Don, 2 ladies at Pendyffryn, 3 gentlemen at Langside, and 1 lady at Rosslyn, Rhew Road, where she is living in apartments.

They were all comfortable, contented, and in good bodily health, and were all being suitably cared for according to their several needs.

At Glan-y-Don, electric light is being installed, and some repapering and repainting of the rooms are in progress; works which necessarily occasion some disorder, but otherwise the houses are throughout in excellent condition.

The new building that is being erected is nearly roofed in.

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PLAS TEG.

24 May 1910.

THERE are at present in this house 2 gentlemen and 1 lady, and 3 gentlemen as voluntary boarders. I have seen them all and found them well cared for and comfortable.

The house is in excellent order, and the beautiful grounds well kept.

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THE COPPICE, NOTTINGHAM.

19 March 1910.

I HAVE to-day visited this Hospital and found it in its usual excellent order throughout, and the rooms bright, cheerful, and comfortable.

The patients, all of whom are in residence, had the appearance of being well and kindly cared for, and contented. There was an entire absence of complaint as to the treatment, and several spoke in warm terms of Dr. Tate and those under him. The general health is good; none of the gentlemen were in bed, and of the 4 ladies who were, 3 were senile cases, and 1 was suffering from an attack of influenza.

I paid special attention to the newly admitted patients, and satisfied myself of the propriety of their detention.

In the Patients' Book I give the names of 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies who show mental improvement.

Four patients have been admitted since the Hospital was last visited by one of my Colleagues; 2 have been discharged, 1 of them on recovery; and 3 have died from natural causes.

There are to-day on the books 91 names, 40 of gentlemen and 51 of ladies.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period mentioned.

Forty patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, and 44 the associated entertainments; 72 are usefully employed. Twenty-four are taken out for walks beyond the grounds, and, for 38, carriage exercise is provided twice a week on the average.

The staff consists of 10 male attendants and 13 nurses for day duty, and of 3 on each side for night duty. Seven have served for less than a year, while 12 can reckon over five years in the Institution.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head is 2*l.*; of the patients, 4·4 per cent. pay sums not exceeding 10*s.* per week, 8·8 per cent. above 10*s.* but not exceeding 21*s.*, 76·9 per cent. above 21*s.* but not exceeding 42*s.*, and 9·9 per cent. above 42*s.*

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## COTON HILL HOSPITAL, STAFFORD.

21 February 1910.

INCANDESCENT lighting has been installed in Galleries 1 and 2 on both sides of the Hospital. Some repapering has lately been done in some of the rooms and in the gentleman's back sleeping gallery, making them bright and cheerful. A new carpet has been placed in the large room attached to No. 1 Gallery on the male side. Nos. 1 and 2 Galleries on this side are about to be recarpeted, and the latter gallery is shortly to be taken in hand and redecorated.

We saw all, and spoke to many, of the patients, and found them to be well and kindly treated, receiving voluntary expressions of gratitude from not a few as to their surroundings and treatment. The rooms were throughout in good order and the beds and bedding well kept, and, so far as we could judge, everything that can be is done for the comfort and the well being of the inmates of the Hospital.

We satisfied ourselves that the patients, including those who have been lately admitted, are properly detained.

The general health of the establishment is good, there being 3 of each sex confined to bed at the time of our visit, 1 of the gentlemen being very gravely ill. We noticed 1 lady and 1 gentleman as greatly improved, and the latter is about to be discharged.

Amusements for the patients, which have been much appreciated by them have been held; these include the usual associated entertainments and fortnightly dances, as well as performances by the pierrot troupe organised by the Hospital staff. One gentleman is permitted to walk out alone beyond the grounds, and 45 go out under care, whilst 50 of the patients have frequent carriage drives, and some of them occasionally go to the theatre and other entertainments in the town.

The divine services are usually attended by 32 of the patients on Sunday, and 35 of them are usefully employed throughout the year.

Since 9th November 1909 there have been 6 admissions; 7 patients have been discharged or removed, 1 of whom had recovered; and 2 have died. An inquest was held as to the death of 1 lady, when a verdict was returned that death was caused by syncope due to heart disease.

There are now on the books the names of 129 patients, in the proportion of 51 gentlemen and 78 ladies, all of whom are to-day in residence, and have been seen by us.

There are also 2 ladies residing here as voluntary boarders, who may continue in that position.

There is no report of any mechanical restraint, but 3 patients have been secluded on 28 occasions for a total of 141½ hours.

There are 19 attendants and 20 nurses for day, and 5 of each sex for night, duty; 5 of the former and 8 of the latter having been in the service of the Hospital for over five years.

The average weekly costs of maintenance last year, per head, was 17. 13s. 10d.

No patients are received gratuitously; but 2·3 per cent. pay up to 10s. per week, 26·4 per cent. pay between 10s. and 21s. per week, 62 per cent. pay between 21s. and 2 guineas, and 9·3 per cent. pay over 2 guineas per week.

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## HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, VIRGINIA WATER.

14 January 1910.

WE have during yesterday and to-day inspected all parts of this Hospital, which continues to be maintained in excellent order throughout. There are to-day on the books the names of 344 patients in the proportion of 143 gentlemen to 201 ladies; of these 7 gentlemen and 15 ladies are away at Hove Villa, Brighton, while 4 of each sex are on leave elsewhere, leaving a total of 311 patients in residence, all of whom we saw in the course of our visit. There are also 13 gentlemen and 16 ladies residing here as voluntary boarders; one of these, a gentleman, is away at Hove Villa, and was consequently not seen by us. The remainder, with the exception of one gentleman who is about to be certified, and one of each sex who require to be carefully watched, are proper cases to remain upon that footing.

We found the patients generally happy and contented, and they are evidently well cared for. We had private interviews with 4 of them, whose names are given in the Patients' Book, but neither from them nor from any of the other patients did we receive any complaint—except upon the subject of the necessity for their further detention—that was reasonable.

Since the last visit of a member of our Board there have been 41 admissions and 52 discharges, 32 of the latter upon recovery. There have been 6 deaths among the patients, all from natural causes. One lady voluntary boarder committed suicide by cutting her throat under circumstances which were fully reported to our Board at the time.

The general health of the Hospital is exceedingly good, only 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies being confined to bed, and very few of them were suffering from dangerous illness.

The only serious casualty has been in the case of an elderly lady, who has fractured her thigh as the result of an accidental fall.

We thought there were only 2 patients who manifested signs of early recovery, and very few who could properly be described as improving.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 15 patients have been secluded on 63 occasions for a total of 354½ hours.

The wards, dormitories, and single rooms were generally very bright and attractive looking, while the beds and bedding leave nothing to be desired. We thought some of the bedrooms on the male side somewhat shabby, but were informed that they are shortly to be taken in hand and redecorated. Guards are required for the radiators in one of the single rooms and in one or two other places in the New Infirmary.

The additional block of 11 single rooms on the female side has now been completed and brought into occupation. These rooms are thoroughly satisfactory, great care having been bestowed upon the arrangements for their lighting, ventilation, and heating.

The numerous suggestions made by the Factory Inspector who recently visited, as to fencing in dangerous portions of the machinery, and other matters, have either received or are in process of receiving attention.

The Sunday services in the chapel are usually attended by 198 of the patients, and the associated entertainments, which are numerous and varied, by 202; 188 of them are usefully employed. Sixteen gentlemen and 14 ladies walk out alone, and 86 gentlemen and 120 ladies attended, beyond the Hospital grounds. Carriage exercise is given on the average to about 222 patients each month.



An excellent staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 3 patients. Only 15 per cent. have less than one year's service, while as many as 54 per cent. can show more than five years' service.

Weekly payments above 2*l.* 15*s.* are made by 152 of the patients, while 132 pay from 1*l.* 6*s.* to 2*l.* 15*s.*, and 93, 1*l.* 5*s.* and under. Twenty patients are received gratuitously.

The case books and other medical records are well kept.

The condition in which we found the Hospital reflects great credit upon Dr. Moore, who is assisted by four other Medical Officers, one of whom is a lady.

### HOVE VILLA, BRIGHTON.

8 June 1910.

At the close of my visit to this house to-day I am able to report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order, and to be in all respects well adapted to receive patients on leave from the Holloway Sanatorium, affording them satisfactory and comfortable accommodation.

There are in residence 18 ladies and 8 gentlemen, as well as 3 lady boarders. I have seen and spoken with them all, the majority of them enjoying the bright summer morning in the garden, which is looking very attractive. They all appeared to be in good health, as well as contented and happy, several of them speaking highly of the benefits they are deriving from their sojourn here. The 3 voluntary boarders may suitably remain on that footing.

All the suggestions made by my Colleague at his visit have now been carried out, namely, the introduction of a window between the study and dining room to increase the light in the latter, the casing in of looped pipes, and the placing of a key in a glazed box by the door leading to the second exit from the dormitory in the North Block. I was also assured that there is a good library, and that books are given out by the Lady Superintendent from time to time.

A fire occurred here in the month of February, which was fortunately checked by prompt measures. It arose from a defective grate in the small room on the ground floor used as an office by the Lady Superintendent, who was herself the first to detect it, being awakened by the smell of burning at 2 a.m. With the aid of one of the male attendants the fire was speedily extinguished by means of an "Extincteur," and the fire brigade, which had been summoned, ascertained that there was no further danger. None of the inmates were disturbed. It is satisfactory to note that the smoke screens were all closed, as they are every night, and that the nurses and attendants are well drilled as to the measures to be taken to ensure the safety of the patients in case of an outbreak of fire, measures which were happily not required on the occasion referred to. Miss MacMaster deserves much credit for her prompt and energetic action, whereby the fire was confined within narrow limits.

### THE LAWN, LINCOLN.

21 March 1910.

THE changes among the patients in this Hospital since the visit paid by our Colleague last December have been the admission of 4, the discharge of 3, 1 of whom had recovered, and the death of 2 from natural causes. As the result there are now on the books the names of 24 gentlemen

and 55 ladies, and there is in addition 1 lady residing as a voluntary boarder, who may properly remain as such.

I found the wards and dormitories generally in good order, but some redecoration, renewal of carpets, and other renovation are due, especially on the male side, which compares unfavourably with the female side in respect of brightness. I am glad to learn that the Committee have decided to install the electric light on the male side, and that this improvement will shortly be taken in hand.

I saw all the patients, and conversed with such as were capable of conversation. They had the appearance of being well cared for, and none complained of the treatment received.

The general health of the Institution is good; I found 1 gentleman and 3 ladies in bed. In the Patients' Book I give the names of 2 ladies who exhibit mental improvement.

The Hospital is now practically full on the female side and applications for admission there have to be refused; but there are vacancies for 10 or more male patients.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

A very good proportion of the patients usually attend divine service on Sundays and the associated entertainments, namely, 65 and 64 respectively; and 55 are usefully employed. Forty-nine are taken for walks beyond the grounds and 43 for carriage drives.

The staff consists of 9 male attendants and 16 nurses for day duty, and 2 and 3 respectively for night duty. Six have been in the service of the Hospital less than a year, and 5 for upwards of five years.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head last year was 2*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, a slight reduction as compared with the previous year, due to an increase in the number of patients. One patient is received gratuitously; 8·86 per cent. pay above 10*s.* a week, but not more than 21*s.*; 69·62 per cent. above 21*s.* but not exceeding 42*s.*; and 21·51 per cent. over 42*s.*

The Committee are to be congratulated on having received last year a substantial legacy of 2,000*l.*, which has been applied in reducing the mortgage debt raised for the purchase in 1907 of adjoining land which was about to be used for building. I would express the hope that this excellent example may be followed by other charitably disposed persons, who would find in this Institution a most deserving object for a benefaction.

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ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, OLD STREET, E.C.

14 January 1910.

ALTHOUGH at our visit to-day we found this Hospital in very good order and well maintained, the wards being warm and comfortable, we think they would be greatly improved and rendered much brighter in their general appearance were they, when next decorated, treated with papers of a lighter hue, and more use made of white enamel on the walls.

We should also be glad if the Committee could see their way to improve the wards by the removal of the somewhat antiquated windows and the insertion of more modern ones.

It would be well too, if the soft wood seats in the lavatories were replaced with ones of hard wood, which could be more easily polished and cleansed.



Since the visit in October of last year, 17 patients have been admitted, 25 discharged, of whom 12 had recovered, and 1 patient has died.

There are now on the books of the Hospital the names of 175 patients, viz., 57 gentlemen and 118 ladies, in addition to 3 voluntary boarders. The latter as well as 11 of the patients are now at Nether Court, and 1 gentleman is out on trial, leaving 163 as the actual number in residence, all of whom were seen and spoken to by us. They were free from excitement, well dressed, and tidy in appearance.

To the lately admitted cases we gave special attention, and are satisfied they are all proper subjects for detention. To 1 lady we gave a private interview.

The general health of the establishment is good, but 9 of the ladies were confined to their beds.

Seven of the ladies and 3 of the gentlemen showed signs of mental improvement, their names are recorded in the Patients' Book.

We saw a very well-cooked dinner served in the wards, consisting of pea soup, roast beef, with potatoes and greens, and custard pudding.

The proportion of patients usually attending the Sunday services and the associated entertainments is still small, but as many as 54 of the gentlemen and 91 of the ladies are usefully employed. Four of the patients are allowed out alone beyond the grounds, and 55 of them walk beyond the grounds under the charge of attendants and nurses.

The staff of attendants and nurses is ample, of whom nearly 22 per cent. can show over five years' service.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week was, last year, 1*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* Eleven per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously; 9 per cent. pay 10*s.* a week and under, 61 per cent. between 10*s.* and 21*s.* per week, 17 per cent. between 21*s.* and 2*l.* 2*s.* per week, and only 2 per cent. pay over 2 guineas a week.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 12 patients have been secluded during the period under review on 48 occasions for a total of 232 $\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

We understand that the Committee have lately effected a purchase of an estate in Buckinghamshire, near Gerrard's Cross, consisting of 135 acres, with a substantial and well-built house upon it. It is intended to use it as a convalescent home for the use of the Hospital, to which we think it will form an admirable addition. The plans will no doubt be in due course laid before our Board, when some of its members will inspect and report upon this new purchase.

Dr. Rawes continues to discharge his duties in a very efficient manner, and he is evidently on good terms with his patients. The case books are fully and carefully kept.

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#### NETHER COURT, RAMSGATE.

12 March 1910.

I HAVE to-day visited this house, which continues to serve a very useful purpose as a branch of St. Luke's Hospital. I found it maintained in very good order, the rooms being bright, comfortable, and well furnished, affording excellent accommodation for the patients who are sent here. The suggestions respecting certain additional precautions in case of fire, which were made by my Colleague at his visit last year have been carried out.

There are now in residence 14 ladies, of whom 3 are voluntary boarders, and may suitably remain on that footing. One lady complained of her detention, but apart from this, there was a general expression of satisfaction on the part of the ladies with the arrangements made for their comfort, as well as of the benefit they derived from their sojourn by the sea. They all seemed to be enjoying good health, and many were obviously improving mentally.

Miss Dick is assisted in her duties by two nurses.

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WELDERS, GERRARD'S CROSS.

29 July 1910.

I HAVE to-day, accompanied by the architect to our Board, made a complete inspection of this house, which has been acquired by the Committee of Management of St. Luke's Hospital, and will in the immediate future be utilised as a branch establishment of that Institution.

I have been much pleased with all I have seen, and am of opinion that the acquirement of this property will add greatly to the resources of the Hospital.

The house, which has already been furnished to a large extent, is in excellent order; the grounds and gardens are charming, and 3 patients and a voluntary boarder are in residence. I do not think, however, that any more patients should be sent here until certain windows have been protected, and until better arrangements have been made for the escape of the patients, nurses, and servants from their bedrooms in the event of an outbreak of fire.

We have discussed with Mr. Baird, the secretary, who accompanied me during my inspection, what shall be done in reference to these matters, and he is fully conversant with my views, and has promised that they shall receive immediate attention.

I shall in due course make a more detailed report to our Board as the result of my inspection.

The house is in charge of Miss H. D. Dick, late matron at Nether Court, and she has, at present, under her direction 2 nurses and 2 female domestic servants and 3 gardeners, but the staff will shortly be increased.

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WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, OXFORD.

17 March 1910.

SINCE the visit of our Colleague, last November, 8 patients have been admitted; 7 have been discharged, 4 of them on recovery; and 5 have died, all from natural causes. These changes leave on the books to-day the names of 97, of whom 49 are of the male and 48 of the female sex. There are also 2 ladies residing as voluntary boarders, whom we have seen and can report to be fit to remain on that footing.

The relaying of the cricket ground has been completed, and the Committee are about to undertake the building of a new lodge, the present one being without a damp-proof course to the walls, and otherwise unsuitable.

We found the Hospital in excellent order, and the rooms bright and pleasant. With the exception of 1 lady, who is absent on leave, we saw



all the patients, and were well satisfied with the condition in which we found them. While many complained of being deprived of their liberty, there seemed to be general contentment with the treatment received from the doctors and staff. Three ladies were confined to bed, 2 of them aged cases ; the health of the others is generally good ; we mention in the Patients' Book the names of 1 gentleman and 2 ladies who showed mental improvement. To 2 gentlemen we gave, at their request, private interviews ; both are much deluded and properly detained.

There has been no record since the last visit of the employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Forty-five per cent. of the patients usually attend the Sunday services in the chapel, and a like proportion are present at the associated entertainments. Eleven are allowed to go out on parole, and 20 gentlemen and 10 ladies go for walks attended.

The staff consists of 12 attendants on each side for day and 2 on each side for night duty ; 6 have served in the Institution less than a year, and 12 for upwards of five years.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head was, last year, 1*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Ten per cent. of the patients paid up to 10*s.* per week, 19 per cent. above 10*s.* and not more than 21*s.*, 59 per cent. above 21*s.* and not more than 42*s.*, and 12 per cent. above 42*s.*

The case books and other medical records are well kept and up to date.

### WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

22 March 1910.

WE are very well satisfied with our visit to this Institution. We found the place itself in very good order and the patients to be in receipt of all due attention and care. They were apparently comfortable and well contented with their surroundings, for though we spoke to as many of them as were pleased to converse with us, we had not a single complaint.

A considerable amount of painting and decorating has been carried out in some rooms on both sides of the building, which now contrast most favourably in brightness and general appearance with those that await similar treatment. The artificial lighting of the wards and dormitories has also been greatly improved. We understand that plans are shortly to be laid before our Board in reference to the construction of a nurses' wing for the accommodation of about 20 nurses, so as to release the rooms at present used by them and add them to the accommodation on the ladies side. We cannot but be struck at the absence, in an Institution of this description and size, of a proper recreation hall for the amusement of the patients ; distraction and amusement are such important items in the treatment of the patients that we again venture to renew the recommendation for the erection of such a building, and hope that the Committee may ere long see their way to fall in with our suggestion.

Since the 8th of July 1909 there have been 27 admissions ; 15 discharges, of whom 9 had recovered ; and 9 have died, all from natural causes. There are now on the books of the Hospital the names of 133 patients, of whom 57 are gentlemen and 76 ladies, and there is 1 lady resident as a voluntary boarder who may remain in that position. Fourteen patients are at Plantation House, Dawlish, and 3 of each sex are elsewhere on leave or trial, so that there are in actual residence to-day 113, all of whom were seen by us. The general health is good, and we noticed

2 ladies and 1 gentleman who show signs of improvement. We gave special attention to the lately admitted patients who are now here, and consider that they all require to be detained, except 1 lady who is about to be discharged and placed on the footing of a voluntary boarder. We gave a private interview to 1 gentleman.

One patient has been mechanically restrained during the period under review on 38 occasions for a period of 167 hours, and 2 more have been secluded on 17 occasions for a total of 85 hours.

A very good proportion of the patients attend divine service on Sundays and the usual associated entertainments. Thirteen of the patients walk out unattended, and nearly half of them go for walks under care, and also have carriage exercise.

The staff of attendants is adequate and their length of service satisfactory.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week was, last year, 1*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The percentage of patients received gratuitously was 1·4; 8·3 paid sums varying up to 2*l.s.* a week, 29 per cent. from 2*l.s.* to 2 guineas, and 59 per cent. pay over 2 guineas a week.

The medical records are very well kept.

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#### PLANTATION HOUSE, DAWLISH.

24 March 1910.

I HAVE seen the 19 ladies and 2 gentlemen who are to-day in residence.

Some minor decorations and work are now in process of being carried out, but as soon as the nurses' wing at Wonford House is completed, and more accommodation obtained there for the ladies, by the release of the rooms at present in the occupation of nurses, I understand it is proposed to remove all the patients to Wonford House, so that this place may be thoroughly overhauled and redecorated.

The patients appear to be in good health and in receipt of every necessary attention.

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#### THE RETREAT, YORK.

7 October 1910.

SINCE this Hospital was last visited, 7 gentlemen and 9 ladies have been admitted, 3 gentlemen and 11 ladies discharged or removed, 6 of them upon recovery, while there have been no deaths.

There are now on the books the names of 180 patients, 60 of whom are gentlemen and 120 ladies, and there are 3 of each sex boarders here voluntarily. Six gentlemen and 4 ladies are at Throxenby Hall, Scarborough, including 3 voluntary boarders, while 5 gentlemen and 10 ladies are away on leave or trial elsewhere. Everyone else was in residence, and seen by us in the course of our visit to-day. We found the patients generally neat and tidy in appearance, and quiet and orderly in their behaviour. We received no complaints, except upon the subject of detention, and have no doubt that they receive every kindness and consideration from the Medical and Nursing Staff.



The Hospital was in very good order. Since the last visit a good deal of re-decoration and re-furnishing has been carried out at Bellevue, and in Gallery 6 on the female side a new bathroom has been provided in the place of a small bedroom, while the old bathroom has been turned into a dormitory, and a fanlight placed over the door to improve its ventilation. Some of the smaller dormitories on the female side are rather overcrowded, and in each of them one of the beds should be removed; in several of the single rooms on both sides looking-glasses should be provided, and proper washing utensils for the patients, to obviate the necessity for their having to go to the general lavatory. We thought also that a far more liberal supply of books and illustrated papers should be provided in Lower 4 Gallery on the female side, and every effort should be made to interest and amuse the troublesome patients who are warded there. We found 24 patients confined to bed, but most of them were there for the debility of age, or for noisy excitement, and not in consequence of serious illness. The general health of the Hospital was good.

We had private interviews with 2 ladies and 1 gentleman.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 9 patients have been secluded on 60 occasions for a total of 181 hours.

Fifty-two of the patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, and 49 the associated entertainments, and 49 are usefully employed; 17 walk out alone, and 62 attended, beyond the grounds. Carriage exercise for about 100 of the patients is provided from 3 to 4 times a month.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 70 for day, and 15 for night duty, 29 of them being able to show more than five years' service in the Hospital. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

The average weekly cost of maintenance is 2*l.* 9*s.* per head. No patient pays less than 10*s.* per week, but 26·3 per cent. pay from 10*s.* to 21*s.*, 16·6 from 21*s.* to 42*s.*, while 57·1 per cent. pay more than 42*s.* per week.

The administration of the Hospital continues to be very efficient under the management of Dr. Bedford Pierce, who still has the assistance of Dr. Mackenzie and Dr. Norah Kemp.

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#### THROXENBY HALL, SCARBOROUGH.

19 June 1910.

WE have to-day visited this house, which was in its usual good order and was looking most attractive and comfortable.

There are 5 gentlemen and 9 ladies, patients from The Retreat, at present residing here on leave, and there is one voluntary boarder, as to whom we have great doubt whether she is really here voluntarily. We told her that she could leave on 24 hours' notice, and she seemed to be aware of the fact.

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#### ROYAL ALBERT INSTITUTION, LANCASTER.

21 May 1910.

IN accordance with resolutions passed at the Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to this Institution on the 30th of September, 1909, a company has been incorporated under the Companies Acts with a licence from the Board of Trade to omit the word "Limited" from its title. The

incorporation was effected on the 26th of February last, the name adopted by the Company being "The Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster," and under that name the Asylum has been carried on since the 1st of April; but the conveyance of the building and other property to the Company has not, we understand, been yet completed. The Secretary informed us that there had been no correspondence with our Office with regard to this change; and we requested him to write a letter giving notice of what had been done and to forward copies of the memorandum and articles of association.

Since our Colleagues visited the Asylum in April of last year 95 patients have been admitted, 64 have been discharged and 19 have died. The result of these changes is to leave on the books the names of 683, of whom 453 are of the male and 230 of the female sex.

During the period whitewashing and renovation of the basement rooms on the male side, to the want of which attention was called in the last report, has been carried out, and redecoration of other parts has been effected or is in progress. We found Brunton House in the workmen's hands for this purpose, and would suggest that the opportunity should be taken of brightening with white paint the staircases and passages which are at present darkened by the dull and heavy colours of their walls. Among other work completed we may mention the window in the Winmarleigh Recreation Hall erected in memory of the late Sir John Hibbert, for eighteen years chairman of the Committee, by subscriptions of the officers and staff, present and late, of the Institution.

In the course of our visit to-day we saw all the patients except three boys who were absent on leave, and were pleased with their condition as regards personal tidiness and neatness of dress. Their smiling faces bore testimony to their being kindly treated and happy, and those who had sufficient intelligence to express their feelings told us that they liked being here. They looked well nourished and evidently enjoyed the dinner which we saw served in the hall to 175 boys and 96 girls, consisting of stewed beef and potatoes followed by rice pudding or hominy.

The health of the inmates is good with the exception of those, 41 in number, whom we found in the Infirmary suffering from temporary or permanent ailments, 24 of these being confined to bed.

The wards and buildings generally were in very good order and clean and well kept. The beds and bedding were clean, but we thought that not sufficient attention was paid to the making of those on the male side. The following are matters which we think should have the consideration of the committee. The floor of the Senior Boys' Playroom is much out of repair and is dangerous in its present condition to boys some of whom are not very steady on their legs. As a precaution against fire we think it would be well if the scenery now in the playroom under the Winmarleigh Hall were stored in some outbuilding. This being a warm day, we found that some of the rooms required more ventilation, which could easily be provided by opening windows which are at present screwed up. While in the Ashton Wing there are excellent baths, we do not like the arrangements in existence in the general bathrooms of the main building. Here there are large tanks where as many as 60 patients on the female side and 100 on the male side are bathed without the tanks being ever emptied and refilled during the process. We have suggested to Dr. Coupland, who during the absence for a few days of Dr. Douglas accompanied us in our inspection, that the difficulty in bathing the patients might be met by the introduction of a few spray baths on each side, and allowing children after going through these to have a plunge



into the tanks. In certain of the bathrooms no copies of the bathing rules were posted.

In the months of May and June of last year 19 of the children were attacked by chicken-pox ; and in the last quarter of the year there was an outbreak of scarlet fever by which 32 of the patients and 5 of the staff were attacked, though, it is gratifying to record, no case proved fatal. These and 1 case of mumps complete the record of epidemic and zymotic diseases since the last visit.

The deaths have all been from natural causes, verified, however, in but 1 instance by post-mortem examination.

The only serious casualty during the period under review has been the scalding of the legs of a boy through carelessness on the part of a nurse who was in consequence dismissed. The patient is making a good recovery from his injuries.

As many as 60 per cent. of the patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, and 67 per cent. the associated entertainments ; 42 per cent. are usefully employed. To-day being Saturday we did not find any engaged in industries at the workshops. Eighty-eight per cent. are taken out for walks.

Of the 683 patients 2 per cent. are life interest and presentation cases ; for 3 per cent. full payment, and for 17 per cent. reduced payments are made. Thirty-six per cent. are chargeable to unions of the Associated Counties, the rate of maintenance for these being 12s. 10½d. per week ; the remaining 42 per cent. are election cases, for whose reception no payments are exacted, though in respect of about half of them voluntary contributions are received averaging 2s. 4d. per head per week. It will be seen from this statement that a large amount of charity is done by the Institution. The cost of maintenance averages for all the patients, private and others, 14s. 3¼d. per head per week.

The staff consists of 67 attendants and nurses for day and 10 for night duty. The changes among them have been much more frequent than is desirable, and of the total number only 24 per cent. have served over 5 years. It is most important in the interests of the patients that the inducement to suitable persons to enter the service and remain in it should be adequate, and this we think is not the case, for the hours are long, there is practically no annual leave granted, the maximum wages obtainable are low, and we understand that there is no prospect of a pension.

### EARLSWOOD ASYLUM, REDHILL.

10 November 1910

WE have to-day visited this Asylum and are quite satisfied with the manner in which it is administered under Dr. Caldecott.

Good progress has been made with the work in connection with the re-modelling of and additions to the North-East Wing which will very shortly be ready for full occupation. It will provide very good accommodation for about 110 patients of the male sex, including those epileptics who are now housed in the temporary building. The main additions consist of a new sanitary spur, a pathological laboratory and a verandah in which tuberculous patients can be nursed in bed in the open air. A good deal remains to be done to make the whole of the buildings secure : it is estimated that the necessary work would involve an expenditure of about 30,000l., but unfortunately owing to lack of funds operations in this direction have had to be suspended.

Since our Colleagues' visit in May of last year the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	62	18	80
Discharges or removals - - - - -	17	8	25
Deaths - - - - -	12	9	21

There are now on the books the names of 468 patients, 333 being of the male and 135 of the female sex ; 13 of the men are away on leave at Walton, but the remainder were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. We found them happy and contented and we have no doubt that they are treated with the utmost kindeess and discretion. They were tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and even those of the most degraded type showed evidence of being well looked after.

The day rooms and dormitories were clean and bright and the state of the beds and bedding was quite satisfactory.

We saw a good dinner of roast beef, Yorkshire pudding and two vegetables served for the majority of the patients of both sexes in the dining hall, and the meal was evidently appreciated.

The general health of the establishment is very good, no one of the very few cases that we found in bed to-day being there for serious illness.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, and in 81 per cent. of them post-mortem examinations were made.

Since the last visit 15 patients have been attacked by chicken-pox and one by measles. There have also been three cases of enteric fever, two of which were fatal ; the cases occurred in the late spring, were not apparently connected with one another, and in spite of full enquiry their origin could not be traced.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Divine service on Sundays is attended by about 52 per cent. of the patients, and about 58 per cent. go to the associated entertainments ; about 37 per cent. are usefully employed and 39 per cent. attend the schools.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging one to every 6·5 patients ; nearly 50 per cent. have been in the service of the Asylum for over five years, and no one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

Dr. Caldcott has the assistance of two Medical Officers.

## EARLSWOOD SEASIDE HOME, WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE.

6 May 1910.

I HAVE to day visited this home and seen all parts of it, and the 16 male inmates of Earlswood who are at present in residence here.

The patients were neatly dressed, and looked generally very well cared for by Mrs. Scrivens, the matron, and the 2 attendants, who are in charge of them.

All those who were able to speak, and were intelligent enough, as most of them were, to give expression to their views, spoke very favourably of their treatment and of the pleasure derived from their visit. Some of them were at work, and I understood that all are employed who



are capable of employment. They also go for walks and spend much time on the beach. I found the whole house very clean and in excellent order, the rooms bright and cheerful, and the bedding well kept. I strongly urge, however, further precautions in case of fire.

The screen on the first floor landing should have its door carefully shut, not locked at night, and instructions to that effect should be painted in bold letters on the door itself. It is at present kept open at night as an additional means of ventilation.

A new screen should also be placed in the passage from the landing at the head of the back stairs, so as to insure the freedom from hot air and smoke of the landings and the consequent facility of exit through rooms to either the front or back stairs, whichever might be free from hot air and smoke if a fire were to break out.

Much painting and decoration of the house is proceeding, and the home is evidently discharging its very useful functions in an admirable manner.

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### EASTERN COUNTIES' ASYLUM, COLCHESTER.

7 March 1910.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit on the 24th of May 1909, there have been admitted 23 patients, discharged 5; and 5 have died, from natural causes except in one instance, that of a boy who was drowned in a fleet at the bottom of the orchard in circumstances duly reported at the time to our Office.

There are to-day on the books the names of 230 male and 114 female patients, of whom 25 and 34 respectively are away at Clacton, leaving in residence here 285, all of whom we have seen.

A good deal has been done in the way of improvements of various kinds, among which we may mention the erection of a new mortuary now well advanced, the fixing of an iron balcony to provide an alternative exit in case of fire from the rooms for the female staff at the top of the main building, and the provision of electric power for machinery in the workshops. This machinery will be supplied with guards, which the Factory Inspector will be invited to inspect. A considerable amount of redecoration has been carried out in several parts, sash windows, made on the premises, have been substituted for inconvenient French windows, the top floor of the Peckover Schools has been supplied with heating apparatus, and additional radiators have been placed in the annexe. The little boys' lavatory has been completed, and constitutes a valuable addition to the accommodation. Plans have been submitted to our Board for a new annexe on the site of the present mortuary where there will be Nurses' quarters on the first floor and an additional dormitory for patients above. Estimates for this work have been asked for. The erection of a tubercular hospital is in contemplation, if the necessary funds can be obtained; and it is hoped that something may be done towards this in the present year.

We found the Asylum in very good order throughout and thoroughly clean and well kept; the redecoration is in light colours, and the rooms are in consequence bright and pleasant in appearance.

The patients looked happy and contented, and we see every reason to believe they are kindly and efficiently cared for. We saw many at work in various ways in the shops, some of whom showed considerable skill, and we learn that first and third prizes for wood-carving were taken by patients at a recent open competition of arts and crafts at Lowestoft.

The general health seems to be good. We saw in bed 2 boys in the verandah for tuberculous cases, and a girl suffering from kidney disease. There were also a few boys recovering from ringworm, who were kept apart from the others. Three cases of scarlet fever have occurred among the girls since the last visit. There have been no other instances of zymotic disease and no serious casualties except the case of drowning above mentioned. In that case an inquest was held; the jury returned a verdict of "found drowned" and expressed themselves satisfied that every care was taken of the deceased.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Divine service on Sundays is usually attended by 216, and the associated entertainments by 238 of the patients; 226 are usefully employed. Six of the male patients are allowed to go out alone, and 179 patients take walks attended beyond the grounds.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 20 men and 18 nurses for day duty, and 1 man and 2 nurses for night duty. Twenty per cent. have served less than a year and 24 per cent. upwards of five years in the Asylum.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head last year was 12s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Of the patients 33 per cent. are received gratuitously, 27 per cent. pay rates not exceeding 6s. per week, 39 per cent. (12 per cent. being private and 27 per cent. pauper patients) above 10s. and not more than 21s., and 1 per cent. above 21s. and not more than 42s. There is one patient who pays over 42s. a week.

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#### CROSSLEY HOUSE, CLACTON-ON-SEA.

7 May 1910.

THIS branch house of the Eastern Counties' Asylum continues to discharge its very useful functions with great efficiency, and to be a most valuable adjunct to the parent Institution.

It is maintained in excellent order, as I have assured myself by a complete inspection of it to-day. All the rooms were very bright, cheerful, clean, and comfortable, and the beds and bedding in quite satisfactory order. The airing courts struck me as being very dull, although it was a sunny day. I suggest their improvement by the frequent renewal of the grass when necessary, and by some additional planting along their edges.

The patients in residence to-day were 58, of whom 24 were boys and 34 girls, and an additional boy has recently been removed to the Urban District Isolation Hospital suffering from scarlet fever, of which he has been the only case, the source of the infection being unascertained. Since he was removed the whole house has been completely and repeatedly disinfected.

One little girl was in bed suffering, but recovering, from dysentery. The others appeared to be generally in good health, and several expressed their pleasure at their visit to Clacton. They were neatly dressed and looked in all respects well cared for. They were enjoying an excellent and well-cooked dinner of soup, mince, potatoes, bread and rice pudding, with which they were being amply supplied.

The best of them are taken out for walks and to football and to entertainments when there are any, and all of them spend most of their time by day in the open air.

Miss Seaden is in charge and is assisted by an adequate staff of attendants and nurses.

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## MAGDALEN HOSPITAL SCHOOL, COOMBE DOWN, BATH.

7 March 1910.

I HAVE to-day made a complete inspection of this Institution, and have found it throughout in excellent order.

Since the visit of my Colleague a year ago, 5 children have been admitted, 1 child has been discharged, and 1 has died from broncho-pneumonia. These changes leave on the books the names of 16 males and 17 females, so that the school has its full complement. With the exception of a boy who has been sent to the Isolation Hospital on account of erysipelas in the leg, I have seen them all, and have been fully satisfied with their condition. They were neatly and suitably dressed, very happy, and, with the exception of a boy who was ill with acute rheumatism, generally in good health bodily. Shortly after Christmas there was an outbreak of measles, 21 of the children being attacked, but they all made a good recovery.

There are one or two boys who are getting too old to be associated with the girls ; places will soon have to be found for them elsewhere. I have made some suggestions on the subject to the Lady Superintendent, whose management of the school is to be highly commended. I have pointed out also that if for any purpose a child's hands have to be tied together, the fact must, on every occasion, be recorded in the Mechanical Restraint Register. A girl to-day had her hands lightly tied together behind her back to prevent her striking herself on the face. There is an imbecile young woman aged 20, who used to be a patient but who was discharged ; she is now nominally on the staff and makes herself very useful in certain ways, but her mental condition is such that I do not think she should be in the school on any other footing but that of a patient.

The staff still consists of 2 governesses, 3 day nurses and one night nurse, besides the Lady Superintendent and the domestics.

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MIDLAND COUNTIES' IDIOT ASYLUM, KNOWLE, WARWICKSHIRE.

12 February 1910.

IN consequence of the changes which have taken place amongst the inmates since the last visit by members of our Board in April 1909, which consist of 15 admissions, 7 discharges, and 6 deaths all from natural causes, there are now on the books of this institution the names of 125 patients, viz., 84 males and 41 females. They were all in residence to-day, seen and spoken to by us, and appeared to be happy and contented. They were sufficiently well dressed and neat in personal appearance, and we doubt not but they are in receipt of due attention and are kindly treated.

The general health is good, there being only 1 boy and 1 girl in bed in the Infirmary, and beyond a small epidemic of mild influenza a short time ago there has been no illness worthy of mention during the period under review.

Although it has for some time past been in contemplation to make an active appeal to the public for funds to assist (as was noticed in the last report by our Colleagues), in the erection of new workshops and the adaptation of some of the existing rooms for the purposes of more suitable infirmary accommodation, nothing further has as yet been done in the

matter in so far as the actual application for subscriptions is concerned. When the appeal is formally made, we hope, and doubt not, that so worthy an object will meet with a ready and suitable response at the hands of those who have hitherto interested themselves in the wellbeing and support of so admirable an institution.

In the meantime, and with the assistance of the regular staff of workmen, temporary shops for basket and brush-making have been taken in hand and are now almost completed. Until funds have been raised for permanent buildings these shops will be of great use, and give temporary relief at any rate to the present cramped and inadequate accommodation. We notice that throughout the wards and buildings generally, repainting and redecoration is greatly needed, and fully acquiesce in the remarks of our Colleagues as to the desirability of making the surroundings of these feeble-minded children as bright and cheerful as it is possible.

We received all possible assistance during our inspection from Mr. Williams and the Matron, who have very evidently the interests of the Institution at heart.

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#### WESTERN COUNTIES' ASYLUM, STARCROSS, NEAR EXETER.

19 March 1910.

THIS institution was in very good order when we paid our visit to-day, and continues in every way to maintain the position it has long held in the education and training of the higher grade imbeciles. We were pleased and interested with all we saw going on in the various workshops or workrooms on both sides, where we found the girls and boys busily occupied at their respective trades and occupations. They seemed to take a great interest in all they were doing, they were well and warmly clad, very neat in their general appearance, and so far as we could judge were very happy and contented.

Consequent on an outbreak of diphtheria the whole drainage system is at present undergoing a complete and thorough overhauling, both inside and outside; the old trough closets are being replaced by the more modern pedestal closet, and new glazed earthenware urinals are being substituted for the old slate ones. Good progress has been made in the buildings which had been commenced at the date of the last visit. The new sick accommodation for the boys is well on towards completion, as well as the 3 shops for noiseless trades which form the ground floor of this building. The new weaving shop is in actual occupation, whilst the two dormitories and usual offices on the first floor of this building will soon be completed. Since 9th July 1909 there have been 55 admissions, 43 discharges, and 3 have died from natural causes. There are now on the books of the establishment the names of 282, viz., 188 boys and 94 girls, all of whom were in residence and seen by us with the exception of one girl, who is in the County Council Sanatorium convalescing from diphtheria.

We noticed that the boys were wearing celluloid collars, and in view of the many accidents which have occurred to persons wearing articles of dress made from this or somewhat similar material, we suggest that the continuance of this form of collar should receive the consideration of the Committee.

All the children who are physically fit attend divine service on Sundays, are usefully employed throughout the year, and are generally present at the associated entertainments in the recreation hall.



We are not forgetful that this Asylum has of late and in many ways, especially in relation to the new drainage works, had to incur heavy and unforeseen expenditure, but we hope that, when the funds of the institution permit, the Committee will consider the advisability of replacing the present recreation hall, which is constructed of the same materials as the buildings at Colney Hatch which were destroyed by fire and with such lamentable results, by a more substantial and stable building.

During the latter half of last year 4 cases of scarlet fever and one of chicken-pox occurred, all of which made a good recovery. In the early part of the winter there was a serious epidemic of diphtheria, 7 patients of each sex being attacked, but none fatally, a result which was probably attained by the prompt and thorough way in which they were treated.

A careful examination of the drains disclosed many defects in the system which, as before mentioned, are in course of being remedied, and we are glad to learn that during the last five weeks no fresh case has occurred.

To-day the patients with but few exceptions looked strong and healthy, only 4 boys and 2 girls being confined to bed, and nearly all of these only on account of bad colds.

We were present in the dining hall when dinner was served. The dinner, consisting of lentil soup with roast beef and potatoes, followed by rice pudding, was nicely served on warm plates, was ample in quantity and appeared to be a favourite dinner amongst the patients.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week last year was 10s. 8½d. All the inmates with the exception of 12 are chargeable to boards of guardians, those belonging to the four western counties paying 10s. 6d. a week per head and other boards of guardians paying 14s.

The staff is adequate, giving 1 nurse or attendant to every 7 patients. Their service is good.

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Appendix F.

STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.—1. BROADMOOR.

10 June 1910.

On the 27th and 28th of May we made a complete inspection of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

There were in residence 807 patients, of whom 589 were males and 218 females. We saw them all, and with the exception of a few who were turbulent or threatening, found them quiet and orderly in their behaviour. We were satisfied with their personal condition and with the state of their clothing and bedding. Of the total number 37 were subject to epileptic fits, 2 were general paralytics, 4 were actively suicidal and 21 potentially so. The general health was satisfactory, only 9 patients being in bed on account of bodily illness or senile infirmity. We saw 7 men and 2 women secluded in single rooms, but were informed that most of them would be taken into the airing court for several hours during the day. The appeals for discharge, of which, as usual, we had a large number, were mostly made by patients who were obviously insane. We gave separate interviews to several patients at their request, and investigated the few complaints of ill-treatment that were made to us, and satisfied ourselves that they were either the outcome of delusion or were otherwise devoid of solid foundation.

The last visit paid by members of our Board was on the 24th of November 1909. Since then there have been 25 admissions (19 male and 6 female); 7 discharges (3 male and 4 female), in 6 instances the patients having recovered and been discharged conditionally, and 9 deaths (5 male and 4 female). Of those admitted 8 had committed and 8 had attempted to commit murder.

The deaths was all due to natural causes. As is customary a post-mortem examination and a coroner's inquest were held in each case. The average age at death was 67·4 years. The deaths in the year 1909 only yielded a proportion of 3 per cent. on the average number resident, a rate which was much lower than the corresponding average mortality rate for the County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales, which was 10 per cent.

No serious casualty has occurred.

The diet of the patients is on a sufficiently liberal scale and the dinners which we saw on each day of our visit were plentiful and well cooked.

The maintenance cost has lately been 15s. 2½d. per head per week.

The following tables show the number of patients that were secluded from 24th November 1909 to 27th May 1910, inclusive, together with the number of hours :—

Males.								No. of Patients.	No. of Instances.	No. of Hours.
Class 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	238	1,719
„ 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	2,363	10,800
„ 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	1,069	5,615



The actual number of patients in the above table is 85, several being in more than one class.

Females.								No. of Patients.	No. of Instances.	No. of Hours.
Class 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	13
„ 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		534	4,680
„ 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	371	3,324

The actual number of patients in the above table is 39, several being in more than one class.

*Class I.* includes all instances of seclusion in which the object to be gained is the prevention of injury to others or to ensure the patients' safe custody.

*Class II.* comprises those who are under medical treatment in bed.

*Class III.* includes only those who occupy their room during any portion of the day at their own request, the door of the room being closed to prevent access by others.

No form of mechanical restraint has been necessary during the period under revision.

Divine service in the chapel on the Sunday preceding our visit was attended by 172 patients in the morning and by 126 in the afternoon.

Fortnightly services are held by the visiting Roman Catholic Chaplain and Wesleyan Minister.

The system of paying the patients one-eighth the value of the work they perform continues in force and does much, we feel sure, to promote contentment.

The following table gives particulars of the way in which patients were employed during the week previous to our visit :—

-----	Males.	Females.	Total.
In gardens - - - - -	48	—	—
Printing and bookbinding - - -	2	—	—
In tailors' shop - - - - -	10	—	—
In shoemakers' shop - - - - -	8	—	—
In mattress-makers' shop - - -	4	—	—
In carpenters' shop - - - - -	4	—	—
In tinsmiths' shop - - - - -	1	—	—
As painters - - - - -	7	—	—
As bakers - - - - -	4	—	—
In stores - - - - -	4	—	—
In kitchens - - - - -	6	6	12
In wards, cleaning, &c. - - -	108	54	162
At needlework - - - - -	14	21	35
In laundry work - - - - -	—	32	32
Total - - -	220	113	333

A large number of patients occupy themselves in reading, writing and other pastimes. The library is well stocked and the wards are well supplied with newspapers, bagatelle tables and other means of recreation. Weekly entertainments, attended by a varying number of patients, have, as usual, been given during the past winter by hired artistes and by the staff.

In the male division there was only one vacant bed, and on the female side there were 10 patients in excess of the proper number. It is

therefore necessary that the erection of the proposed additional Criminal Asylum should be completed as speedily as possible.

The mortuary has been re-roofed ; additional coal-storage accommodation has been provided at the gasworks ; the library and the quarters of the Junior Assistant Medical Officers are being enlarged, and the repointing of the external walls of the main building, a heavy and expensive work, is still in progress. The renovation of the interior of Block Male 2 has been taken in hand and nearly completed with great improvement, but in many other places within the building there is need for whitewashing and re-painting. The fact that the wards contain their full or more than their full complement of patients no doubt adds to the difficulties in effecting renovations, but we do not think they can be so insurmountable as to necessitate the postponement of the work. The male and female infirmaries, Ward 3 of Male Block I., the workshops, bakehouse, flour-store, w.c. attached to Male Kitchen, among other places, seemed to us to require immediate attention.

Nothing has, as yet, been done to improve the ventilation of many of the single rooms. Several that were occupied by patients at the time of our visit were exceedingly close. We hope that the method already adopted, at comparatively small cost, for improving the ventilation of some of the single rooms, by the introduction of perforated iron plates in the shutters, allowing of the direct passage of fresh air through the windows into the rooms, will be at once extended to all those single rooms which have not been dealt with.

We were much pleased with the appearance of the airing courts and grounds. They were trim, bright with flowers and well shaded by trees. We were also impressed with the beauty of the view obtainable from many of the wards and airing courts, which cannot but add to the amenities of the many intelligent patients who are under detention. It is most desirable that the same care should be bestowed on the laying out and planting of the grounds and airing courts of the new asylum as was taken at Broadmoor, and that the importance of affording, at least to the better disposed patients, an outlook on to the surrounding country should not be lost sight of. Such an outlook, if unobtainable by the means adopted at Broadmoor, could be secured by sinking the walls of the airing courts in ha-has.

The staff of attendants is as follows :—

							Males.	Females.	
On duty by day.	{	Chief attendants	-	-	-	-	1	1	
		Principal attendants	(each of whom has					7	2
		charge of a block).							
On duty at night.	{	Attendants	-	-	-	-	89	29	
		Principal attendants		-	-	-	1	—	
		Attendants	-	-	-	-	10	4	
							108	36	

Seventy-six per cent. of the male and 38 per cent. of the female attendants have served in the Asylum for more than five years.

Mr. Brayn continues to discharge his onerous duties with marked care and ability. He still has the assistance of Dr. Baker and the same two Junior Medical Officers. The medical records continue to be well kept.



## STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.—2. PARKHURST.

30 April 1910.

AT our annual visit of inspection to the State Criminal Asylum, Parkhurst, which we paid on the 20th of this month, we found the institution maintained throughout in good order, the rooms and galleries clean and well ventilated, and the whole building properly warmed. It is also about to undergo complete repainting and decoration, of which it stands in need.

The associated dormitory to contain 10 beds was opened for occupation last June, and the addition raised the total accommodation from 48 to 58. Still, even with this increased accommodation, the asylum has proved inadequate for the demands upon it, and it has been necessary during the past year to remove before expiry of their term of imprisonment as many as 16 patients to their respective county or borough asylums, in order to make room for other prisoners who had become insane. We saw at our visit 3 such patients in the Prison Infirmary awaiting transfer to the asylum block.

The only other alteration has been the complete enclosure of the two airing-courts by the erection of high, close palisading along each side of the pathway leading from the outer gate to the building. This work had only just been finished at the date of our visit.

On our arrival we found the majority of the inmates taking exercise in one of the courts, and gave to them as well as to the few that were in the building opportunity of speech with us. Though in convict clothes, they were tidy in their personal appearance and generally orderly in demeanour. We had but few complaints, except in respect to detention, some of the patients expressing a desire to return to prison life rather than continue in the asylum; and we had no reason to believe that they are not treated with consideration. Some thought it a hardship that they should be deprived of tobacco, and one man complained of the paucity of literature that was provided. We satisfied ourselves that there was no reasonable ground for this grievance, for we saw the well-stocked library, and learnt that books are regularly distributed to all who desire to avail themselves of its contents.

One of the patients, a general paralytic, was in bed. The rest appeared to be in good physical health.

The beds and bedding were clean and sufficient.

At the close of our visit we saw the evening meal served. It consisted of a pint of cocoa and 6 ounces of bread and butter to each patient.

The establishment, which is intended for the segregation of convicts who become insane, and for their detention during the remainder of their term of imprisonment, partakes too much of the character of a prison rather than of an asylum. We were informed that on an average only about 10 patients are usefully employed, most of these assisting in the housework, and 2 working in the kitchen; this number, in our opinion, gives too small a proportion, especially considering the relative ages and physique of the patients. A certain proportion of this class of the insane cannot of course be employed, owing to their dangerous propensities; but with these exceptions no effort should be spared, as a matter of treatment, to materially increase the numbers of the occupied. The limited extent of ground pertaining to this asylum renders employment a matter of difficulty, but if regular occupation could be found for a fair

number of the more tractable patients, with possibly the added inducement of some remuneration for their work as at Broadmoor, and of a small allowance of tobacco, such an arrangement would conduce to their contentment and probably also to their mental improvement.

Another striking point of difference from general asylum life, to which the majority of these inmates are ultimately destined, is the necessity for the daily seclusion of every patient after their dinner hour, when most of the staff are off duty; and it may well be considered whether by a small increase of the staff, it might not be practicable to permit of the majority of the patients spending this period in the associated day-room, there being, it is assumed, a sufficiency of periodical literature and table games to keep them interested and occupied during that interval.

During the 14 months that have elapsed since the last visit by members of our Board, 39 patients have been admitted, and 35 discharged, of whom 2 had recovered, the rest being removed to other asylums. The total number in residence at the time of our visit was 53. There has been no death and no serious casualty during the period named.

Leaving the amount of seclusion daily undergone by all the patients as above mentioned, we find that from the 12th February 1909 to the 19th April 1910 seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 48 dangerous or refractory patients on 1,019 occasions for a total of 5,248 hours; that 37 have been so treated at their own desire on 2,408 occasions for 8,871 hours, whilst 15 suffering from sickness have been secluded on 118 occasions for 1,312 hours. It is perhaps pertinent to this subject of seclusion to note that no case known to be actively suicidal is sent to this asylum, but is retained under special supervision in the Prison Infirmary, and Dr. Treadwell told us that there had been no attempt at suicide in the Asylum since it has been opened.

It is satisfactory to record that there has been no occasion to resort to mechanical restraint.

The average attendance at divine service on Sundays has been 32, and services are held both for Protestants and Roman Catholics. Morning prayer is conducted on two days in the week throughout the year.

The staff of attendants is a strong one, consisting of 19 in all, of whom 5 serve on night duty. As many as 12 of the present staff have served more than five years, and only 1 for less than one year. There have been no resignations or dismissals, but 2 have been transferred to prison service, and 1 has died.

The confinement of Criminal Lunatics in so restricted an area as is available at Parkhurst is not a satisfactory arrangement. From the first it was only adopted as a temporary expedient to relieve to some extent the overcrowding of Broadmoor, and we recognise to the full the energy and ability shown by Dr. Treadwell and his staff in making the best of the material at their disposal.

We hope that every effort is being made to expedite the completion of the new State Criminal Asylum at Rampton, so as to render unnecessary the retention of any lunatics at Parkhurst.

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## Appendix G.

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### ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

30 April 1910.

ON the 22nd we visited the D. Block of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, and as the result of our inspection, are able to report very favourably of the condition in which it is maintained and administered. The new infirmary was in occupation, and presented a bright and comfortable appearance. The radiators have been protected, and brackets have been removed. The ventilation of the single rooms, however, needs attention, these new rooms contrasting unfavourably in this respect with those in the main building. Some redecoration of the latter has been effected, and a new sanitary annexe, with bath-room, was being constructed in connection with the observation ward. The drainage system throughout, as well as all the sanitary annexes, have been or are being remodelled. Work is also in progress in the laying out of the garden.

We found all parts of the building presenting a clean and well-ordered appearance; and the beds and bedding were in a satisfactory condition.

There were in residence 11 certified patients, one being a non-commissioned officer, and the rest private soldiers. Two were in bed, one suffering from general paralysis, in the old infirmary ward, and one in a single room. The latter was the subject of advanced phthisis, who, although mentally improved, was too weak to be removed. The remainder were in good health, well dressed, and contented, all of them engaged during the day in garden work. Several had already improved since their admission, and may soon be fit for discharge, whilst those who have not gained their mental stability will in due course be transferred to the public asylums.

In addition to those certified patients, there were 2 cases under observation, one of whom had recovered from an attack of mania from which he had suffered in India, and the other, who had been discharged from the army four years ago for insanity, and had contrived to re-enlist. He was being detained pending the decision of the War Office on his case.

We saw the dinner which was in course of preparation. It consisted of steak with two vegetables, and tapioca pudding.

Since our Colleagues' visit in July last 86 patients have been admitted, and 75 have been discharged, of whom as many as 39 or 52 per cent. had recovered, a highly satisfactory result, attributable in some measure doubtless to the healthy régime and occupation that are afforded to the patients. There have been no deaths, and no serious casualty has occurred.

Practically every patient who is physically fit is usefully employed.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff remains as before: namely, 13 attendants, of whom 2 serve in rotation on night duty. No one has been dismissed since the last visit, but 3 new appointments have been made to fill vacancies caused by retirement.

Lieut.-Colonel Carr has been succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy, who accompanied us, and gave us every information.

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## Appendix H.

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### ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, GREAT YARMOUTH.

30 July 1910.

ON the 29th of this month we visited the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth, and made a thorough inspection of the patients and establishment. We found everything in excellent order, the patients properly clothed, quiet and contented, the beds and bedding clean, and the rooms fresh and well-aired.

We were accompanied throughout our visit by the Medical Officer in charge, Fleet Surgeon Broach, and by his Assistant, Surgeon Hamilton, R.N.

Since the Commissioners were last here 20 patients have been admitted, 17 have been discharged, (2 on recovery), and 13 have died. On the day of our visit there were 150 officers and men under treatment, all of whom we saw. Most of them were in good health, and only 1 officer and 7 men were confined to bed, 6 of the number being sufferers from general paralysis.

In the kitchen we saw, in course of preparation, a plentiful dinner of fish, poultry and beef, with two vegetables.

The deaths during the last 7 months were all from natural causes, verified in 84 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

No inquest was called for, there were no serious nor fatal casualties, and there has been no occurrence of any epidemic or zymotic disease. No use was made of mechanical restraint and no one was secluded.

Thirty patients on an average are present at the services in the chapel on Sundays, but prayers are said daily in the wards. About 40 attend the entertainments, 42 are more or less usefully employed, 3 walk out alone, 14 go beyond the walls under the care of attendants, and some 20 have carriage exercise.

In such of the cabins as have been redecorated, the suggestions of the Commissioners that a lighter range of colours should be selected has been adopted.

The staff of attendants remains the same, viz., 26 in all by day and 3 for night duty ; of these 25 have more than five years' service.

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## Appendix I.

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### ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

#### BETHNALL HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE ROAD, E.

7 October 1910.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of outdoor painting has been carried out since the last visit, the dormitories on the female side, to which reference was then made as being in need of attention, have been in part redecorated, and the remaining suggestions then made will, we understand, be shortly given effect to. We hope the laundry will be amongst the first of these matters to be placed in the hands of the painters and whitewashers. We noted that some of the mattresses have lately been remade and many of them are flock mattresses, and we would suggest that gradually and as occasion offers itself these may be replaced by hair mattresses.

The House was generally in good repair and order, the patients appeared to be in receipt of proper attention and were free from complaint.

Since June 25th there have been 16 admissions; 21 have been discharged, 2 of whom had recovered, and there have been 9 deaths, in all but one instance due to natural causes. The excepted case was the result of an accidental injury received prior to admission. In 5 cases the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination. There are to-day on the books the names of 278 patients, viz., 125 males and 153 females, of whom 103 of the former and 79 of the latter are private patients. There are to-day 3 patients out on trial, leaving in residence 275, all of whom were seen by us. We gave special attention to those who have been lately admitted, and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention. There are also 3 voluntary boarders who may for the present remain in that position.

The general health of the patients is good, there being only 5 females and 2 men confined to bed, and we noticed signs of mental improvement in the case of 3 of the former.

The diet appears to be good, and we saw a well-cooked, plentiful dinner in course of being served during our inspection of the establishment.

There has been no instance of mechanical restraint, and only 1 patient has been secluded on one occasion during a period of four hours.

The rector of St. John's, Bethnal Green, who acts as chaplain, visits the patients every Friday, and Church of England services are held on Sunday morning and afternoon which are attended by 29 per cent. of the inmates. Entertainments for the amusement of the patients take place weekly during the winter months, and 31 per cent. are usefully employed.

Eight of the patients are permitted to walk out unattended beyond the grounds, 44 go out under care, and 12 of these have occasional carriage exercise.

The staff of attendants and nurses, of whom there are 39 for day and 5 for night duty, is adequate, and whilst 13 per cent. of them have made a year's service, as many as 41 per cent. can show over 5 years' in the service of the Institution.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

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BROOKE HOUSE, UPPER CLAPTON, N.E.

3 October 1910.

THERE have been 5 fresh cases admitted to this House since it was last visited, 6 discharges, 1 upon recovery, and 2 deaths from natural causes. We found to-day upon the books the names of 56 patients, 26 of whom are gentlemen and 30 ladies, and 3 voluntary boarders, all of whom may remain upon that footing. With the exception of 1 gentleman who was away on leave, we saw everyone in residence at our visit to-day.

The House was in very good order, and it is evident that the patients are treated with much kindness and consideration.

The general health of the House was good, only 1 gentleman and 2 ladies being confined to bed. There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Twenty-nine patients generally attend divine service on Sunday, and the same number the associated entertainments; 11 walk out attended beyond the grounds and 7 drive out about twice a week each.

The staff consists of 16 attendants and nurses for day and 3 for night duty. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct; 11 have been in the service of the House for more than five years.

CAMBERWELL HOUSE, PECKHAM ROAD, S.E.

30 September 1910.

WE have to-day visited this House, and can report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order.

In the Male Infirmary the old day room has been converted into a dormitory, while the main dormitory has been refloored with teak, and is now used as the day room. The alterations appear to be very well carried out, and the comfort of the patients will be considerably increased. Further painting and redecoration have been taken in hand including the external painting of the Terrace. Some of the single rooms in the Male Infirmary require to be done up, and in one or two of them additional ventilation is required.

We thought that parts of the Main Building were much overcrowded, and would suggest that further accommodation to obviate this might be provided on the unoccupied portion of the property at the back of the Terrace.

Since July 2nd last the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	16	36	52
Discharges or removals - - - - -	9	29	38
Recovered - - - - -	2	10	12
Deaths - - - - -	6	5	11

There are to-day on the books the names of 119 gentlemen and 278 ladies residing here as patients, in addition to whom there are 6 voluntary boarders. Three ladies are away on leave and 1 was out for the day.



With 3 exceptions we saw and endeavoured to converse with every one in residence.

The patients were very quiet and orderly, and are evidently well looked after. Apart from the expression of the wish to be discharged, we received nothing in the nature of a complaint.

The 11 deaths were all from natural causes. The general health of the House was good, only 3 gentlemen and 5 ladies being confined to bed, one of the former suffering from a fractured leg, the result of an accidental fall.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 2 gentlemen have had to be secluded on 6 occasions for a total of 46 hours.

Divine service on Sundays in the House is usually attended by 80 of the patients, 30 of them being able to go to churches in the neighbourhood; 100 usually patronise the entertainments. Useful employment is found by 123 patients, 24 are allowed out on parole, and 140 attended beyond the grounds; 78 enjoy carriage exercise, each going about once a week.

The staff of attendants and nurses is good, there being 61 for day and 9 for night duty; 19 of them can show more than five years' service in the House. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

### CHISWICK HOUSE, CHISWICK.

2 December 1910.

THE changes since the last visit have been the admission of 1 patient of each sex, the discharge of 1 gentleman recovered, and the deaths of 3 gentlemen and 1 lady.

There are to-day on the books the names of 13 patients on the male and 16 on the female side, and there is 1 male voluntary boarder, who is proper to remain on that footing. Two patients, including one of the new admissions, are absent on leave, and 1 was out driving at the time of our visit. We saw all the rest and found them well cared for and generally contented. The other newly admitted patient is properly detained, but shows some mental improvement. The health of the Institution is good; 1 gentleman and 3 ladies were in bed. The house is maintained in good order.

The use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Seven gentlemen and 10 ladies usually attend the Sunday services in the house and 2 and 4 respectively in the parish church. The associated entertainments have a usual attendance of 25 patients, carriage exercise is provided for 13, and 11 go out for walks beyond the grounds.

The staff consists, besides the matron and lady superintendent, of 12 of each sex for day and one for night duty.

### CLARENCE LODGE, CLAPHAM PARK.

8 October 1910.

WE found everything in capital order, and the patients, all of whom we saw and spoke to, appeared to have every care and attention.

Three ladies have been admitted, and 2 transferred to single care since the last visit, so that there are to-day on the books the names of 12 ladies.

We satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of the detention of those who have been lately admitted. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint. Four or five of the ladies walk out daily under care, and as many go for drives two or three times a week, and attend the Sunday services at the parish church. The matron reads prayers every morning, and the vicar or curate of the neighbouring church pays frequent pastoral visits.

The staff is adequate, and consists of 6 nurses for day and two for night duty.

We noticed two long hatpins lying on the drawing-room table; such articles are dangerous, and should not be allowed to be in possession of any of the patients.

The books are properly kept.

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FEATHERSTONE HALL, SOUTHALL.

4 October 1910.

WE found this house to-day in its usual good order. There have been no changes among the patients since the last visit, and we saw 7 of the 10 ladies now residing here, the other 3 being out driving or walking. They appeared to be in good health and receive every care and attention.

Six of them are taken out for drives twice or three times a week. Only 3 are well enough to go to church on Sundays.

The staff remains at 6 nurses for day and 1 for night duty.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

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FENSTANTON, CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, STREATHAM HILL.

8 October 1910.

THIS house is in very good order, and, so far as we could gather, the patients are well cared for and their comforts considered. We did, however, receive some complaints in regard to the quality and serving of the food. This is so important a matter in the treatment of persons in the conditions and circumstances of these patients, that we hope Dr. Greenlees (who was unfortunately absent at the time of our visit) will pay special attention to it, and, so far as possible, ensure that there is no reasonable ground for complaint open to the ladies under his care.

There are to-day, as the result of the changes which have occurred since the last visit, viz., 4 admissions and 6 discharges (4 on recovery), the names of 27 ladies on the books, all of whom were seen by us. We satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of the detention of them all, and gave special attention to the lately admitted patients. The general health is good, there being only 2 old and feeble ladies confined to bed. Two of the ladies exhibit some mental improvement. We gave private interviews to 2 of the ladies, one of whom had written to our office making a complaint of ill-treatment from the nurses, and requesting to see a member of our Board. She is a deluded, troublesome patient, and we are convinced that there is no foundation for the charge she made.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

Six of the patients walk out under care, and 5 or 6 take carriage exercise once or twice a week. A few of the ladies, about 4 or 5, attend



service on Sundays at the parish church, and services are held by the Vicar or his Curate every Sunday and Wednesday in the House, which are well attended. The Staff, consisting as it does of 10 nurses for day, and 2 for night duty, is adequate.

We observed that the notice in reference to sections 41 and 42 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, was not placed in a sufficiently prominent position, or where it could be easily noticed by the patients, and gave directions as to where it ought to be hung in the dining-room.

The medical records are written up to date.

### FLOWER HOUSE, SOUTH END, CATFORD.

7 October 1910.

THIS house is now in very good order, and so far as we could gather from our own observation, as well as from the views expressed by several of the patients, they appeared to be well and kindly cared for. Gravel has been ordered for the relaying of the garden paths, and the matter will have attention when the weather is favourable.

Since the last visit there have been 5 admissions, and 2 discharges, and 1 patient has died, so that there are to-day on the books the names of 20 gentlemen; 1 of them was on leave at the time of our visit; the other 19 patients were all seen and spoken to by us and we satisfied ourselves that those lately admitted are properly placed under detention. We gave private interviews to 2 of the gentlemen, and we are glad to note that the gentleman who was stated at the last visit to be showing signs of mental improvement continues to progress. The general health is good and there has been no instance of any seclusion or mechanical restraint; 3 of the patients are allowed to walk out alone, and all of them in turn have occasional carriage exercise, 5 of them attend the Sunday services at the Parish Church, and the vicar of the parish visits the house once a fortnight.

The Staff is sufficient, consisting of a head attendant, 5 day attendants, and 1 for night duty.

### THE GRANGE, EAST FINCHLEY.

1 December 1910.

OF the 8 ladies who were seen at the last visit 7 are still here, and we found them all in. The only change has been the discharge of 1 patient on transfer to single care. One old lady was in bed; all appeared to be well cared for and comfortable, and the house was in very good order. We gave a private interview to 1 lady at her request.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded.

Carriage exercise was provided during the summer for 4 of the ladies. The staff consists of 8 nurses for day and 1 for night duty.

### HALLIFORD HOUSE, SHEPPERTON.

29 December 1910.

THE changes among the patients in this House since the last visit have been limited to the discharge of 1 lady on recovery and the admission of another. We paid special attention to the newly admitted patient, who is properly detained. Nine of the patients were out at the time of our visit;

and we, in consequence, did not see them. The rest we found in good health, properly cared for and generally contented. The main building is in good order, but the gentlemen's block would be the better for redecoration in a brighter style.

No use of seclusion has been recorded. One lady has been mechanically restrained on a single occasion for  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

Nine of the gentlemen and 6 ladies attend services on Sunday at the Parish Church or at the Chapel-of-Ease close to the house.

All the gentlemen and most of the ladies go out walking, 9 of the former and 2 of the latter being allowed their parole.

A carriage and a motor car are kept, which are used by all the ladies and about 6 of the gentlemen. The staff consists of 4 male attendants and of 3 nurses for day and 1 for night duty.

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### HAYES PARK, MIDDLESEX.

15 November 1910.

THIS House is in good order throughout, and all of the ladies in residence appear to be in receipt of proper attention. We saw them all, and are glad to notice that the lady who at the last visit was mentioned as improving has so well maintained her condition that it is shortly proposed she should be discharged.

We have told Mrs. Higginson the two doors between the slip room and the adjoining bedrooms may be permanently closed, but we think that a notice should be placed on the door at the head of the staircase stating that it must be fastened at night.

Prayers are read every morning; on Sundays a short service is conducted by Dr. Higginson, which most of the ladies attend. One lady walks out alone, 2 or 3 walk out under care, whilst most of them have frequent motor drives.

The staff is adequate and consists of 8 nurses for day and 2 for night duty.

Except that the lady who was here as a voluntary boarder has now left, there has been no change since the House was last visited, and there are to-day 18 ladies on the books and in residence.

The case books are properly made up.

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### HENDON GROVE, HENDON, N.W.

1 December 1910.

WE have to-day visited this House, and seen the 5 patients and the voluntary boarder who were seen at the last visit, and are still the only persons whose names are on the books, no changes having occurred in the interval.

They are in good health and properly cared for. The house is in good order.

To one lady we gave a private interview, at which she claimed her discharge, but for this she is unfit.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit. The staff consists at present of 5 nurses.

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## MEAD HOUSE, HAYES.

6 October 1910.

THIS House, which has been lately licensed by our Board in substitution for Vine Cottage (now no longer in use), was to-day visited by me for the first time since its actual occupation, although it had been inspected by a member of the Board in July of this year. On that occasion he made various suggestions which he considered should be carried out, with a view to the safety of the patients and the efficiency of the establishment.

I found to-day that all his requirements have received attention and have been duly executed, with the result that the House appeared to me to be well suited for its purpose. The rooms are all bright, nicely furnished and very comfortable, and the surrounding grounds are being well looked after and tastefully laid out.

Since the last visit to Vine Cottage one lady has been transferred to other care. The remaining 7 ladies resident there on September 1st were on that date transferred to this place, as was duly notified to our Board. Since the removal 1 lady has died from natural causes, 1 has been transferred to other care, and there have been 4 admissions, so that there are to-day on the books the names of 9 ladies; all of them have been seen and spoken to by me. Those who have been lately admitted are, in my opinion, of unsound mind and are properly detained. There has been no seclusion or restraint.

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## MOORCROFT HOUSE, HILLINGDON.

15 November 1910.

THIS establishment, as usual, was found by us to be well maintained and in capital order; but there are two or three small details in connection with the sanitary arrangements which require attention, to which we drew Dr. Cole's notice. We have seen all the patients here and at Laurel Lodge, gave special attention to the newly-admitted patients and are satisfied they are properly detained, though one of them shows marked improvement. Two patients have been admitted during the period under review, 1 transferred to other care, and 2 have died, so that there are to-day on the books and in residence 45 patients in addition to 1 voluntary boarder, who may remain in that position. The death was due to natural causes. The general health is good, there being but 3 of the inmates in bed, none of whom are very seriously ill. The staff consists of a matron, lady companion and 5 nurses at Laurel Lodge, and a head attendant and 15 others for day, whilst there are 2 for night duty at the main building.

Two of the ladies and 10 or 12 of the gentlemen walk out under care and 1 gentleman is allowed out alone, and carriage exercise is taken by all the ladies and 18 of the gentlemen. A short Church service is held on Sunday morning by one of the medical officers at Moorcroft, and on Sunday evening the Vicar of the parish officiates at a service, both of which are well attended. There has been no seclusion or restraint. The various medical records are well kept.

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## NEWLANDS HOUSE, TOOTING.

8 October 1910.

SINCE the last visit 1 patient has been transferred to other care and 1 has died at the age of 87. There are to-day on the books the names of 11 gentlemen, all of whom were seen and spoken to by us. The padded rooms have lately been renovated and the House is throughout in good order. The patients appear to be comfortable and properly cared for, and we received no complaints of any kind. One patient has recently again dislocated his shoulder in an attempt to strike an attendant, and another has severely cut his hand by thrusting it through a pane of glass. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint. One of the inmates goes out walking daily under care, and another takes carriage exercise when the weather permits. A service is held on Sunday in the house by the Vicar or Curate of Holy Trinity Church which is attended by about half of the gentlemen. There is a staff of 11 attendants for day and 4 for night duty.

The books are carefully entered up.

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NORMANSFIELD, HAMPTON WICK.

4 April 1910.

WE can report very favourably of the condition in which we found this establishment at our visit to-day.

Since our visit last year much work has been done, some of which is still in progress, to make the House bright and attractive looking ; several of the rooms have been thoroughly renovated, while the passages are being repapered and painted, both paper and paint being of a light colour, with the result that a general air of brightness will now prevail. The electric light is also being installed in the passages and some of the downstairs rooms.

The patients were happy and cheerful and are evidently very well cared for. The dress on both sides was in good condition, and the personal appearance of the patients was tidy and neat. A good proportion of them were employed in various useful occupations.

Since our visit in September last there have been no fresh admissions, but 1 patient has been discharged, and there have been 3 deaths, all from natural causes.

There were to-day on the books the names of 82 patients of the male and 48 of the female sex. Two of each sex were away on a holiday, but the remainder were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit.

The general health of the House was very good, only 3 patients being confined to bed.

There has been no serious accident.

The only instances of infectious disease are 2 cases of chicken-pox in a boy and girl, who form 2 of those already mentioned as being confined to bed.

The Church services on Sundays are usually attended by 108 of the patients, while 123 generally go to the entertainments that are held weekly in the winter months. As many as 78 take walks outside the grounds, while 45, chiefly ladies, enjoy carriage exercise weekly in the summertime.



A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to 3 patients. Their record of service is very good, nearly one-half of them having been over five years in the House.

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NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, GREEN LANES, FINSBURY PARK, N.

1 October 1910.

WE have visited this House to-day and found it in good order. The sitting-room for the gentlemen has been re-decorated and re-furnished and was looking very bright and comfortable. Some parts of the male side appeared to us to require attention.

Since July 1st last 11 patients have been admitted, 12 discharged or removed, 4 upon recovery, and 3 have died from natural causes. We found to-day on the books the names of 83 patients, in the proportion of 32 gentlemen to 51 ladies; there is also 1 lady voluntary boarder, 5 ladies were away on leave at Worthing, but with this exception we have seen and talked to everyone in residence.

The general health of the House is good, only 1 gentleman being confined to bed.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 4 patients have been secluded on 18 occasions for a total of  $43\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

Thirteen gentlemen and 28 ladies usually attend Divine service on Sunday in the House. While 2 of each sex are able to go to church outside, 44 patients generally are present at the weekly entertainment; 20 were usefully employed; 5 walk out alone and 19 attended beyond the grounds.

Carriage exercise, 6 or 8 hours a month, is enjoyed by 27 of the patients.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained; there are 28 for day and 4 for night duty. Two attendants and 6 nurses can show more than five years' service in the House, while no one has been dismissed or allowed to resign for misconduct.

In Dr. King's absence on his holiday we received every assistance from Dr. Sargeant.

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OTTO HOUSE, WEST KENSINGTON.

2 December 1910.

WE find to-day the same 18 ladies who were seen at the last visit, no change having occurred in the interval.

They appeared to be in good health, and to be receiving proper care and attention; the House is in good order. No one made any complaint of the treatment.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The Sunday services held in the Institution are usually attended by about 10 patients, and 3 go out to church. Six take carriage exercise, some daily, and the others from once to four times a week.

The staff consists of 12 nurses for day and 3 for night duty.

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## PECKHAM HOUSE, PECKHAM, S.E.

5 December 1910.

SINCE the last visit to this House 14 patients have been admitted, 9 have been discharged or removed, of whom 3 had recovered and 4 have died. These changes leave to-day on the books the names of 102 males and 235 females, a total of 337. Eight are absent on leave or trial and we found in residence 329, all of whom we saw, as well as the male voluntary boarder, who has been here for several years and is proper to remain on that footing.

We found the patients well cared for and generally contented. The health is good; the number confined to bed was 9, of whom 2 only were seriously ill. We paid special attention to those newly admitted and satisfied ourselves in each case of the propriety of their detention. To 2 ladies we granted, at their request, private interviews.

The House continues to be maintained in good order.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 2 ladies have been secluded on 3 occasions for a total of two-and-a-quarter hours.

The Sunday services provided in this House are usually attended by 110 patients, and 18 go to services outside; 125 are usually present at the associated entertainments; 220 are usefully employed. Sixteen gentlemen and 23 ladies go out for walks, 3 of the latter being allowed their parole; carriage exercise is provided for 80 patients, each enjoying this privilege on the average about twice a week.

The staff consists of 19 male attendants and 43 nurses for day and 3 and 7 respectively for night duty. Eight of the men and 13 of the women have served for over five years; none have since the last visit been dismissed or allowed to resign on account of misconduct.

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THE PRIORY, ROEHAMPTON.

2 December 1910.

SINCE the last visit to this House 5 patients have been admitted and 6 discharged, 3 of the latter having recovered. There are now on the books the names of 88, 44 of each sex, all of whom are in residence and have been seen by us to-day. Eleven patients were confined to bed, but not on account of serious illness, and the general health of the Institution is good. We mention in the Patients' Book the names of 2 ladies who show mental improvement. We paid special attention to the newly admitted patients, to one of whom, at his request, we granted a private interview; as a result we satisfied ourselves that all were properly detained. The House is maintained in its usual excellent order; some re-decoration has lately been carried out at the Lodge. The patients all appeared to be receiving good care and attention and to be contented with their treatment.

Since the last visit 3 patients have been secluded, on 25 occasions, for 58 hours in all; no use of mechanical restraint has been recorded. Twenty-four patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays, and 31 the associated entertainments, 6 walk out attended beyond the grounds, and carriage exercise is provided for 24. The staff consists of 2 com-



panions and 23 attendants on the male side, and of 6 companions and 29 nurses on the female side by day, and of 9 male attendants and 11 nurses for night duty.

Twelve of the attendants and 9 nurses can reckon upwards of five years' service.

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#### WOODEND HOUSE, HAYES.

15 November 1910.

THE arrangements for the ladies' comfort are all that could be desired and the rooms are in excellent order.

There has been no change since this House was last visited, there being still 19 ladies in residence, all of whom were seen by us.

The general health is good ; 3 ladies were in bed, one in consequence of age and infirmity, one suffering from facial paralysis, and another because she declines to get up except occasionally, as she says she cannot stand the strain.

There has been no seclusion or restraint.

There is a matron in charge, who has the assistance of a lady companion and 8 day and 2 night nurses. Eight of the ladies go out for walks in charge of nurses and 12 of them have frequent drives.

Prayers are read every morning, at which most of the ladies put in an appearance, and 5 or 6 of them attend the village church on Sunday.

The medical records are properly kept.

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#### WYKE HOUSE, ISLEWORTH.

4 October 1910.

THERE are to-day on the books of this House the names of 15 gentlemen and 15 ladies as patients, and there is 1 gentleman residing here as a voluntary boarder.

The changes among the patients since the last visit consist of 2 fresh admissions and 4 discharges, 3 of them upon recovery ; there have been no deaths.

With the exception of 1 patient of each sex, who was away on leave, and 1 who was out for the day, we saw every one in residence at our visit to-day, and received no complaints on the subject of their treatment.

All the ladies were either in the garden or in the small airing court annexed to it. With regard to the latter we think that it should be used at little as possible, but at any rate, if used, it should be brightened and extended.

Many parts of the House itself were in a very shabby condition, the carpets in several of the sitting-rooms on both sides calling for immediate attention ; more care should be given to the daily shaking and brushing of the mats ; the end room on the ladies' side requires a better supply of pictures on the walls.

The general health of the House was good, no one being confined to bed.

One patient has had to be secluded on 7 occasions for a total of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours, but there has been no use of mechanical restraint.

Only 4 of the patients are able to attend at church on Sundays, and no service is held in the House for the patients.

Four patients walk out alone, and 3 attended, beyond the grounds ; about 30 have carriage exercise about 3 times in each week.

The staff consists of 5 attendants and 6 nurses for day, and 1 of each sex for night duty ; 7 of the staff have been in the service for over five years, while no one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

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ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED HOUSES.

ABELE GROVE, EPSOM.

18 May 1910.

WE have seen the three ladies to-day who are still in residence here.

The House was in good order. None of the patients manifested any mental improvement. In the absence of Mrs. Atkins we found some difficulty in getting anyone to show us round, but we saw eventually two ladies in the charge of one nurse in the sitting-room, while the third patient in charge of the other nurse came in from the garden before we left. We were told a third nurse was off duty. We think that in the absence of Mrs. Atkins there should be some one in responsible charge of the whole establishment.

One lady has been restrained by the linen jacket on two occasions during the night. There has been no use of seclusion.

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ASHBROOK HALL, HOLLINGTON.

13 April 1910.

Since this House was last visited by members of our Board, the death has occurred of Mrs. Hitch, to whom the licence was originally granted in 1886, and who for so many years had been favourably known to the Commissioners. The House is at present being carried on by Miss Adams the co-licensee, and we understand that application will be made at the ensuing Quarter Sessions to renew the licence to her alone.

We found the House in good order when we visited it to-day. Since our Colleague's visit in July last, there have been no admissions or deaths among the patients, but one lady has been discharged relieved.

The patients to-day are five in number, there being one vacancy. Only 2 of them were at home when we called, the other 3 ladies being out walking.

We have no doubt that the patients are kindly treated and carefully looked after.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Some of the ladies are able to attend the services in the neighbouring church occasionally.

The staff consists of 4 nurses, which for the present appears to be adequate.

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## ASHWOOD HOUSE, KINGSWINFORD.

17 February 1910.

THIS House is in very good order, and the patients, of whom there are 7 gentlemen and 17 ladies, all of whom were seen and spoken to by us, appear to be most comfortable and to receive every attention from Dr. Pietersen and his staff. The latter consists of a matron with 5 nurses for day and 2 for night duty on the ladies' side, a charge attendant with 2 assistants for day and 1 for night duty on the gentlemen's side. Since 7th September of last year there has been 1 admission and 2 patients have been discharged, of whom 1 had recovered. Most of the patients walk out daily beyond the grounds under the care of attendants or nurses, and the ladies are taken for frequent drives. The Sunday afternoon services, which are held by the Vicar of the parish, are attended by all but 2 of the ladies and by about half of the gentlemen. Entertainments are often got up in a social way for the amusement of the patients during the winter months, and occasionally professional entertainers are engaged who happen to be in the neighbourhood.

## BAILBROOK HOUSE, BATH.

11 March 1910.

THIS House is generally in very good order; and a good deal of re-decoration has lately been carried out and more is in immediate contemplation on the same lines as that which has already been done.

The patients are in receipt of all due attention and care, they were neat in personal appearance, and so far as we could judge were happy and contented.

Since the last visit in July 1909, 2 patients have been admitted, 5 have been discharged, of whom 1 had recovered, so that there are to-day on the books the names of 11 gentlemen and 27 ladies, 36 in all, in addition to 2 voluntary boarders, who are suitable cases to continue in that position.

We saw all the patients and the voluntary boarders; 31 of the former were in residence at Bailbrook, and 5 were on leave at Lambridge House, which place we also visited and found to be well maintained.

The general health was very good. During the period under review there has been no mechanical restraint, but 2 ladies have been secluded on 54 occasions for a total period of  $427\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

Divine service is held every Sunday morning, which is usually attended by about 40 per cent. of the patients, and the same proportion are for the most part present at the usual weekly entertainments. Six go to church at the neighbouring village, and as many as are able walk out under the care of nurses or attendants daily and frequently take carriage exercise.

The only alteration in the staff, which is adequate, has been in the addition of 1 attendant for day duty.

## BISHOPSTONE HOUSE, BEDFORD.

12 March 1901.

No change has occurred among the patients in this House since it was visited by our Colleague in December, and we saw the same 8 ladies whom he found here on that occasion.

We found them well looked after and comfortable, and the House throughout in excellent order.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded in the interval since the last visit; one lady has been secluded on four occasions for  $24\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

Two of the patients go out to church on Sundays and to entertainments in the town, or occasionally to St. Andrew's. Two others are given carriage exercise in the summer, once a fortnight or oftener.

The staff consists of a matron, 3 nurses for day duty and 1 for night duty.

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#### BOREATTON PARK, BASCHURCH, SALOP.

19 February, 1910.

ONE of the two voluntary boarders in residence here at the date of the last visit has left. With this exception there has been no alteration and there are to-day on the books the names of 9 gentlemen and 8 ladies, in addition to 1 lady voluntary boarder, who may properly remain in that position.

One gentleman was out walking at the time of our visit; we saw all the other patients and found them to be in receipt of all due attention and care. The sitting and bed rooms are all in good order and the House throughout appears to be well maintained.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The numbers of the staff remain the same.

A few of the ladies recently suffered from influenza, but the general health in body is good, there being only two ladies in bed, one from the infirmity of old age and the other from a mere temporary cause.

All the ladies and gentlemen whose health permits walk out daily, one of the former and three of the latter unattended, whilst two of the gentlemen drive daily, and the rest of the patients have frequent drives during the summer months.

One lady attends the services of the Parish Church, and the Vicar holds a service in the House every Sunday afternoon which is usually attended by six of the patients.

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#### THE BRIARS, SANDOWN, I.W.

20 April, 1910.

WE have to-day visited this House, which we found in its usual excellent order.

The four ladies who are residing here as patients were all at home and are in enjoyment of good health.

They are evidently very well cared for and everything is done to ensure their happiness and comfort. They will be shortly taking their annual change, which they always enjoy.

There has been no change among the patients and no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We have signed the licence.

The arrangements for the care of the ladies remain unchanged.

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## BRISLINGTON HOUSE, BRISTOL.

10 March 1910.

SINCE the last visit by members of our Board several useful alterations have been carried out in the main building of this establishment, consisting on the gentlemen's side of a new lavatory, a dormitory with 6 beds where patients requiring special attention can be kept under continuous observation through the night, and a new messroom for the attendants. The electric light has been installed throughout the building and the billiard and ball rooms have been entirely done up and re-decorated tastefully.

The House is in very good order, the beds and bedding well kept, and the patients, all of whom were in residence, were seen and spoken to by us (with the exception of 1 gentleman who was out walking) and were neat and tidy in appearance.

We gave special attention to the patients who have recently been admitted, and are satisfied that those still in residence are of unsound mind and properly detained. The general health is very good, there being only 2 ladies and 1 gentleman in bed, old and senile cases, and we noted 1 lady to be showing some signs of mental improvement. We also saw 1 lady who is in residence as a voluntary boarder, but not for treatment.

Since the 13th July 1909, 15 patients have been admitted, 11 have been discharged or removed, of whom 9 had recovered, and 3 patients and 1 voluntary boarder have died. The deaths were all due to natural causes.

Inquests were held in the case of 1 patient, who died somewhat suddenly in bed from cardiac disease, and in the case of the voluntary boarder, whose death from tumour on the brain was also sudden. There are to-day on the books the names of 84 patients, viz., 32 gentlemen and 52 ladies, and one voluntary boarder. Two of the patients are away on leave, so that there were in actual residence 82.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint. About half of the patients are usually present at Divine service on Sunday and at the associated entertainments. Fifteen patients are usefully engaged, 4 walk out beyond the grounds unattended and 40 under care. Nearly all of the ladies go out for drives, but not many of the gentlemen. We saw good and varied dinners in the dining-rooms and were well satisfied with the quantity and the manner in which they were served.

There are 16 attendants and 27 nurses for day and 2 of the former and 3 of the latter for night duty.

Five of the attendants and 7 of the nurses can show over five years' service, but there are 11 attendants and 14 nurses who cannot as yet reckon a year in their employment. Our visit included an inspection of all the detached buildings excepting 'The Beeches, which is still in the hands of the builders and is at present unoccupied by patients. The medical records are generally well kept, but we have drawn attention to a few omissions.

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CHURCH STREET, EPSOM.

18 May 1910.

THERE have been no changes among the patients since this House was last visited by one of our Colleagues, and the same 5 ladies are still upon the books. Two of them were to-day away on leave at Bognor, but the others were in residence and seen by us. One of them was showing some signs of mental improvement.

The House was undergoing its spring cleaning, the opportunity for which is generally taken when some of the ladies are away at the seaside. It was looking bright and comfortable, and a good deal of general re-decoration is in progress.

One lady has been restrained on several occasions, the last being in March, by the loose jacket to prevent self-injury. The dates when this occurs are now properly recorded in the mechanical restraint register.

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COURT HALL, KENTON, EXETER.

18 March 1910.

SINCE the last visit on the 9th of July 1909, 1 lady has been discharged on transfer to other care, 1 lady has been admitted and 1 has died, so that there are to-day on the books and in residence 5 lady patients, all of whom we have seen, as well as 2 ladies who are resident as voluntary boarders and who may remain in that position.

Some decoration has been carried out lately, and the painters and decorators are at present at work in the House.

We are well satisfied with the condition in which we found the patients and their surroundings, and feel sure that every care and attention is bestowed on the ladies, who are under Dr. and Miss Mules' charge.

One lady attends service at the parish church ; those who are able walk out every day and frequently go for carriage exercise.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The staff consists of two nurses for day duty.

We have signed the licence.

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DINSDALE PARK, DARLINGTON.

20 June 1910.

WE found this House in very good order when we visited it to-day. All parts were bright and comfortable, while the gardens and grounds were at their best in the fine summer weather.

Since our Colleagues' last visit there have been 7 admissions, 6 discharges, 1 upon recovery, and 5 deaths. Four of the deaths were due to natural causes, but the fifth was that of a melancholic patient, who gave every sign of having improved, and was consequently allowed a good deal of freedom, who committed suicide by hanging himself in a wood under circumstances that were fully reported to our Board at the time.

The patients were very tidy in their personal appearance, free from complaint, and are evidently very well cared for.

There are at present 7 gentlemen and 11 ladies residing here as patients, all of whom we saw in the course of our visit to-day.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Several of the patients attend the Sunday service at the parish church ; they also go out for walks and occasional drives.

The staff consists of 3 attendants and 6 nurses for day duty ; there is also a nurse for night duty.

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## DOWNSIDE LODGE, CHILCOMPTON, BATH.

11 March 1909.

THE same 3 ladies are still in residence here as patients. We found them all sitting together in the same morning room, and busily occupied. They appeared to be extremely happy, and have enjoyed very good health since they were last visited by Commissioners. In August they spent a month at Bournemouth. The house is throughout in capital order.

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## THE RETREAT, FAIRFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

16 March 1910.

THE changes among the patients in this House since the last visit of a Commissioner have been the admission of 6, the discharge of 2, neither of whom had recovered, and the death of 3. There are on the books to-day the names of 14 gentlemen and 23 ladies, all of whom we have seen.

We also saw 2 voluntary boarders who are in residence, one of them not for the purpose of treatment, and the other a proper case to remain on that footing for the present.

The health of the Institution seems to be good, and we found no one in bed. The patients were neatly dressed and appeared to be receiving proper attention, and, so far as their mental condition allowed, to be contented. Those recently admitted are properly detained. We gave private interviews to one gentleman and one lady at their request.

The House is maintained in fairly good order and some redecoration has lately been carried out. The deaths were all from natural causes. No use of seclusion has been registered since the last visit; 1 lady has been mechanically restrained to prevent self-injury on 12 occasions for a total of 84 hours. Four gentlemen and 8 ladies usually attend Divine service in the church on Sundays, and a service is also held in the House in the afternoon. From 15 to 20 are usually present at the entertainments held from time to time during the winter, and at the fortnightly dances. Four patients have their parole and 17 walk out attended beyond the grounds. Eight of the gentlemen and 15 ladies are taken for drives weekly when the weather is suitable. The staff consists of 3 male attendants and 6 nurses for day duty and 2 nurses for night duty.

We find that there is still some laxness in making entries in the case books.

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## FIDDINGTON HOUSE, MARKET LAVINGTON, DEVIZES.

3 March 1910.

I HAVE to-day visited this House, and seen the 16 gentlemen and 10 ladies whose names are on the books as certified patients, and found them comfortable, neat, and generally in good bodily health. One or two of them are somewhat better mentally, but none, as yet, have made any great advance towards recovery. One gentleman urged strongly for his discharge, but although he talked for the most part coherently, he is evidently unfit for it. The most recently admitted case is sleeping in a room by himself; he would be safer in a dormitory with an attendant. Since the visit of my Colleague in July last, 5 patients have been admitted, 6 discharged, 2 of them on recovery, and 1 has died from

general paralysis. There is also a young lady residing here as a voluntary boarder ; until about 10 weeks ago she was a patient. For the present she may continue to remain upon the existing footing, but she is in an unstable condition and requires a considerable amount of supervision and may relapse and have to be re-certified.

The House was warm and in proper order, but I noticed that the heavy rains have driven through the roof in places. I was told that the needful repairs are to be shortly undertaken. The lock of the window sash leading on to the external staircase on the gentlemen's side does not work freely.

There are to-day 3 male attendants and 3 nurses on the staff. The senior of the male attendants, who is expected to discharge the duties of a chief male attendant, is, I consider, not competent enough for the post, though I have no reason to doubt he is kind to the patients.

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### FISHERTON HOUSE, SALISBURY.

10 November 1910.

SINCE we were here in March of this year, the licence of the House has been transferred into the names of Mr. Cecil N. E. Chubb, Mrs. Mary B. A. Chubb and Dr. Richard T. Finch, and the latter has taken the place, as Medical Superintendent, of Dr. Buskin, who left on the 2nd of May. Dr. Finch is assisted in his duties by Dr. J. P. Westrup.

The condition of this establishment, both externally and internally, is, we are pleased to report, very different to that in which we found it at the date of our last visit, and there appears, from what we have seen to-day, to be an earnest desire on the part of those who are now interested in the place to improve it in every way, so as to bring it more into line with modern requirements, and render it as far as possible a comfortable and suitable home for the care and reception of patients.

Speaking generally, the matters to which we drew particular notice in our last report have received attention, and all our recommendations have been carried out, with the exception of the sanitary arrangements for Wards 7, 9 and 12. These points, we should say, were fully discussed by us to-day with Mr. Chubb and Dr. Finch, and plans for their execution will shortly be laid before our Board, and will, as soon as they are sanctioned, be at once taken in hand.

A large amount of internal decoration has been carried out, and further painting and papering is at the moment in actual process.

Without particularising in detail the more important work that has been lately executed, we would, however, mention that the vegetable cooking room, the bakehouse and loaf room have all been thoroughly cleansed and renovated. The 6-bedded dormitory on the female side, to which we drew particular attention in March last, has now been made bright and comfortable ; whilst the adjoining w.c. and sink have been entirely done away with and replaced by a modern sanitary annexe, which has been built out at the end of the passage. Great improvements have, in fact, been made in the sanitary and bathing arrangements, as many as 20 or 30 new sanitary appliances and 6 new baths having been placed throughout the different wards.

Only 3 wards on each side are at present in actual occupation, but in view of the fact that it is expected that about 150 Bournemouth patients will shortly come into residence, Wards 5, 5A and 6 on the male, and 4 and 16 on the female side have been or are in process of being prepared and made ready for their occupation. The work is well and suitably carried out.



Since the 16th of March of this year, 15 patients have been admitted, 8 have been discharged or removed, and 4 have died from natural causes, which in one instance was exhaustion from maniacal excitement and facial erysipelas combined. There has been no other case of zymotic disease, besides this one of erysipelas, and the bodily health of the patients to-day may be described as very good, there being only 5 in bed, and at least one of these would be up in the afternoon.

There are now on the books the names of 100 private patients, viz., 41 gentlemen and 59 ladies, and 3 of each sex classed as paupers. No patients are on leave or trial, so that there are to-day in actual residence and seen by us 106.

We had no reasonable complaints; on the other hand, some of the patients expressed themselves as being well satisfied with their diet and the general condition of affairs, matters which were confirmed by what we have to-day seen during our inspection of the Institution. With the exception of one patient whom we noted as showing mental improvement at the last visit and who continues to progress, no others promise a very early recovery.

We gave private interviews to one lady and one gentleman, and satisfied ourselves that they and the other inmates are properly detained, subject, as to the gentleman referred to, to the remarks made in the Patients' Book.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 6 patients have been secluded on 22 occasions, for  $207\frac{1}{2}$  hours in all.

Services are held on Sunday morning and afternoon, as well as on two other days in the week, the former being attended usually by 38 of the patients. Opportunities for Communion are offered to such of the patients as are desirous and considered in a fit condition to take it.

Fifty-one of the inmates are usually present at the associated entertainments, 1 walks out unattended and 18 under care, and 12 of them have occasional carriage exercise.

There are 16 attendants and nurses for day and 4 for night duty. We are generally satisfied with the state of the Medical records.

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#### GLENDOSSILL AND HURST HOUSE, HENLEY-IN-ARDEN.

12 February 1910.

A NEW smoking lounge on the gentlemen's side, which was in course of construction when these Houses were last visited, has now been completed and forms a most useful as well as bright and comfortable addition to their quarters. The recommendations as to the looped pipes and other matters in the new w.c.'s on the ladies' side and the doors at the head of the staircases have been carried out.

We have seen all the patients in residence; they were quite nicely dressed and appeared to be receiving all due attention and care. The sitting-room and bedrooms and the Houses generally are in very good order and in a good state of maintenance. Since September 4th 1909 there have been 7 admissions, 5 patients have been discharged, 2 of whom had recovered, and 1 patient has died from natural causes. There are now on the books the names of 34 patients, of whom 2 are to-day on leave, and there were in actual residence, and seen by us, 32 patients, viz., 21 ladies and 11 gentlemen. We spoke to many of the patients, and are fully satisfied as to the propriety of the detention of them all, including those who have been lately admitted. To one lady we gave a private interview.

The general health is good, there being only 1 lady and 1 gentleman in bed. There is an afternoon service every Sunday, which is attended by practically all of the inmates. Four ladies and 3 gentlemen are in the habit of going out alone beyond the grounds, and 10 ladies and the rest of the gentlemen (unless confined to the House through illness) walk out under charge of nurses and attendants, and a few of the ladies take carriage exercise every other day. The staff consists of 5 nurses and a matron for day duty, and 1 for night duty on the ladies' side, and for the gentlemen there are 4 attendants. There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 4 ladies have been secluded on various occasions, but we are not in a position to state the number of hours, as it appears to us the reasons under this head have not been kept in accordance with the definition of what our Board consider to be seclusion.

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### THE GRANGE, ROTHERHAM.

7 June 1910.

WE have visited this House to-day and found it in good order; the grounds were looking especially attractive with the trees and shrubs in their early summer foliage. Dr. Mould informed us that he is about to have the whole of the outside of the House painted. The various rooms were bright and comfortable and afford very good accommodation to the ladies residing here. These consist at the present time, of 15 living here as patients and 2 as voluntary boarders; one of the latter was out and consequently not seen by us, but the others may remain upon that footing for the present. Two other ladies were out walking, but with these exceptions we saw all whose names are on the books. They were tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and seem to be fairly happy and are evidently well cared for. The general health of the patients was good.

One lady has been mechanically restrained on four occasions for 28 hours, while 6 ladies have been secluded on 87 occasions for a total of 475 hours.

Since the last visit of one of our Colleagues there have been 9 admissions, 9 discharges, 6 upon recovery, and 2 deaths, both from natural causes.

Service is held in the House once a fortnight, while those patients who are able go every Sunday to one of the churches.

Drives are given once a week to all the patients during the summer, and generally oftener to those who appreciate them.

The staff consists of a matron and 5 nurses, 1 of whom is always on duty at night.

We have signed the licence.

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### GRETA BANK, BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

22 October 1910.

WE have visited this House to-day and found it kept in very good order.

Mrs. Taylor, the former resident licensee, has left, and her place has been taken by Miss Sarah Jane Perkin, who has been here for several years. She has the assistance of another nurse, and two servants are kept.



There have been no patients for some months past; but there is at the present time a voluntary boarder who may properly remain on that footing.

We have signed the licence and the books.

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THE GROVE, CATTON, NORWICH.

19 March 1910.

THE changes among the patients in this house since the last visit of a Commissioner have been 2 admissions and 1 discharge on transfer to another institution; the voluntary boarder who was then here has also left. The House has its full complement of 21, 1 of whom was out walking at the time of our visit, and 1 was absent on 3 months' trial in accordance with the recommendation of our Colleague, who visited in December. She is said to be doing well.

We saw all the patients except the above two, and found them well cared for and generally contented. We paid special attention to those newly admitted, who are properly detained. One lady, who is violent and dangerous, is about to be removed elsewhere, the rest are suitable cases to be kept here. Their health is good, and the one patient whom we found in bed was there on account of feebleness of old age. To one lady we gave at her request a private interview. We give in the Patients' Book the name of one who shows marked mental improvement.

The House is in very good order, bright and well kept. A commencement has been made of somewhat extensive alterations and additions, plans for which have been approved by our Board.

One lady has been restrained on 2 occasions, for 6 hours in all. No use of seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Ten of the patients attend service in the church, and a service is held in the House on alternate Mondays. About 6 go to the theatre or concerts in Norwich from time to time, and weekly dances or games are given. Carriage drives are provided, of which from 10 to 12 avail themselves, and a like number go out for walks, 3 being allowed to do so unattended.

The staff consists, besides the matron and lady companion, of 6 nurses for day and 2 for night duty.

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GROVE HOUSE, CHURCH STRETTON, SALOP.

19 February 1910.

THIS House, including the late additions, which are very bright and cheerful, was throughout in excellent order, and the patients, all of whom were seen and spoken to by us, appeared to be well and carefully looked after, and were in personal appearance neat and tidy.

In accordance with the suggestion made by our Colleague when last here, a wire netting has been fixed over the well of the staircase.

During the period under review 3 patients have been admitted, including one whose certificates had run out and who has been re-certified, and 3 have been discharged.

There are to-day on the books the names of 32 patients and 2 voluntary boarders, one of whom has come to reside here since the last visit. They are both proper cases to remain in that position, and the patients, including those lately admitted, are all fit subjects for detention.

There has been no restraint or seclusion.

The health is good, and no one was confined to bed.

The staff of nurses remain the same in number.

Three of the ladies are allowed to walk out alone every day, and 8 of them go out under care, whilst 2 attend services at the neighbouring church, and the rest of them attend the services which are held by the Rector of the parish at the House every alternate Sunday.

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#### HAYDOCK LODGE, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.

10 May 1910.

SINCE the visit of our Colleague last September the changes among the patients in this Institution have been as follows:—25 have been admitted, 24 have been discharged, 16 of them on recovery, and 3 have died from natural causes. There are now on the books the names of 126, 53 on the male and 73 on the female side, all of the private class.

Six gentlemen and an equal number of ladies are in residence as voluntary boarders; one of the latter is unfit to remain except under the authority of a reception order.

We saw all the patients except 2, who are absent on trial, and found them very neat and tidy in their persons and dress, and evidently well cared for. Their health is very good, and we found only 1 gentleman and 4 ladies in bed, none of them seriously ill, and the majority on account of mental excitement. The patients made no complaint of the treatment received, though there were, as usual, several appeals for discharge. We paid special attention to the newly admitted cases, satisfying ourselves in each instance of the propriety of their detention. To 2 of the gentlemen we gave at their request private interviews, at which they claimed to be discharged. Both, however, are insane and unfit to be set at liberty. We give in the Patients' Book the names of 3 ladies who show mental improvement.

Dinner was served to the patients during our visit; it was of good quality and well served.

The house generally is in very good order, and further progress has been made in the improvements of the gentlemen's wing, which have done so much to brighten up this part of the buildings. We would call attention to the bath in the ladies' first gallery, which is much worn, and to some of the linoleum in the male observation and other dormitories, which wants renewing.

Since the last visit 17 patients have been secluded on 438 occasions for 3,452 hours in all; and mechanical restraint has been applied to 3 patients, each on a single occasion, for a total of 28 hours.

Forty-eight patients usually attend the Sunday services in the House, and 17 in the parish church; 72 are usually present at the associated entertainments; 63 are usually employed. Seven patients walk out alone beyond the grounds, and 32 attended; carriage exercise is provided for 38.

The staff consists of 16 attendants and 22 nurses for day duty, and 2 attendants and 3 nurses for night duty. Three of the former and 4 of the latter have served less than a year, and a like number on each side over five years.

The case books and other medical records are well kept.

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## HEIGHAM HALL, NORWICH.

10 March 1910.

SINCE the last visit by a member of our Board 4 patients have been admitted to this House, and 5 have been discharged, one on transfer to another Institution, and the rest recovered. There are to-day on the books the names of 25 gentlemen and 41 ladies, all of whom are in residence, but 2 of the gentlemen were out walking at the time of our visit, as was also another who is here as a voluntary boarder, and these we consequently did not see. We saw all the other patients, and saw reason to be satisfied that they are receiving all proper care and attention, and are kindly treated. Their general health is good, and we found in bed only 1 lady who was suffering from an attack of hysteria. The newly admitted patients are all proper cases for detention. One lady, to whom we granted a private interview, made complaints with regard to the nurses, which, however, were, in our opinion, the result of delusions. One of the ladies shows marked mental improvement, and we were informed that she and one of the gentlemen who were out walking will shortly be given leave on trial. We found the House in very good order. No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit. Five of the gentlemen and 14 ladies usually attend service in the parish church on Sundays. Forty-nine patients are usually present at the services given in the House and 46 at the associated entertainments. Forty-one patients are taken out for walks and 2 of the gentlemen are allowed their parole; 4 gentlemen and nearly all the ladies are given carriage exercise.

The staff of attendants consists of 9 men and 11 nurses for day duty, and 3 and 1 respectively for night duty. Five have served less than a year and 7 for over five years.

## KINGSDOWN HOUSE, BOX, WILTS.

11 March 1910.

THIS House is in excellent order, the rooms are bright, warm and comfortable, they are tastefully decorated and present a very homely and cosy appearance. The patients, all of whom were seen by us (with the exception of 1 gentleman recently admitted, who was out at the time of our visit), were neat and well dressed, and as far as we could judge were very well cared for and looked after. The middle floor dormitory on the ladies' side, referred to in the last two entries as having only one exit in the case of fire, and that through a lady's sitting-room, may in our opinion now be used as a dormitory, the objection referred to having been removed and there being now two good exits. We spoke to all of the patients except the gentleman who was out, and gave special attention to those who have been admitted since the last visit and are still here. They are all in our opinion of unsound mind and properly detained. We saw 4 ladies in residence as voluntary boarders, of whom 2 are proper cases and may remain in that position. The other 2, one of whom was only admitted a few days ago, are insane and quite unfit to remain on this footing. Dr. MacBryan is urging their certification, but in each instance there appear to be some difficulties, to which further reference is made in the Patients' Book. There are to-day on the books the names of 32 patients, viz. :—8 gentlemen and 24 ladies, in addition to the 4 voluntary boarders already mentioned, there having been 10 admissions and 7



discharges (all ladies), of whom 2 had recovered, since the last visit. During the same period 2 patients have died from natural causes, but in the case of 1 who died within 48 hours of admission an inquest was held. The general health to-day was very good. Two patients have been secluded on 24 occasions for 66 hours, and 1 lady has been restrained by a long-sleeve jacket, on 38 occasions, for a total of  $232\frac{1}{2}$  hours, to prevent her from injuring herself. As many of the patients as are able attend the service in the neighbouring church, and a weekly service is held at this House by the Vicar of this parish which is well attended.

Occasional entertainments are given in the House, and some of the patients go into Bath to the theatre and to concerts. Two ladies walk out alone, and the majority of both cases go out for walks in charge of attendants or nurses, and some of them get carriage exercise. There is a good library of 400 volumes, as well as a good supply of papers and periodicals for the patients' use and amusement. The fire appliances attached to this House are inspected every month by the late Inspector of the Bristol Fire Brigade; who also drills and instructs the staff in their duties in the event of a fire taking place. There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses. The case books are carefully noted up to date.

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#### LAVERSTOCK HOUSE, SALISBURY.

16 March 1910.

As the first members of our Board who have visited Laverstock House since the death of Dr. Manning, who for nearly 40 years acted as Superintendent, and at all times conducted the establishment with so much kindness and thoughtful care, we desire to express our sincere regret at the great loss which the Institution has sustained.

Dr. Monnington, who for some time acted here as Assistant Medical Officer, and who has had considerable experience elsewhere, is now in charge with Dr. Haynes, who is here temporarily. Application is to be made at the next opportunity that Dr. Monnington's name be added to the licence as Resident Medical Officer, when Dr. Haynes will leave. We gather from Dr. Monnington, who accompanied us during our inspection and favourably impressed us, that extensive and various improvements are to be carried out, chiefly of a sanitary and domestic nature, throughout the building. Those of a structural character will of course be submitted, and the plans laid before us. We are glad to learn that among the contemplated improvements it is intended to deal with the single rooms in the east wing and the corresponding rooms on the female side, where the less favourable class of patients sleep. These rooms are very dull and cheerless, and, indeed, the whole of the buildings suffer if anything from lack of good lighting, and we hope when the place is put into the hands of the decorators, as much as possible will be done to lighten and brighten the rooms and passages with paint and paper of a bright colour.

Since July 24th 1910 there have been 3 admissions; 1 patient has been discharged, and 2 died from natural causes. There are now on the books of the establishment the names of 40 patients, viz., 18 gentlemen and 22 ladies, and there is 1 voluntary boarder, who may remain in that position. We saw and spoke to all of the patients, including those who have been lately admitted, and consider they were all properly detained. The general health was good, the patients appeared well cared for and contented, and the rooms and bedding were in good order.



There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 1 lady has been secluded for half-an-hour. We gave private interviews to 1 lady and 1 gentleman. Six gentlemen and 12 of the ladies attend the weekly services in the chapel which are held by the vicar of the parish, and some of them go to church in the neighbouring village. Twelve of the gentlemen and 11 ladies go out walking under care and occasionally have carriage exercise, and 2 of the gentlemen are allowed to walk out alone.

The staff consists of 6 nurses and 6 attendants for day duty, and 1 of each sex for night duty.

### MARSDEN HALL, BURNLEY.

16 May 1910.

SINCE the last visit by members of our Board, 1 patient whose reception order lapsed has been discharged and re-admitted, 3 others have been admitted, and 2 others discharged, neither recovered; and 1 lady has died from natural causes. There are to-day on the books the names of 13 gentlemen and 9 ladies, and there is 1 gentleman residing as a voluntary boarder, who has been here for some considerable time. The dining-room, to which reference was made in the last report, has been redecorated in good style, and with the rest of the female side is in very good order. The small size of the rooms and of the windows on the male side make it difficult to keep it up to the same standard. The two rooms where male patients with faulty habits sleep should have floors covered with good linoleum. One of them has carpets, and the linoleum in the other is divided across the middle, which destroys its usefulness.

The patients were neat and tidy in their dress and person, testifying to the care bestowed on them by the staff. The ladies were in the garden enjoying the fine and warm weather; their bodily health is good. None exhibit mental improvement. No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit. The staff consists of 3 attendants on the male side, and on the female side of 2 nurses and a probationer nurse for day duty, and 1 night nurse. Six of the gentlemen attend service in the church. Three gentlemen and 4 ladies are taken out for walks, and 2 of each sex have carriage drives once a week.

### MIDDLETON HALL, MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE.

20 June 1910.

THIS House, which we have visited to-day, continues to be maintained in fair order; though some of the rooms have been papered and redecorated; there are several others which are much in need of similar treatment, and many of the carpets require renewal. The garden and grounds were looking bright and attractive. Since our Colleague's last visit 9 patients have been admitted; 5 discharged or removed, 3 upon recovery; and 3 have died from natural causes. There are to-day on the books the names of 13 gentlemen and 15 ladies. One gentleman is away on leave, and 1 lady was out driving.

The patients were quiet and orderly, and for the most part neat in dress and personal appearance, but we think that the clothes of some of the gentlemen require more attention; this applies especially to some of the worst class of cases.

The general health of the House was good, only 3 ladies being in bed at the time of our visit, and none of them appeared to be suffering from serious illness.

We are sorry to hear that the practice of holding a service in the hall on Sundays has been discontinued, and a service on a week day substituted, which it is not surprising to find is not so well attended. We hope that the new Vicar, who officiates, will find it possible to revert to the old practice. About 4 of the gentlemen and 3 of the ladies are able sometimes to attend the services in the parish church. All the gentlemen who are physically well enough take walks outside the grounds, as also do 6 of the ladies. Two gentlemen and 6 ladies go for carriage drives from time to time.

There has been no mechanical restraint, but 1 lady has been secluded on 34 occasions for as much as 328 hours, and 1 gentleman on 18 occasions for 163 hours.

We have signed the licence.

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#### MOAT HOUSE, TAMWORTH.

14 July 1910.

THERE are to-day 8 ladies on the books of this House, there having been 2 admissions and 1 discharge (on recovery) since my Colleague, Dr. Coupland, and I were here on the 23rd February of this year. The ladies were all seen by me, 2 were in bed, the others were, with one exception, sitting in the grounds under the trees and appeared to be in good health. The 2 ladies who have lately been admitted are properly detained for care and treatment. Two of the ladies have lately been for change of air and seem to have enjoyed their stay. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The House is throughout in capital order and the patients have all the appearance of being well and properly cared for.

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#### NORTHWOODS HOUSE, WINTERBOURNE, BRISTOL.

10 March 1910.

APART from the lower end of the ladies' side, where a considerable amount of redecoration is necessary and which, as we were informed, is shortly to be taken in hand, the House was throughout in good order. In the same part of the building we drew Dr. Eager's attention to the condition of 1 bedroom, which is used for patients of faulty habits, and where we considered that some alteration should be made in the arrangement of the beds so as to permit of the room being more easily and thoroughly cleansed and at all times kept fresh and free from any unpleasant aroma. The rooms were generally well kept, as were also the beds and bedding. We saw all the patients, gave special attention to those who have been recently admitted, and are satisfied that they are all of unsound mind and properly detained, although 1 gentleman amongst the latter patients shows very marked improvement, and we observed another gentleman and a lady who are better mentally. In appearance the patients were neat and tidy, and seem to be in receipt of proper attention and care. Since July 13, 1909, there have been 12 admissions, 7 patients have been discharged, and 6 have died, in every case from natural causes.



There are to-day on the books of the Establishment the names of 38 patients, viz., 16 gentlemen and 22 ladies, all of whom were in residence and seen by us. We also saw 1 lady who resides here as a voluntary boarder, and may properly remain in that position.

The general health is very good, there being only 1 patient in bed at the time of our visit.

Seven patients have been secluded on 36 occasions for a total in all of 107 hours, but there is no record of any mechanical restraint.

The Rector of the parish conducts a service on Sunday afternoons which is attended by about half of the gentlemen and a majority of the ladies, whilst 3 of the gentlemen and 5 of the ladies attend the services in the neighbouring church.

Entertainments are held every six weeks for the amusement of the patients, which are usually attended by 9 of the gentlemen and 18 of the ladies, and 4 of each sex occasionally go to any local entertainments that are held in the adjoining village.

Two gentlemen walk out alone beyond the grounds, and all the gentlemen except 3, and 14 of the ladies walk out attended, whilst all the patients who are able have carriage exercise twice a week.

There are 5 attendants and 9 nurses for day, and 1 of each sex for night duty. Out of the total of 16, 5 have been employed here for over five years and 6 have been less than a year in the service.

The case books are properly kept.

#### OVERDALE, WHITEFIELD.

12 May 1910.

ONE patient has been admitted since the last visit of Commissioners, and 2 have been discharged, 1 of them recovered. There are on the books to-day the names of 12 patients, and there is also a voluntary boarder who is unfit to remain as such.

The ladies appear to be well cared for and comfortable ; their bodily health is good, but none shows mental improvement.

Some of the rooms stand in need of repapering, distempering and white-washing, and the linoleum in a room where a patient of faulty habits sleeps requires renewal.

The House is otherwise in proper order and well kept.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit ; seclusion has been employed for 2 ladies on 5 occasions, for a total of 34 hours.

The staff consists, besides the matron, of 3 nurses, and another is, we are informed, about to be engaged.

One or two of the ladies go out to church on Sundays ; but no arrangements are made for providing a service in the House.

All but two are taken out for walks ; and carriage drives are occasionally given.

#### PERITEAU HOUSE, WINCHELSEA.

24 March 1910.

I HAVE to-day visited this House, and seen the 5 ladies who are at present residing here as patients. There has been no change among the inmates since the last visit by one of my Colleagues.

The House was in its usual good order, and the patients are for the most part happy and contented and are evidently very well looked after.

Plans for the new annexe have been approved by our Board; it will contain a small sitting-room on the ground floor for the use of the lady companions, while on the first floor there will be a new bathroom and lavatory.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The general health is good.

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### THE PLEASAUNCE, HEWORTH MOOR, YORK.

17 June 1910.

WE have visited this House to-day, which we found in good order. The gardens and grounds also were looking very attractive in the bright summer weather.

We found 15 ladies upon the books, 13 of whom are patients and 2 are voluntary boarders.

There have been no admissions of patients since our Colleagues' visit in October last, and only 1 discharge in the case of a lady who had recovered. There have been no deaths.

The 2 voluntary boarders have both been admitted since October last; one was away to-day, so we had no opportunity of seeing her; the other was in bed in a very depressed condition, and though she may for the present remain upon this footing, her case will have to be very carefully watched.

The patients were not of a very encouraging type, but seemed for the most part fairly contented. We have no doubt that they are well taken care of. We received no complaint of any stint in the matter of food. Attention has been paid to the bedroom where some of the more demented patients sleep.

Those of the patients who are able to, take walking exercise daily, and about 6 have drives twice a week; only 2 are at present able to attend the service in the parish church on Sunday.

The staff consists of 3 nurses for day and 1 for night duty. There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion.

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### PLYMPTON HOUSE, PLYMPTON.

22 March 1910.

THE decoration of the gentlemen's day room has been completed since the last visit. It has been much improved in appearance and the House is throughout in excellent order.

The rooms are in all respects most comfortable, and we are satisfied from our personal observation, as well as from the statements made quite spontaneously to us by several of the patients, that every care and attention are paid them by Dr. and Mrs. Turner.

Since July 7 of last year there have been 6 admissions and 4 discharges, 2 on recovery, and 4 patients have died, 3 of them in the Asylum, from natural causes, and the fourth case was that of a lady, who committed suicide at her own home when she had been on trial for some months.



There are to-day on the books and in actual residence 28 patients, of whom 7 are gentlemen and 21 ladies ; they were all seen by us and are in our opinion properly detained. We gave special attention to those patients who have been lately admitted, one of whom shows signs of improvement. Six of the patients attend service at the neighbouring church, and occasionally go to the theatre or other entertainments at Plymouth ; 15 walk out under care, and 12 of them frequently go for drives. The health of the patients, with the exception of 1 or 2 aged and feeble ones, is very good. There has been no restraint or seclusion.

The staff is a good one, consisting of a matron and 6 nurses for day duty on the ladies' side, and a head attendant and 5 others on the gentlemen's side, and there are, in addition, 2 nurses and 1 attendant for night duty. The medical records are well kept.

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### REDLANDS, TONBRIDGE.

19 May 1910.

WE have to-day visited this House, which we have found in good order and the grounds were looking very bright and attractive. We have no doubt that the patients are well looked after and treated with much kindness and consideration.

The two bedrooms on the gentlemen's side, which have been referred to in our Colleagues' reports on the last two occasions as being unprovided with an alternative exit in case of fire, have been receiving attention. The use of one of them has now been given up, but the other has been supplied with a door opening on to the adjacent roof, from which a wooden staircase reaching to the ground has been erected ; while this staircase undoubtedly does supply the required means of egress, we think that it needs to be itself protected against the possible use by suicidally disposed patients, owing to its prominent and accessible position. We have suggested to Dr. Harmer that he should take expert opinion as to the best method of carrying this out.

There are to-day on the books 13 gentlemen and 10 ladies. All of them were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. The new admissions numbers 4, 3 being gentlemen and 1 a lady. Two gentlemen have been discharged not recovered, and 1 gentleman has died from natural causes.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff for day duty consists of 7 attendants and 6 nurses ; and 1 of each sex being on duty at night.

It has been found advisable to give up the services in the recreation hall on Sundays, as the patients were for the most part incapable of taking proper part in them. The clergyman, however, visits every week, and has private communication with all the patients.

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### RIVERHEAD HOUSE, SEVENOAKS.

19 March 1910.

WE found this House in excellent order when we visited it to-day. All the rooms were very bright and comfortable, and the garden and grounds were most attractive. No pains appear to be spared to keep all parts of the establishment up to the best standard.

Seven ladies are upon the books as patients, and we saw all of them to-day except one who is away on leave.

Since our Colleagues' visit in July last 3 ladies have been admitted and 4 discharged, 3 upon recovery.

There have been no deaths.

All the ladies appeared to be in excellent health and are evidently most efficiently looked after.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion. Such of the ladies as are able attend the services at the parish church on Sundays ; most of them take walks and one goes out driving every day.

The staff consists of 8 nurses for day and 2 for night duty.

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ST. GEORGE'S RETREAT, BURGESS HILL, SUSSEX.

15 April 1910.

WE have to-day visited all parts of this Institution, which continues to be maintained in very good order and affords very comfortable accommodation for the ladies who are residing here.

Since our Colleagues' visit in July last 7 patients have been admitted, 7 discharged or removed, of whom 1 had recovered, and 3 have died, all from natural causes.

There were to-day on the books the names of 72 patients and 1 voluntary boarder. Two ladies were away on leave, but the remainder were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit.

We found most of the ladies happy and contented, free from complaints except on the subject of detention, and we have no doubt that they are treated with the utmost kindness and consideration.

Their general health was very good, only 1 being confined to bed.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 2 patients have been secluded on 4 occasions for a total of  $9\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

The recommendation of the Factory Inspector as to the fencing off of various dangerous parts of the machinery have been carried out, and the inadequacy of the water supply in case of fire, to which the Visitors called attention, has been met by the installation of a motor engine at the lake whereby the available pressure of water has been very much increased. Additional lavatory accommodation for the use of visitors to the Institution is being provided.

The points in connection with the garden walks and the brightening of the observation court, to which our Colleagues called attention, have been taken in hand.

The staff consists of 42 sisters, 2 night nurses and 13 servants.

We regret to record the death of Dr. Jones, who for many years was the medical officer of the Institution.

His place has been taken by Dr. Apthorp as visiting and Dr. Scanlan as resident medical attendants.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

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ST. AUGUSTINE'S, BRIGHTON.

6 June 1910.

I HAVE to-day visited this establishment, which is maintained in admirable order. There are in residence 5 ladies on leave from St. George's Retreat, and they, together with a lady who is received as a single patient, are accommodated in the Manor Road House. One of



these ladies was in bed recovering from an attack of bronchitic asthma. The rest were all in good health, and appeared to appreciate the arrangements made for their care and comfort.

The rooms present a very bright and cheerful appearance, are well furnished and amply supplied with objects of interest as well as means of recreation.

The gardens are looking their best, a notable feature of them being the large and well-kept tennis lawn.

There can be no question that St. Augustine's is well adapted for its very useful purpose of affording an opportunity of a change of residence to suitable patients from St. George's Retreat.

Dr. Apthorp has succeeded Dr. Cones as visiting physician.

### ST. MARY'S HOUSE, WHITCHURCH.

21 February 1910.

WE have to-day seen the only lady resident as a patient in this House. She appears to receive all necessary attention, was neatly dressed, and the rooms were in very good order.

The lady declined to enter into any conversation with us, but we were informed that she goes out walking or driving when weather permits. Mentally there is no change, but her general health is and has been good.

### SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, FORMBY, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

7 May 1910.

THE changes among the patients in this House since the visit paid by our Colleague eight months ago have been the admission of 15 and the discharge of 12, 2 of the latter having recovered.

We found the House in good order, and the patients, all of whom we saw, well cared for and contented. One on each side was confined to bed, but with these exceptions the health of the inmates is good. To one gentleman, who came as a voluntary boarder and has lately been certified, we gave, at his request, a private interview, at which we satisfied ourselves that he is insane and properly detained. One lady, who has been here over nine years, shows marked mental improvement.

In addition to the patients there is in residence one voluntary boarder, who, we think, although depressed, may properly remain for the present on that footing.

Five gentlemen and 4 ladies attend service in the parish church, and there is an attendance of 6 ladies and 13 gentlemen (including 1 clerical patient, who officiates) at the chapel services in the House, some patients being included in both categories. Entertainments are provided of one sort or another about once a fortnight during the winter. Six patients on each side are taken out for walks, and during the summer carriage drives are provided.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 2 ladies have been secluded for short periods at a time for altogether  $83\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

The staff consists on each side of a charge attendant and 4 others for day duty, and 1 attendant for night duty.

The medical records are kept with care.

## SPRINGFIELD HOUSE, BEDFORD.

12 March 1910.

Two patients have been admitted, 1 discharged on recovery, and 3 have died since our Colleagues' visit in December, leaving on the books the names of 41, 16 of whom are on the male and 25 on the female side. There is also in residence as a voluntary boarder 1 gentleman, who was seen at the last visit and may properly remain.

The deaths were from natural causes.

We have to-day seen all the patients except 1, who is absent on leave, and found them generally in satisfactory condition as regards their person and dress. One gentleman and 2 ladies were in bed, the former having recently undergone a slight operation, and of the latter, one being an aged case and the other suffering from influenza.

The health of the Institution is otherwise good. The lady who was stated at the last visit to be practically recovered has been discharged; the gentleman then noted as improved has died.

The House is in good order, some painting is in progress.

No employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Four patients' usually attend Divine service at Elstow Church; 36 attend the service given in the House, and a like number the associated entertainments; 30 are usefully employed. Five are allowed their parole; 18 go out for walks attended, and 16 have carriage exercise about once a week.

The staff is of good strength, viz., 6 male attendants and 10 nurses for day, and 2 and 3 respectively for night duty; only 1 has served for less than a year.

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STRETTON HOUSE, CHURCH STRETTON, SHROPSHIRE.

19 February 1910.

SINCE the House was last visited by a Commissioner, much has evidently been done to improve the appearance of the rooms, and render the place more suitable for the residence and comfort of the patients, including the installation of the electric light on the ground floor, the improvement of the lighting in the two upper sitting-rooms, and the laying of new rugs in the bedrooms, as well as the recarpeting of the upstairs passage.

As a result of these alterations, and a considerable amount of repainting and general renovation, the House is to-day in very good order.

We saw and spoke to all of the patients, and are satisfied that all of them, including those lately admitted, are properly detained.

We received no complaints, and found them neat in person and tidy in dress.

Since November 5th of last year, 3 patients have been admitted, 2 discharged on transfer, and 1 patient has died.

There are to-day on the books the names of 29 patients, as well as 3 voluntary boarders, 1 of whom has lately come into residence.

The 3 latter gentlemen may properly remain in that position.

One gentleman was to-day out on trial, so that there were 28 in actual residence and seen by us.

One patient has been mechanically restrained on 16 occasions for a total of 195½ hours.

There has been no seclusion. One gentleman was in bed.



The staff consists of 1 chief attendant and 7 assistants for day and 1 for night duty.

Four of the patients usually walk out alone, most of the others go out under care, and 8 or 9 drive out two or three times a week.

Service is held in the House every Sunday afternoon, which is usually attended by a majority of the gentlemen.

Dr. H. Barnett, who has retired, has been succeeded by Dr. A. A. Watson as resident Medical Officer.

### TICEHURST HOUSE, TICEHURST.

12 April 1910.

THE following changes have taken place among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in July of last year :—5 patients have been admitted and 7 discharged, 2 upon recovery. There have been no deaths.

There are to-day on the books the names of 78 patients, of whom 42 are gentlemen and 36 ladies ; of these 9 gentlemen and 3 ladies are on leave at West Cliffe and 1 gentleman elsewhere. With the exception of 1 gentleman who was out for the day, we saw all the patients in residence, giving private interviews to those whose names are given in the Patients' Book.

We were quite satisfied with their dress and general appearance, and are sure that they are well and considerately treated and enjoy a high degree of comfort.

The general health of the Institution is good, only 2 patients being confined to bed.

There has been no use of seclusion or mechanical restraint. We paid special attention to the recently admitted cases and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention. No one was showing any marked signs of mental improvement.

The whole of the Establishment with its dependencies is maintained in excellent order.

Divine Service on Sundays is attended usually by 37 patients, while 45 generally go to the associated entertainments. Seventy-one walk out weekly or oftener beyond the grounds and 42 have carriage exercise.

An excellent staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, and their duration of service is quite satisfactory.

No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

### WEST CLIFFE, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

13 April 1910.

WE paid a visit to-day to this branch House. There are at present residing here 9 gentlemen and 4 ladies.

All the patients are enjoying fair health and there was no one confined to bed. They were generally contented and happy, and every effort is made to secure their comfort.

The House was in good order, and, as usual, will be taken in hand as soon as the work connected with the new lavatory on the ladies' side is completed.

An efficient staff of attendants and nurses is maintained.

## TUE BROOK VILLA, LIVERPOOL.

7 May 1910.

NINETEEN patients have been admitted since the last visit of a Commissioner ; 16 have been discharged, 10 of them on recovery ; and 4 have died from natural causes. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 24 patients of each sex. There is also 1 lady residing as a voluntary boarder, who may properly remain on that footing. We found the House bright and in good order, and the patients generally appeared to be receiving proper care and attention, and to be comfortable and contented. There were, however, one or two of the gentlemen whose dress required rather more attention. The bodily health of the Institution is good and none of the patients are confined to bed. None show mental improvement sufficient to be recorded here. Two or 3 of the ladies were excited and troublesome, 1 in particular, with regard to whom we made some suggestions to Dr. Ingall. No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit. A service is provided in the dining hall on Sunday mornings by the Chaplin, at which about 15 patients of each sex are usually present. A like number usually attend the entertainments given fortnightly during the winter months.

The staff consists on the male side of a head attendant, 4 other attendants for day duty, and 1 night attendant, and on the female side, of a matron, 6 day and 2 night nurses. The matron, who has succeeded to Mrs. Cooke's place, has had experience in Mill Road Infirmary. Dr. John Joseph Tisdall and Dr. Frank Ernest Ingall have been added to the licence in the place of Dr. and Mrs. Cooke, who have retired. Both undertake to reside on the premises.

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WESTBROOKE HOUSE, ALTON, HANTS.

23 May 1910.

WE have visited this House to-day, and found it in very good order. Some spring cleaning was in progress, but the rooms generally looked very tidy and comfortable, while the grounds presented a most attractive appearance.

Since our Colleagues last visited, 2 ladies have been admitted and 1 discharged relieved, while 1 has died from natural causes.

We found on the books to-day the names of 2 gentleman and 5 ladies as patients ; and of 2 gentlemen as voluntary boarders, both of whom may remain upon that footing. All were in residence and had the opportunity of conversing with us during the course of our visit. They were tidy, neat in appearance, and for the most part free from complaint. We have no doubt that they are kindly and considerately cared for. The general health was good. All of them go at times for walks and drives outside the grounds, while some of the ladies are able to attend services at the church on Sundays. A service is held in the House by the Vicar every Sunday.

The staff consists of 3 attendants and 3 nurses, and there is also a man who is employed as a night patrol.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We have signed the licence.



## WEST MALLING PLACE, MAIDSTONE.

6 April 1910.

WE have visited this House to-day, and found that it is maintained in good order, and affords comfortable and suitable accommodation for the gentlemen and ladies residing here. Since our Colleagues' visit in July last, 9 patients have been admitted, 7 discharged, 4 on recovery, and there have been 2 deaths from natural causes. Two of the admissions and discharges relate to 2 lady patients who had to be recertified under s. 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. There are to-day on the books the names of 9 gentlemen and 23 ladies as patients; there is also 1 gentleman Voluntary boarder. One lady is away on leave; with this exception all were in residence, and were seen by us in the course of our visit.

The general health is good, and the patients for the most part seemed to be happy and contented, and we received no complaints apart from detention.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

## WITHAM ASYLUM, WITHAM, ESSEX.

7 March 1910.

THE changes among the patients in this House since it was last visited by members of our Board have been the admission of 3 ladies and the discharge on recovery of 1 lady and 1 gentleman, the latter of whom remains on as a voluntary boarder, and may properly continue on that footing.

We have seen all the patients, 12 in number, and found them well looked after and comfortable. We paid special attention to the newly admitted cases, and satisfied ourselves of the propriety of their detention. Two inmates were in bed, the voluntary boarder, who is paralysed, and one of the patients, an aged lady, who fractured her thigh five weeks ago by a fall.

The House is maintained in good order.

A service is given once a week in the House for the ladies by one of the curates of the parish.

Carriage exercise is provided in suitable weather for 2 of the gentlemen and nearly all the ladies.

One of each sex goes for walks beyond the grounds.

The staff consists of 2 male attendants and 3 nurses.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

## WYE HOUSE, BUXTON.

4 June 1910.

WE have visited this House to-day, which continues to be maintained in good order. Six patients of each sex are away on leave in Wales, and advantage is being taken of their absence to do whatever is necessary in the way of renovation and redecoration of such parts of the House as require them. There are to-day on the books the names of 15 gentlemen and 13 ladies. We saw all those who have not gone to Wales and found them well looked after, and fairly happy and contented. Their clothing and personal appearance was quite satisfactory, and apart from detention, we had no complaint.

Since our Colleagues' last visit there have been 13 admissions (6 gentlemen and 7 ladies), 12 discharges (5 gentlemen and 7 ladies), 3 upon recovery, while 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have died from natural causes. All the newly admitted cases were in residence, and we satisfied ourselves of the propriety of their detention.

There has been no seclusion, but 1 patient has had to be restrained by gloves on 82 occasions for a total of 594 hours.

A Church service is held in the House every Sunday afternoon by the Vicar of the parish or one of his curates, in addition to which about 3 of the gentlemen and 2 of the ladies attend the services at the parish church. Three of the patients belong to the Roman Catholic faith and attend Mass when they are in a fit condition to do so.

Walks outside the grounds are taken by 9 of the gentlemen and 8 of the ladies, and about the same number are taken out for drives every week.

The staff on each side consists of a head attendant and 4 others for day and 1 for night duty.



## Appendix K.

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### REPORTS OF VISITS BY COMMISSIONERS TO METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

#### METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

15 December 1910.

WE to-day visited this Asylum, and can report, as the result of our inspection, that it is maintained in very good order.

The wards and dormitories were comfortably warm and well ventilated, and the bedding in the latter was throughout clean and in good condition. There seemed to be a fair supply of picture papers and simple toys in the dayrooms of the women and younger patients, and on the male side we noticed the papers of the day were mounted on desks for general reading.

Since June 1909, when the Asylum was last visited by a Commissioner, 334 patients have been admitted, and 25 have been discharged, 5 of these on recovery ; while 216 have died. There were to-day on the books the names of 944 males and 1,121 females, all of whom were in residence and seen by us.

The patients were properly dressed, quiet, and orderly in their behaviour. Many of them asked to be sent back to their Unions or former Asylums, but otherwise no one made any complaint, and many spoke gratefully of the care they were receiving.

There are vacancies at the present time for 28 men and 16 women.

The maintenance charge is 9s. 7½d.

The deaths were all from natural causes, except in the case of one woman, who fell and fractured her thigh. An inquest was held, and the verdict returned was "Accidental death ; no blame attached to the Asylum officials."

Phthisis was the cause of 12 per cent. of the deaths. In 87 per cent. a post-mortem examination was made, and in 7 per cent. of all those who died a bed sore was found to exist.

There were several deaths from colitis, but there is no record of the occurrence of any other epidemic or zymotic disease.

Accidental falls accounted for most of the serious but non-fatal casualties, which all included fractures of bones.

We saw a good dinner of boiled beef and vegetables served during our visit.

The question of having an uniform dietary for all the Board's Asylums is under consideration, and the Superintendent hopes to be able in the near future to introduce greater variety into the fare.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 2 women were secluded, on two occasions, for a total of an hour and a half.

The alterations which have been carried out since last visit are as follows :—

- (1) A range of up-to-date coppers has replaced the old ones in the general kitchen.
- (2) Two washing machines have been set up in the laundry, where they were required on account of the largely increased amount of foul washing to be dealt with.

- (3) The three floors of Female E and Male F, and ground and top floors of Male D, have been converted into infirmary wards. By this alteration, it is possible to give to a large number of feeble patients and to those of faulty habits the special supervision which they require, and which it was very difficult to extend to them in wards containing 160 patients.
- (4) Five attendants' rooms on the male side and 2 on the female side have been converted into single rooms for patients.
- (5) The farm machinery is now driven by a gas-engine. This was requisite owing to the difficulty in finding patients suitable for farm work.

An alteration which is now in progress provides for the reorganisation of the sanitary arrangements of Male F block, which were condemned as antiquated and unsatisfactory.

The general health of the Asylum has been fair. There were to-day in bed 44 male and 73 female patients, mostly for debility. It speaks well for the nursing staff that only one of these was suffering from bed sore.

There have been some changes among the charge attendants owing to the conversion of blocks into infirmary wards.

No attendant has been discharged for misconduct.

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#### METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DAREMTH.

24 February 1910.

ON February the 15th, when I paid the annual visit of inspection on behalf of our Board to this Institution, I found 1,941 patients upon the books, in the proportion of 1,118 males to 823 females. Since the last visit of a Commissioner 269 patients have been admitted and 160 discharged or removed, while 84 have died. There were vacancies for 20 patients on the male and 33 on the female side.

All parts of the Institution were in their usual excellent order, and it is evident that Dr. Rotherham and his staff continue to discharge their administrative duties with energy and ability.

The patients are very well cared for. I was much struck with the happiness and contentment that prevailed amongst the large number who are engaged in the various industrial departments, and with the evident interest that they took in their work. Every effort is being used to make the industrial portion of this Institution a success, and much excellent and remunerative work is being carried on. Many of the shops are most inconveniently crowded, so that I was specially glad to hear that plans were under consideration for erecting additional accommodation for 480 girl workers. It is much to be desired that extensions of the same sort shall be taken in hand on the male side at no distant date, as it is most important to find employment for all those patients who are capable of working, which is at present impossible owing to limitations of space. The more helpless cases, chiefly children in the pavilions, are also most kindly and considerately nursed. Throughout the whole establishment there was only one case of a slight bed sore, nor was this complication present on the bodies of any of those who died during the year under review, a fact which speaks well for the nursing of the sick.

The various wards and dormitories were bright and airy, and attractively decorated with ornaments and pictures of an inexpensive character, which imparted a very pleasant appearance. Since the last visit a large dormitory on the female side has been turned into a repairing shop and



brought into use, the flooring of the laundry has been completed, some of the dormitory floors have been relaid with pitch-pine and polished, and in the junior school shops a start has been made in teaching the patients the elements of kitchen and flower gardening.

The only complaints I received were from two of the older female patients, who expressed a desire to go elsewhere.

I saw a very good dinner of meat pie and bread, neatly served, in several of the wards, and evidently appreciated. That the dietary meets with the approval of the patients is evinced by the fact that I received no complaints as to either the quantity or the quality of the food.

The weekly rate of maintenance is 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per head.

The general health of the establishment was good. Forty patients were confined to bed, but none of them appeared to be suffering from serious illness. All of the 84 deaths, except one, were due to natural causes, and post-mortem examinations were made in over 83 per cent. of them. Since April 1909 there have been 36 cases of scarlet fever among the patients and 4 among the nurses, while there have been 5 cases of erysipelas and a few cases of measles; and in the Isolation Ward there were several children suffering from ringworm.

Two inquests have been held, one in the case of a male patient who died suddenly from syncope, following upon an epileptic fit, and the other, also in the case of a male patient, who died from asphyxia, due to swallowing a piece of fat which stuck in his throat. There have been 7 serious but not fatal casualties, consisting chiefly of fractures of bones as the results of accidental falls.

As many as 53 per cent. of the males and 62 per cent. of the females are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, showing, including industrial attendants, 1 to every 13 patients, while their record of service is satisfactory. Five attendants and 2 nurses have been discharged for misconduct, but only in one case did such misconduct directly affect a patient.

## METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

20 January 1910.

I HAVE to-day visited and thoroughly inspected the Leavesden Asylum, and can give a very favourable report of its general condition and administration.

By a series of special circumstances, which have included the removal of large numbers of helpless imbeciles from workhouses and the reorganisation of some of the other Metropolitan Asylums Board Asylums, this Institution has now assumed the character of a large infirmary, and contains comparatively very few patients who can be regarded as able-bodied or can work.

Although 78 only, or rather more than 4 per cent. of the whole, were confined to bed during my visit, the large proportion of helpless persons needing constant care and watchful attention was very conspicuous, and I was quite satisfied with what I saw and heard of their treatment, and with the nursing of the sick.

No one was suffering from a bedsore, and 2 only were present in the cases which ended fatally since the last visit.

The numbers in residence were 1,996, of whom 1,111 were males and 885 females, and there were 168 vacancies, the number of beds being 2,164. It seems desirable that the opportunity should be taken by the

Asylums Committee of the London County Council to utilise some of these vacancies.

Since the last visit on the 5th of November, only 11 patients have been admitted and the same number discharged, none of them on recovery.

The deaths were 41, all of them from natural causes, ascertained in upwards of 97 per cent. by post-mortem examination. Ten per cent. were due to senile decay, and the large proportion of nearly 40 per cent. to phthisis.

There has been no inquest and no other serious non-fatal injury beyond the fracture of both bones of the forearm of a woman who had an accidental fall.

The general health has been good, especially in view of the very large proportion of feeble persons under care who are evidently, therefore, living under satisfactory sanitary conditions.

There have been a good many cases of ophthalmia, which might very properly be seen at intervals by a specialist in eye affections, and quite recently 12 patients and 3 of the staff have been attacked with dysentery, of which it has been found impossible to ascertain the source. All these cases, as well as those of a tuberculous character, are carefully segregated, and, as far as possible, treated antiseptically and with ample exposure to fresh air.

There is no artificial heating of any of the wards except by means of open fires.

Following upon the change in the character of the inmates, all the wards have been converted into infirmaries, with the exception of 13 and 15 in the female, and 12 in the male division.

The needle-room has been converted into Ward 13, and new lavatories are being provided for it.

The upholsterers' shop has also been altered and devoted to the treatment of a limited number of patients suffering from the more severe forms of tuberculous disease, for which it would be rendered still more suitable if provided with a glass verandah which would enable them to sit or lie in bed out of doors even in wet weather.

In Room 15 on the female side, where 126 women who could be more or less usefully employed were collected together, there was much noisy confusion in marked contrast to the rest of the wards.

In the similar room on the male side, having 106 patients, there was some restless discontent, but less active disturbance.

I would strongly urge either the division of these rooms by glass screens or their conversion on the lines of the rest of the Asylum, with perhaps the screening off of part of the ward as a day room, free from beds.

Visits to the large County Asylums afford painful experience of the harmful results of the crowding together of considerable numbers of patients in large open wards.

I was glad to notice that every ward has now been provided with an open bookcase, and with a supply of books which might, in many cases, be supplemented with advantage.

A good supply of dolls would be a source of great pleasure and interest to the children.

No bridges have yet been decided upon between the blocks. I hope that no time will be lost in providing these valuable means of communication, exits in case of fire, and open-air shelters for invalids.

I saw a good dinner neatly served in the wards. It consisted of roast meat, vegetables, and bread; and for invalids, fish, mince, pudding, or soup. I think that the allowance of bread for the breakfast is somewhat inadequate, but its quality seemed quite satisfactory.



The weekly charge for maintenance remains at 10s. 6d.

The whole Asylum continues to be maintained in excellent order.

The day rooms were bright, cheerful, and comfortable, and the dormitories, beds, and bedding very clean and well cared for. The ventilation was adequate, and the arrangements for heating satisfactory.

The patients were neat and clean in person and dress, and, helpless as so many of them are, were evidently well cared for.

Most of them seemed happy and contented, and but few appealed for their discharge, while none complained of roughness on the part of those in charge of them, with whom they appeared to be generally on good terms.

Nearly 14 per cent. of the patients are epileptics.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of fair strength, and their records of service are quite satisfactory.

There is among them a considerable element of trained hospital nurses, which has its beneficial influence upon the general nursing of the Asylum.

The plan of boarding out has been an unqualified success.

There are on the male side about 20 night attendants. These and the 24 who form the fire brigade are on duty by night, the others living with their families in the village. About 50 of the nurses out of 128 are also provided for out of the Asylum.

Dr. Elkins continues to discharge his duties with marked energy and success. His deputy, Dr. Sherlock, evidently renders him every assistance.

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#### METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, TOOTING BEC.

1 February 1910.

THE condition in which I found this Asylum when I visited all parts of it to-day reflects great credit on the administration of Dr. Beresford and his staff.

The wards were bright, well ventilated, and at the same time comfortably warm, while the beds and bedding were in excellent condition.

The patients seemed to be for the most part happy and contented, and though many of them expressed a wish to be elsewhere, they freely admitted that they were well and kindly treated in the Asylum, and during the whole course of my visit, except on the subject of the necessity for detention, I received no complaints of any sort. They were extremely neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, a point which is especially creditable in view of the age and faulty habits of many of them. I think, however, that more might be done to stimulate such mental faculties as the patients possess by a larger provision of cheap picture books, illustrated papers, and simple games, as was suggested by my Colleague at last visit. In the Children's House, too, there was but an indifferent supply of toys and games. I have no doubt that the prevailing air of unoccupation is more noticeable during the winter months, but I hope that every effort will be made to combat it.

I saw a good dinner of meat pie and bread served in several of the wards, and was glad to notice the cleanliness of the table-cloths and the generally attractive character of the table appointments. No patient spoke to me in anything but terms of approval of the dietary.

In the comparatively short time that has elapsed since this Asylum was visited by one of my Colleagues, 145 patients have been admitted, 80 discharged or removed, 5 upon recovery, and 83 have died. There

were to-day upon the books the names of 984 patients, in the proportion of 460 men to 524 women. With the exception of one woman who was away for the day, all of them were in residence and seen by me in the course of my visit. The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum is for 1,114 patients, so there are vacancies at present for 130 patients.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 14*s.* 10½*d.*

The 83 deaths were all from natural causes, ascertained in over 90 per cent. of them by post-mortem examinations, considerably more than half of them being due to senile decay. In only 2 cases were bedsores present at death, which, together with the fact that out of the 122 cases that were in bed at the time of my visit, only 2 patients were so suffering, speaks well for the nursing of the sick.

No inquest has been held, and there have been no serious casualties ; the only instance of zymotic disease has been one mild case of erysipelas.

I was glad to hear that arrangements will shortly be made to segregate as far as possible the phthisical cases, and nurse them in the open air.

The attendance at the Church services on Sundays, and at the entertainments, is low, a fact which may be accounted for by the extreme debility of many of the patients. Very few are capable of doing any useful work, and none of them can even assist in the laundry.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8 patients ; 19 per cent. of them can show more than five years' service in the Asylum. Two attendants have been discharged for misconduct, not, however, directly affecting the patients.

It is especially satisfactory, in view of the recent decision of the Metropolitan Asylums Board to give up insuring their Asylums against loss by fire, that fire drills are held here every week.

Dr. Beresford continues to discharge his duties with energy and efficiency ; he has the assistance of three Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books and other medical records are properly kept. It was pleasant to notice to how large an extent the medical staff enjoy the confidence and goodwill of the patients.

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## Appendix L.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors, and Medical Visitors, of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1911.)

## COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. Brecon and Radnor - - - Bucks - - - Cambs., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. " " " Cornwall - - - Cumberland and Westmorland Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. Derby C. - - - Devon - - - Dorset - - - Durham C. - - - Essex and Colchester B. - - - Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	Near Hitchin - - - Moulsford, Wallingford - - - Talgarth, R.S.O., Brecon - - - Stone, Aylesbury - - - Fulbourn, Cambridge - - - Carmarthen - - - Upton, Chester - - - Parkside, Macclesfield - - - Bodmin - - - Carlisle - - - Denbigh - - - Mickleover, Derby - - - Exminster - - - Dorchester - - - Winterton, Ferry Hill - - - Brentwood - - - Bridgend - - -	Laurence O. Fuller, L.R.C.P. J. W. A. Murdoch, M.B. R. Pugh, M.D. - - - Hugh Kerr, M.D. - - - A. D. Thompson, M.B. John Richards, M.B. G. H. Grills, M.D. - - - J. C. McConaghy, M.D. - - - H. A. Layton, L.R.C.P. Ed. W. F. Farquharson, M.D. - - - W. S. Hughes, L.R.C.P. - - - R. J. Legge, M.D. - - - A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed. - - - P. W. MacDonald, M.D. - - - W. St. J. Skeen, M.B. - - - John Turner, M.B. - - - D. Finlay, M.D. - - -	F. N. Butler, St. Neots. J. T. Morland, Bath Street, Abingdon. A. J. Astbury, The Asylum. W. Crouch, County Hall, Aylesbury. T. M. Francis, 8, Emmanuel Street, Cambridge. W. J. Wallis-Jones, 34, Quay Street, Carmarthen. A. Hornby, The Asylum. A. C. Procter, 23, King Edward St., Macclesfield. M. F. Edyvian, Bodmin. C. W. A. Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle. W. Barker, The Asylum. N. J. Hughes Hallett, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. H. Michelmore, The Castle, Exeter. H. Till, 5, South Street, Dorchester. A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham H. H. Gepp, Chelmsford. W. E. R. Allen, Glamorgan County Council Offices, Cardiff.

Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B.	-	Gloucester	-	R. B. Smyth, M.B.	-	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
Hants	-	Knowle, Fareham	-	H. K. Abbott, M.D.	-	J. R. Wyatt, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	-	Burghill, Hereford	-	C. S. Morrison, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	F. Goldingay, The Asylum.
Herts	-	Hill End, St. Albans	-	A. N. Boycott, M.D.	-	C. E. Longmore, Clerk of the Peace, Hertford.
Kent and Gravesend B.	-	Barming Heath, Maidstone	-	H. Wolsley-Lewis, F.R.C.S., M.D. Brussels.	-	F. R. Howlett, 9A, King Street, Maidstone.
"	-	Chartham, Canterbury	-	G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.	-	Henry Fielding, 15, Burgate Street, Canterbury.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs and Stockport (part) C.B.	-	Lancaster Moor	-	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. Montr., L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	-	Allan Sewart, 49, North Road, Lancaster.
"	"	Rainhill, Liverpool	-	J. Wigglesworth, M.D.	-	T. Garner, 49, Corporation Street, St. Helens.
"	"	Prestwich, Manchester	-	F. Perceval, M.R.C.S.	-	John Crofton, 36, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
"	"	Whittingham, Preston	-	J. F. Gemmel, M.B.	-	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston.
"	"	Winwick, Warrington	-	A. Simpson, M.D.	-	J. S. Francomb, Sun Chambers, Kennedy Street, Manchester.
Leicester C. and Rutland	-	Narborough, Leicester	-	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Freer, 10, New Street, Leicester.
Lincoln (Lindsay, Holland, Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln City).	-	Bracebridge, Lincoln	-	Thos. L. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	W. T. Page, jun., Bank Street, Lincoln.
" (Kesteven)	-	Rauceby, Sleaford	-	J. A. Ewan, M.D.	-	T. H. Holdich, 19, Jermyn Street, Sleaford.
London C.	-	Banstead Downs, Sutton	-	Percy C. Spark, L.R.C.P.	-	H. F. Keene, London County Asylums Committee Office, 6, Waterloo Place, S.W.
"	-	Bexley, Kent	-	T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Cane Hill, Coulsdon, Surrey	-	Sir James M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Claybury, Woodford, Essex	-	R. Jones, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Colney Hatch, N.	-	W. J. Seward, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Hanwell, W.	-	Percy J. Baily, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Horton Asylum, Epsom	-	John R. Lord, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Manor Asylum, Epsom	-	W. I. Donaldson, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Epileptic Colony, Ewell	-	Michael A. Collins, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Long Grove Asylum, Epsom	-	C. Hubert Bond, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
Middlesex	-	Wandsworth, S.W.	-	H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Napsbury, St. Albans	-	L. W. Rolleston, M.B.	-	H. S. Freeman, Staines.
Monmouth	-	Abergavenny	-	James Glendinning, M.D.	-	H. G. Armour, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	Thorpe, Norwich	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Northampton C.	-	Berrywood, Northampton	-	W. Harding, M.D.	-	P. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	-	Cottingham, Morpeth	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	C. A. Markham, 1, Guildhall Rd., Northampton.
Notts C.	-	Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottingham	-	S. Lloyd Jones, L.R.C.P.	-	Henry D. Irwin, 13, Argyle Street, Tynemouth.
Oxford C. and Oxford City	-	Littlemore, Oxford	-	T. Saxty Good, M.R.C.S.	-	J. F. Gell, The Asylum.
						T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.



COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	Bicton, Shrewsbury - - -	D. F. Rambaut, M.D. -	W. Baxter, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath C.B. - - -	Wells - - -	G. Stevens Pope, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	John Coates, The Asylum.
" " - - -	Cotford, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.	H. T. S. Aveline, M.D. -	Isaac Lodge, The Asylum.
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Newcastle-under-Lyme B., Smeth- wick C.B., and Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B.	Stafford - - -	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	Eustace Joy, County Buildings, Stafford.
" " - - -	Burntwood, Lichfield - -	J. B. Spence, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
" " - - -	Cheddleton, Leek - -	W. F. Menzies, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
Suffolk (East and West) - - -	Melton, Woodbridge - -	J. R. Whitwell, M.B. -	A. T. Cobbold, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey and Guildford B. - - -	Brookwood, Woking - -	James A. Lowry, M.D. -	M. E. Reed, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Surrey - - -	Netherne, Merstham - -	F. C. Gayton, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
Sussex (East) - - -	Hellingly - - -	F. R. P. Taylor, M.D. -	Reginald Blaker, 211, High Street, Lewes.
" (West) - - -	Chichester - - -	Harold A. Kidd, L.R.C.P. -	E. H. Blaker, West Pallant, Chichester.
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	Hatton, Warwick - - -	Alfred Miller, M.B. -	R. C. Heath, 1, New Street, Warwick.
Wight, Isle of - - -	Whitecroft, Newport - -	Harold Shaw, M.B. -	J. H. Green, The Asylum, Newport, I.W.
Wilts - - -	Devizes - - -	J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S. -	G. W. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Wor- cester C.B.	Powick, Worcester - - -	G. M. P. Braine-Hartnell, L.R.C.P. -	G. F. S. Brown, 40, Foregate Street, Worcester.
Worcester C. - - -	Barnsley Hall, near Bromsgrove	P. T. Hughes, M.B. -	R. J. Oliver, Shirehall, Worcester.
York, N. Riding - - -	Clifton, York - - -	A. J. Eades, L.R.C.P. I. -	Alfred Procter, 5, New Street, York.
" W. Riding, and (except Scale- bor Park) Bradford, Hali- fax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storches Hall Asylums) Don- caster B. - - -	Menston, Leeds - - -	S. Edgerley, M.D. -	W. F. L. Horne, Asylums Department, County Hall, Wakefield.
	Wadsley, Sheffield - - -	W. S. Kay, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
	Wakefield - - -	J. S. Bolton, B.Sc., M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
	Storches Hall, Kirkburton, Huddersfield.	T. Stewart Adair, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
	*Scalebor Park, Burley-in- Wharfedale.	J. R. Gilmour, M.B. -	Ditto ditto.
" E. Riding - - -	Beverley - - -	M. A. Archdale, M.B. -	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.

BOROUGH.									
Birmingham	-	-	-	-	-	Winson Green, Birmingham	C. B. Roscrow, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	W. Hutton, Council House, Birmingham.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Rubery Hill, near Birmingham	A. C. Suffern, M.D. -	-	Ditto
Brighton	-	-	-	-	-	Haywards Heath, Sussex	Charles Planck, M.A., M.R.C.S.	-	Hugo Talbot, Town Hall, Brighton.
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	Fishponds, Bristol	J. V. Blachford, M.D.	-	Edmund J. Taylor, The Council House, Bristol.
Canterbury	-	-	-	-	-	St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury	E. F. Sall, L.R.C.P. -	-	H. Fielding, Town Hall, Canterbury.
Cardiff	-	-	-	-	-	Whitchurch, Glamorgan	E. Goodall, M.D. -	-	J. L. Wheatley, Town Clerk's Office, Cardiff.
Croydon	-	-	-	-	-	Warlingham, Whyteleafe, S.O., Surrey.	E. S. Pasmore, M.D. -	-	F. C. Lloyd, Town Hall, Croydon.
Derby	-	-	-	-	-	Rowditch, Derby	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	-	G. T. Lee, Town Clerk's Office, 15, Tenant Street, Derby.
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-	Digbys, Heavitree	R. L. Rutherford, M.D.	-	H. Lloyd Parry, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Hull	-	-	-	-	-	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull	John Merson, M.D. -	-	E. Laverack, Town Hall, Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	-	Ipswich	E. L. Rowe, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	W. Bantoft, Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	Humberstone, Leicester	J. E. M. Finch, M.D.	-	H. A. Pritchard, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	-	-	Stone, Dartford	R. H. Steen, M.D. -	-	C. Fitch, Guildhall, E.C.
Middlesbrough	-	-	-	-	-	Cleveland, Middlesbrough	J. W. Geddes, M.B. -	-	Preston Kitchen, Town Clerk's Office, Middlesbrough.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	-	-	-	-	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	J. T. Callcott, M.D. -	-	A. M. Oliver, Town Clerk's Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Newport	-	-	-	-	-	Caerleon, Mon.	W. F. Nelis, M.D. -	-	A. A. Newman, Town Clerk's Office, Newport, Monmouth.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	-	Hellesdon, Norwich	David Rice, L.R.C.P.	-	A. H. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	-	J. A. H. Green, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Plymouth	-	-	-	-	-	Blackadon, Ivybridge	W. H. Bowes, M.D. -	-	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	Milton, Portsmouth	B. H. Mumby, M.D. -	-	G. H. Etherton, Town Hall, Portsmouth.
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	-	Ryhope, Sunderland	James Middlemass, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.	-	F. M. Bowey, Town Hall, Sunderland.
West Ham	-	-	-	-	-	Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex	D. Hunter, M.B.	-	F. E. Hilleary, LL.D., Town Hall, West Ham, E.
York	-	-	-	-	-	Fulford, York	C. L. Hopkins, M.B.	-	H. Craven, Guildhall, York.

**\*For private patients.**



## H O S P I T A L S.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	W. Scowcroft, M.R.C.S.
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	W. B. Morton, M.D., Lond.
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.	W. Rawes, M.D.
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	S. J. Fielding, M.B.
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	James Neil, M.D.
Stafford - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	W. H. B. Stoddart, M.D.
„ - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	W. D. Moore, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	Bootham Park, York - -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
„ „ (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.

## IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS : Registered under “The Idiots Act, 1886.”

Devon - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	E. W. Locke, Superintendent.
Essex - -	Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester.	J. J. C. Turner, Superintendent ; F. Douglas Turner, M.B., Resident Medical Chief Officer.
Lancaster - -	Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster.	A. R. Douglas, L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent and Chief Officer.
Somerset - -	Magdalen Hospital School, Coombe Down, Bath.	Miss Jane Quinton, Superintendent.
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.	C. Caldecott, M.B.
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, near Birmingham.	H. Williams, Secretary and Superintendent.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :

Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	A. G. Kay, M.B., Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.M. Corps.
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	G. T. Broatch, M.B., Fleet Surgeon, R.N.

## CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :

Berks - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	J. Baker, M.D.
Isle of Wight -	State Criminal Asylum, Parkhurst, Newport.	O. F. N. Treadwell, M.B.C.S.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.			Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
			M.	F.	Total.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :						
Of both Sexes :						
Bethnal Green, N.E.	-	Bethnal House, Cambridge Road	-	-	-	R. Burra and J. K. Will, M.D.
II. Receiving Private Patients only :						
(a) Of both Sexes :						
Camberwell, S.E.	-	Camberwell House, Peckham Road	-	-	-	Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Captain L. P. Irby, and F. H. Edwards, M.D.
Chiswick	-	Chiswick House	-	-	-	T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E.	-	Brooke House	-	-	-	H. T. Monro, J. O. Adams, M.D., and G. H. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Finsbury Park, N.	-	Northumberland House	-	-	-	A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and F. R. King, M.R.C.S.
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	Hayes Park	-	-	-	J. W. Higginson, M.R.C.S., and R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S.
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	-	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge)	-	-	-	R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., J. F. Stilwell, and R. H. Cole, M.D.
Isleworth	-	Wyke House	-	-	-	H. M. Bullock, M.R.C.S., and F. Murchison, M.B.
Peckham, S.E.	-	Peckham House	-	-	-	A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and H. C. Halsted, M.D.
Roehampton, S.W.	-	The Priory	-	-	-	S. G. Turner, L. Karslake, Major D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Shepperton	-	Halliford House	-	-	-	H. O. S. Ellis, H. Dickenson, and W. J. H. Haslett, M.R.C.S.



METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
(b) Males only :					
South End, Catford, S.E.	-	32	-	32	Cecil Bullmore, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Tooting Common, S.W.	-	28	-	28	A. H. Sutherland, Mrs. C. M. A. Sutherland, and H. J. Hind, M.R.C.S.
(c) Females only :					
Clapham Park, S.W.	- q.	-	12	12	Mrs. F. E. M. Thwaites and G. P. Thwaites.
Finchley, East	-	-	8	8	F. Watson, M.B., and Mrs. J. E. Watson.
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	-	19	19	R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., and Miss M. G. Thomson.
" "	-	-	14	14	J. W. Higginson, M.R.C.S., and Miss M. A. Taylor.
Hendon, N.W.	-	-	14	14	F. W. Edridge-Green, M.D., Knethell W. Green, and Mrs. A. E. Green.
Kensington, West, W.	-	-	35	35	A. H. Sutherland, Mrs. C. M. A. Sutherland, and Mrs. E. Chapman.
Southall	-	-	10	10	W. H. Bailey, M.D.
Streatham Hill, S.W.	-	-	30	30	E. W. White, M.B., and T. D. Greenlees, M.D.
III. Receiving Idiots, &c.:					
Of both Sexes :		Not more than			
Hampton Wick	-	120	120	160	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B.
	-				*Normansfield

\* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886,"

# PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Beds [Bedford Borough] <i>f.</i>	Bishopstone House, Bedford	Mrs. Beatrice Peele and Miss Alice Kirby.	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford	Rowland Hill Coombs, M.D.
Beds -	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., Mrs. M.L. Bower, W.S. Bower, and Miss Mary Beilars.	Not more than 24	34	48	W. W. Marks, ditto	E. C. Sharpin, M.R.C.S.
Derby -	Wye House, Buxton -	T. Graeme Dickson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Ed., and Mrs. I. C. Dickson.	22	22	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	A. Shipton, F.R.C.S.
Devon - <i>f.</i>	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	Miss B. M. Mules, M.D., and Miss A. S. Mules.	-	8	8	W. H. Tarbet, Exeter	L. P. Black, M.B.
" -	Plympton House, Plympton	Alfred Turner, M.D., and Mrs. F.M. Turner.	18	26	44	R. B. Johns, Plymouth	R. H. Clay, M.D.
Durham - <i>q.</i>	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	H. W. Kershaw, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Amelia Kershaw.	22	22	44	G. H. Watson, Darlington	{ Sir G. H. Philipson, M.D.
" -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George.	R. H. O. Garbutt and L. Harris-Liston, M.D.	35	30	65	Ditto ditto	
Essex - <i>f.</i>	Littleton Hall, Shenfield, Brentwood.	H. E. Haynes, L.R.C.P., and Miss J. B. Craig.	-	15	15	W. B. Blood, Witham	{ E. A. Hunt, M.R.C.S.
" - <i>m.</i>	The Retreat, Witham	H. E. Haynes, L.R.C.P., and J. P. Race, M.R.C.S.	10	-	10	Ditto ditto	
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	R. Eager, M.D., J. D. Thomas, M.B., and Mrs. R. M. P. Thomas.	25	25	50	C. A. H. Montague, Stokescroft, Bristol.	{ J. Beddoe, M.D., and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.
" -	The Retreat, Fairford	A. C. King Turner, M.B. -	20	30	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester	W. R. Cossham, M.D.
Hants -	Westbrooke House, Alton	Mrs. E. E. Warrilow, and J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S.	10	20	30	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	E. J. L. Leslie, L.R.C.P. Ed.



PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*[*p.* House receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Hants - <i>f.</i>	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	Mrs. Steward and Miss Sarah E. Griffiths.	-	5	5	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	{ A. Hollis, M.D. S. L. O. Young, M.D.
Kent -	Redlands, Hadlow, Tonbridge.	Mrs. Harmer and W. A. Harmer, L.S.A.	20	10	30	J. Brennan, West Malling	T. Joyce, M.D.
" - <i>f.</i>	Riverhead House, Seven-oaks.	W. H. C. Macartney, L.R.C.P. I., and Mrs. M. L. Macartney.	-	8	8	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
" -	West Malling Place, West Malling, Kent.	Mrs. Adam and G. H. Adam, L.R.C.P.	18	21	39	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Lancaster -	Marsden Hall, Nelson	P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P., R. C. Haworth, and Mrs. F. E. Moor.	15	13	28	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham	D. T. Smith, M.B.
" - <i>f.</i>	Overdale, Outwood, Whitefield, Manchester.	P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P., R. C. Haworth, and Miss N. Stapleton.	-	14	14	John Crofton, Manchester	A. Boutflower, M.R.C.S.
" -	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	C. T. Street, L.R.C.P., Mrs. Mabel R. Street, A. E. Chambers, L.R.C.P., and P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P.	70	80	150	H. Hatton, Warrington -	H. Langdale, M.D.
" [Liverpool City].	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	George Duffus, M.B., F. E. Ingall, F.R.C.S., and J. J. Tisdall, L.R.C.P.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, Heymans Green, West Derby, Liverpool.	Sir J. Barr, M.D.
Lancaster -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Liverpool.	Stanley A. Gill, M.D., Mrs. F. W. Gill, Miss V. F. D. Gill, and E. S. H. Gill, M.B.	Not more than 20	25	40	G. H. Eaton, Liverpool -	T. R. Glynn, M.D.
Norfolk [Norwich City].	Heigham Hall, Norwich	J. G. Gordon-Munn, M.D.	40	55	95	{ W. R. Cooper, Norwich	E. Everett, M.R.C.S.
" - <i>f.</i>	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich.	C. A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S. Ed., Miss F. R. McLintock, and Miss M. H. McLintock.	-	21	21		

Shropshire m.	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	C. W. C. Hyslop, Mrs. E. C. Hyslop, Horatio Barnett, M.B., Mrs. M. E. Barnett, and A. A. Watson, L.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. J. Watson.	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.	W. H. Packer, M.D.
"	Grove House, All Stretton	J. McLintock, L.R.C.P., Mrs. F. E. G. McLintock, Miss M. H. McLintock, and Miss F. R. McLintock.	-	40	40	Ditto	Ditto.
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch.	C. H. Gwynn, M.D., and Mrs. C. M. Gwynn.	-	6	6	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	E. H. O. Sankey, M.B., and Mrs. C. Sankey.	12	18	30	Ditto	Ditto.
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol-	Mrs. A. Fox, and J. M. Rutherford, M.B.	44	62	106	C. F. Whittuck, Bath-easton, Bath.	{ R. S. Smith, M.D., R. E. Moorhead, L.R.C.P., and F. St. J. Bullen, M.R.C.S.
"	Bailbrook House, Bath-easton.	N. Lavers, M.D., Mrs. B. G. LeM. Lavers, and E. M. Wright.	11	20	31		
Stafford -	Ashwood House, Kingswin-	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P. Lond.	-	16	16	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Moat House, Tamworth -	Edward Hollins -	-	14	14	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-T.	{ F. C. Gayton, M.D.
Surrey -	Church-street, Epsom -	Miss M. O. Daniel and E. G. C. Daniel, M.B.	-	3	3	Ditto	{ J. A. Lowey, M.D.
"	Abele Grove, Epsom -	Mrs. C. F. Atkins -	-	45	92	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	F. Fawcett, M.B.
Sussex	Ticehurst House -	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	47	75	75	Ditto	Ditto.
"	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.	Miss Eccles, Miss McNern, Miss M. Foley, Miss Ward, Miss McEvoy, Miss Stoker, Miss Doran, and Miss Slattery.	-	-	-	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O.	Mrs. Skinner -	-	5	5	Ditto	Ditto.
" [Hastings Borough]	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington	Charles E. H. Somerset, Mrs. E. M. Somerset, and Rowland Beever.	-	6	6	F. G. Langham, 44A, Robertson-street, Hastings.	E. R. Mansell, M.R.C.S.
Warwick	Glendossill, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, M.R.C.S., John J. Agar, and Miss M. R. H. Agar.	20	28	48	E. Field, Leamington Priors.	T. W. Thursfield, M.D.
Wilts [New Sarum City] p.	Fisherton House, Salisbury	Mrs. Chubb, Cecil H. E. Chubb, L.L.B., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	278	394	672	A. C. Jonas, Salisbury -	{ H. P. Blackmore, M.D. and E. T. Fison, M.D.



PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[*f.* Females only ; *g.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	S. L. Haynes, M.D., and R. C. Monnington, M.D.	35	35	70	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.	C. R. Straton, F.R.C.S. Ed.
"	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	Major J. M. T. Reilly, Mrs. Reilly, and J. S. Lush, M.R.C.S.	14 to 16	16 to 14	30	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.	G. S. A. Waylen, M.R.C.S.
"	Kingsdown House, Box	H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed.	Not more than	Not more than	43	Ditto	W. T. Briscoe, M.D.
York, W.R. <i>g.f.</i>	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Miss Sarah J. Perkin, Robert C. Haworth and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	13	37	43	W. F. L. Horne, Wakefield.	{ F. H. Wood, L.R.C.P., and W. H. Stott, L.R.C.P.
"	The Grange, Kimbworth, Rotherham.	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and G. E. Mould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	20	20	W. J. Board, Rotherham	A. Robinson, M.D.
" [Rotherham Borough] <i>f.</i>	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York.	G. I. Swanson, M.D., and Miss E. T. Swanson.	-	22	22	F. J. Munby, York	R. Turner, M.B.
Idiot Establishment :							
Somerset - <i>f.</i>	*Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.	Miss C. I. Page	-	7	7	F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham, Bristol.	{ R. S. Smith, M.D., R. E. Moorhead, L.R.C.P., and F. St. J. Bullen, M.R.C.S.

\* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

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